

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3RD 1837.

NO. 1. PRICE 50 CENTS



OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN

Despatches have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to be said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

18th April, 1836

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

Canton, 31st December 1836.

[Signed]

J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co

Canton, 14th Novr. 1836.

T. A. GIBB.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE First class Ship ORIXA of 365 Tons. Captain Wm. Ager For terms of Freight Apply to Wm. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co. Canton, 15th November, 1836.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Heywood, Captain Jones, will have early despatch, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE fine Ship CANTON, 507 Tons. Captain Mordaunt. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Wemyss; to Sail about the 15th January. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton 27th December 1836.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship WILLIAM JARDINE will meet with prompt despatch, and has spacious and elegant accommodations for Passengers For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HIGHT, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 22nd December, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO any Port in GREAT BRITAIN.—The A 1 Bark ELIZABETH WALKER, 393 Tons. J. R. Hall, Commander. Apply to Wm. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co. Canton, 24th December, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Ship CHARLES GRANT, W. Pitcairn Commander; will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to H. & N. CURRIE Canton, 12 Dec. 1836.

FOR LONDON.

THE ships STRATHFIEDAYE, Captain Jones, and NEPTUNE, Captain Williams, having the greater part of their cargoes engaged will have early despatch. The first named has three chops on board.

For Freight apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, Dec. 16th, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship LORD AUCKLAND Capt. Willie, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to WETMORE & Co. Canton 27th Dec. 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship LORD WILLIAM Bessinck, Captain Hutchinson, can have early despatch. Apply to WETMORE & Co. Canton, 27th, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London Particular Madeira Wine from Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in hogsheads and quarter Casks.—Also Some Cases in Bottle of Choice old Madeira Wine; and a Few Dozen of Malmsey Madeira in Pints from the same house. Apply to the Commander of the HERCULES, Lintin, or to Canton, 26th Dec. 1836.

JA. INNES.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with the Firms of ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia, & the Cape of Good Hope;—with ROBT. WISE, FARBRIDGE AND Co. London, and ROBT. WISE AND Co. Liverpool.

Canton, 1st January, 1837. ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.

Canton, 2nd January, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE. The Copartnership hitherto existing under the Firm of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co. ceased this day. All persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to forward them, and all persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the under Signed.

ROBT. EDWARDS.

3 Imperial Hong, Canton, 31 December 1836.

NOTICE. Robt. Edwards respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co. as Auctioneers and Commission warehouse keepers will be continued by him.

3 Imperial Hong, Canton, 31 December, 1836.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MARY SOMERVILLE, Capt. Thos. Jackson, will sail from Whampoa, for the above Ports, on the 12th Proximo. For freight apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton 26th Dec. 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

The River built Ship MALCOLM, Captain JAMES EYLES, 600 Tons A 1; now at Whampoa, to sail with all possible despatch. Apply to J. & W. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 7th October 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

London, Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.

Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Manila, Messrs. Russell & Sturgis

Bombay, Messrs. Forbes & Co. DENT & Co. Secretaries.

NOTICE.—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the Firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co. and Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Tea Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

Canton, 8th October 1836.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs Gemmells & Co. of Valparaiso.

Canton, 3 November, 1836 WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are

LONDON, SIR CHAS. COCKERELL Bt & Co. MADRAS Messrs. E. S. MORAL & Co.

BOMBAY, Messrs. Mc. GREGOR, BROWNIEG & Co. SINGAPORE Messrs

GUTHRIE & Co. BELL and Co. Agents CANTON.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED. The American vessels CONSTITUTION, Glidden, from Manila; and THEODORE, Leach, from do. 9th Nov. and Boston 17th July. The Theodore spoke the American Ship Brooklyn on Dec. 20th from Sydney to Manila; and the British bark Martha, Viner, on Nov. 12th to the Southward of Gaspar Straits.

SAILED. MID LOTHIAN, MORRISON, COVENTRY, Purdie, FAVORITE Robinson, (for Leith. DIANA, Dudman, for London. MEDORA, Laws, and SCHOON VERBODEN, Drayer, for Batavia.

Passenger. Per Mid Lothian. Mr. Sinclair.

The GLENELG and EARL OF BALCARNAH are under despatch for Bombay

and the HYTHS for London.

In doing ourselves the honour of offering the compliments and congratulations of the season to our numerous subscribers in all parts of the world, sincerely wishing all of them many and happy returns of *New Years* until that year which must come—the last, we have the pleasure to inform them that, having purchased a *Largest-sized Columbian Press*, we shall henceforth throw off the *Canton Register and General Price Current* in *Folio*, instead of *Quarto*, in which size and form they have hitherto been separately published. We say this with great submission to the opinions of our local subscribers, for should we hear from a majority of them that they are not for whole volumes in *Folio*, we shall defer to their wishes and and continue the publications in their present size and form.

The Press not having yet arrived in Canton, we cannot promise that the second week of 1837 shall see a *banthing* affair such rapid and precocious growth;—still we have some hopes that our *two-weeks old* will attain it's predestined gigantic size; at any rate, as we now possess a Press of the requisite power, we shall, as early as possible, publish the two papers in one in a *Folio* size.

His Majesty's Superintendents—We are not aware that any thing definite is known as to the probability of Captain Elliot and his staff arriving in Canton. We have heard from Chinese authority, that if he wishes to come up to trade, he will be permitted to come; but that if he has any other object, he must await the arrival of orders from Peking.

We have extracted from the *Canton Repository* for last month, a Notice of the late captain Horsburgh, which contains a communication from *Nauticus*.

No effort of ours shall ever be wanting to forward the object which *Nauticus* has so much at heart; and we have such just confidence in his unwearied zeal in the cause which he was the first to bring before the public in China, that we are sure the cause itself—sacred and important as it is—will receive the attention and support it deserves from all nations, through his generous and sympathetic advocacy.

From the the *Calcutta Papers* which have lately reached us, we learn that Chambers of Commerce have been established at Madras and Bombay.

In one of the Numbers of the *Englishman* [which No. we have unluckily mislaid], there is an account of the disastrous shipwreck of the British bark *Doncaster*, near the Cape of Good Hope. This vessel had left the Mauritius for England, with a number of invalids and passengers. In the official letters (published in the *Englishman*), it is stated that about 40 bodies had been washed on shore—men, women and children. Some books, boxes &c.—led to the discovery of a few of the unfortunate sufferer's names. The hull appears to have been entirely shattered to pieces, for portions of the wreck which had been driven on shore were small to a degree never before seen in a shipwreck.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is reported by many natives that *Heu Naetse* has again sent in a report to the emperor, requesting the abolition of the prohibitions against opium.

It is authenticated that the teaman have said—"that the teas of the second spring gathering are superior to the first, because at the first there were too heavy rains, which caused the taste of the tea to be thin and poor, and the color pale, yet we shall not consider this year either the first or second sort (of teas) but all shall be advanced in price four-tenths and moreover, in all the tea chests in which lead and tin are used—each of these articles shall be advanced in price, because the profits of those engaged in the tea trade this year are very small."

It is reported the teaman have also said—that since the commencement of the 14th year of Taoukwang, those who took opium to the Bohea hills to buy tea, when they arrived at the *Shaou-kwan* and *Kan-kwan* custom-houses, all

paid a duty to the officers; at the *Shaou* a half dollar on a ball of Patna, at the *Kan* four mace; hence these two custom houses, in some year's space, have become very rich, and the opium-carriers lost all fear of detection: from these causes, many Canton people have lately gone passed the *Shaou* customhouse, from whence they can pass into *Hoonan* and *Hoo-kwang*, and there buy opium.

It is reported that the *kinchae*, *Choo Tszeyen*, is very secret and severe in his management of cases. He has brought all his inferior officers and attendants with him, who are not permitted to leave the *Kung-kwan*—or hall where he resides; therefore not the least matter connected with his proceedings can transpire.

Wang, the criminal judge, is said to have resumed his former habits of going about the streets at night incognito.

Peking Gazette. 9th moon, 23rd day (November 1st 1836). Received the following imperial edict.—"Keying is an officer of the first rank. To the solicitations of the imperial eunuchs he did not resolutely oppose himself. The censorate have made their report, and requested my imperial will to deprive him of official rank. His fault really deserves such a punishment. Hitherto all affairs entrusted to him have been well managed, and the circumstances of this affair are yet trifling; but walking on the frozen dew or the firm ice one cannot but proceed slowly. I order that *Keying* be dismissed from his offices of President of the board of civil office, of Lieut. General, of a *Tao Ling* of the infantry, and from being a great officer of the household. As a mark of a favour, I order him to fill the office of a *Shelang*—or vice-president: thus he will know that I treat him kindly.

It is my duty as emperor to govern the country, and to hold with extreme justice (the laws); let no one hope for indulgence who commits an error. Let all the officers of my court observe my imperial heart; there must not be any connivance in affairs—thus prevent your emperor the extreme anxiety of repeatedly issuing reprimanding orders. Respect this.

* The Officer withdrawn from the Canton Commission.

AMING.

At 2 P. M. yesterday the unfortunate and tortured *A-ming* was brought out of the city under a guard, wearing a heavy wooden collar, and placed at the gate of *Howqua's* hong, where he is to remain two days, and then to be moved to *Mowqua's* gate for the same time, and so on through the whole thirteen hongs.

The crime brought against *A-ming* is the smuggling of sycee—undoubtedly a crime in a native, and the turpitude of which is greatly increased at the present time, when the late strict official warnings on the subject are considered. But it must also be considered that his confession of his guilt has been wrung from him by torture: an Englishman, therefore, considers him innocent. No bounds, then, can be set to our just and burning indignation at the treatment he has received at the hands of the local government. We have heard that he was beaten with the bamboo six different times, until the very flesh, although before a stout and well-looking man, was wasted from his body. O ye celestials! this is your justice, this is your mercy!

We know that our own penal code has many and great faults; we know that torture is still inflicted in Europe; but with the exception of Russia and China—twin and neighbouring brothers—we do not know of any state that makes pretension to universal dominion or perfect government. The knout of Russia and the bamboo of China are a pair of instruments with which more than two thirds of the human race are governed in slavery.

It should not be forgotten by the Foreigners that *A-ming* was and is a hongmerchant—a partner in a hong; and we have little doubt that his severe punishment and degrading exposure are not without an intended effect on their feelings, as well as a warning to his brother hongmerchants.

We have heard that the severest measures are to be taken to put down the opium trade; that the government are build-

ing new fast-boats, to be stationed at Lintin and elsewhere; all powerful, all pervading money will, we doubt not, neutralize this new-found zeal for the observance of the laws; but guilty or innocent, what is to recompense Aming?

RESPONSIBILITY OF HONG MERCHANTS.

We beg permission to be allowed to correct an error into which we fell in our former remarks on the number of the members of the hong who have contributed to the Consol. We have been informed that the three senior of the junior hongmerchants, Hengtae, Mingqua, and Saouqua, were made to contribute to the debts of their senior brethren before they had been made three months and continued contributing till the final settlement of the debts; and further, that after three years' probation they each paid a sum of money to the hoppo for using his influence with the authorities in Peking to get them enrolled on the list of senior, or responsible, merchants.

The company had no claim against Manhop or Chunqua, and the declaration of their supercargoes cannot be binding on other individuals; they were individually creditors, and had little to do with the terms obtained beyond stopping the money, in proportions pointed out by Howqua, from the balances due to each hongmerchant by their employers the H. E. I. C. The rest was managed by the creditors generally. We have also since been told that the hongmerchants themselves neither doubt nor deny their responsibility; which, however, we think should not be a cause of overmuch trust to the foreign traders; for in the event of a hong failing, it's foreign creditors would have to wait many years for the final and full liquidation of their claims.

While on this subject we think it as well to notice what has been lately said both at Calcutta and here on the opium trade.

If the attack has been unphilosophical and rude—witness the instance of a hired murderer, reasoning on the committal of a crime forbidden in the decalogue as well as by every human government, being brought into the argument as a parallel case—the defence has not, we presume to think, been so powerful as it might have been.

Principles are sharp two-edged tools to deal with, and are never and cannot ever be brought into full play, in all their pure abstractness, in a world of matter inhabited by finite beings.

If principles can be carried through, the next step will be to explain that of evil in morals and physics; but only a superior being can do this fully and effectually: even the pure principles of mathematics cannot be carried through in the manufacture of a machine; motion and friction forbid this pure effect.

The world has been given to man for his habitation, and seems made in, or rather to have arrived at it's now beautiful state, through a countless series of ages and revolutions to fit it for this design.

Even the race of man may have it's term of existence allotted to it here; and when man disappears, the world may be prepared for becoming the residence of a more perfect and material being.

The race is cared for and preserved by the creator; the individual must care for and preserve himself; and he does so by pursuing the different paths of life, of which commerce cannot be considered the least useful.

The general principles of commerce being once admitted, to prohibit the commerce in any one article, whether prussic acid, nux vomica, tobacco or opium, would be highly unphilosophical; much could be said to prove this assertion, had we either time or space:—gunpowder has destroyed more than opium,—whilst the latter has sojiced and saved numbers; yet the manufacture and sale of gunpowder is regulated, not forbidden on account of it's destructive uses—nor the great use to which it is generally applied. The real question appears to be more strictly stated thus:—man being a free-agent, the right bestowed on him to use all the productions of the earth—his designed home—as he has the skill to prepare them, is manifest; and we

think the honorable the archdeacon Dealtry, will not contend for the converse of this assertion—that man is not a free-agent: he knows what would be the consequences too well.

CHINESE ISLANDS.

The only alternative for placing our commercial connections with China on a firm footing, which appears to meet with general approbation, is the acquisition of an island, either by purchase or treaty. That this last resource will follow in the ordinary course of events, and that such a measure will be forced on us is even not doubtfully expressed in a late memorial of a sagacious adviser of his celestial majesty; and why then, it may be asked, should we ourselves be doubtful and backward? Without giving an opinion on the subject at present, or holding out any encouragement to it as a just measure of policy, we may say that surely it is right to extend geographical knowledge.

If the more we correctly know about the islands on the Chinese coast, the propensity for making one our own becomes stronger and stronger, then let both our own and the Chinese government look to it; for they may be both assured that the Free trade, on both sides, will be a match for them; let them, then, reflect, and avert what may be considered a political and commercial evil.

It may be considered in this case, that to do a great good we may be justified in doing a little wrong; for should an independent British settlement be founded on the shores of China, the consequences which would flow thence for the civilisation (in an European sense of the word) of this and the neighbouring countries, would be incalculable. Another Tyre might arise.

Leaving to some future Raffles to fix the spot, we shall proceed, as far as our limited knowledge permits, to present our readers with a general view of the Chinese islands which are best adapted for a commercial entrepôt.

Sound policy would, doubtless, fix upon an island as near as possible to the central part of the N.E. coast of China (*Vide. Sir James Urmston's pamphlet*) but extensive, and provided with a good harbour, and situated in the track of the Chinese junks; unfortunately, however, the choice is not (*yet*) left to us, and we must accommodate ourselves to circumstances.

HAENAN.

is the southernmost of the Chinese islands, between Lat. 18° 11' and 20° 1' N. and Long. 108° 23' and 111° E. from Greenwich. It is productive, well inhabited, and for the greater part under the jurisdiction of the Chinese, and has several good harbours, which are well described by Horsburgh. It's situation, however, is too far south; comparatively but few junks visit it, and on the whole it's trade is on rather a limited scale.

FORMOSA, or TAI-WAN.

the largest island under Chinese domination, with three very considerable emporia and Bar-harbours on it's west coast, namely, *Taiwan Foo, Lokang and Tan Shawy*; and one good harbour, that of *Kelang* or *Kelang* on the northern point, is well fitted for becoming one of the most flourishing colonies on the globe. The possession, however, of this part of the island is too valuable to the Chinese empire for it's government to cede it on any terms or for any price to any foreign power; for from the moment strangers establish their influence on the western side of Formosa, Fuhkeen must cease to be numbered amongst the eighteen provinces of the middle Kingdom. Our knowledge of the east coast does not enable us to decide whether a suitable spot for the formation of a settlement could there be found. For a pleasing account of this island, extracted from Benyowsky's travels, we beg to refer our readers to the concluding numbers of the 7th and the 1st no. of the 8th volumes of the Canton Register.

Between Formosa and Lucania we find a number of small islets little known, and inhabited by a very uncivilised race. The heavy gales, however, which frequently

blow through these straits render the navigation dangerous. We are moreover, not aware that there are any good harbours; and the inhabitants are decidedly hostile to strangers.

A chain of islands, called by the natives *Katchi Kasema* (the eight islets) by some, *Madjicosema* extending in an easterly and north easterly direction from Formosa, were visited in 1797 by Captain Broughton in the Providence. They deserve peculiar attention, since they are beyond the influence of the Chinese government, and inhabited by a humane race of people, who are said to be tributary to Loo Choo, and to speak a dialect of the Japanese language.

(To be continued.)

NEWLY DISCOVERED SHOAL IN THE CHINA SEA.

November 19th, 1836. While standing in for the Palawan Coast, having the starboard tacks aboard, wind N Easterly, ships head E S E. and going 3 knots per hour, at 11.30 A. M. saw rocks under the ship's bottom, apparently having 7 or 8 fathoms water on them. Put the helm down, and sent a man in the chains to sound, but before he could clear the lead, for that purpose we were off the shoalest part: got a cast 15 fms rocks. The ship missing stays stood on E S E. and kept the lead briskly going, for the distance of 3 miles, gradually deepening to 37 fms hard rocky bottom.

We then had irregular soundings of 37.30.27.25 fms another mile, when we suddenly got off the bank, and could get no soundings with 100 fms line: distance ran from the shoalest part of the bank to its edge, S E by E 4 miles, allowing one point for leeway. At noon made the shoalest part of the Bank to be in Lat. 10° 20' North and Longitude by chronometer corrected a few days previous by a sight of the Royal Captain and Bombay Shoal's 117° 20'. 30" East. There was no appearance of broken water from the mast head, no unusual swell on the bank, and probably it may not be dangerous. The unsettled appearance of the weather, prevented me from examining it more particularly with the ship's boat. As this appears to be a new discovery, I named it Lord Auckland's Bank.

JOHN WILLIE.

Commander of Ship Lord Auckland.

(Canton Press, Dec. 31st 1836.) of Calcutta.

CAPTAIN JAMES HORSBURGH.

HE IS DEAD—is the only obituary we are able to give of this eminent hydrographer. "They who go down to the sea in ships—who do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep"—is the appropriate motto of his great Directory, that incomparable work, in which the labors of his life are described by his own hand. Those "directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports, compiled chiefly from original journals at the India House, and from observations and remarks, made during twenty-one years' experience, navigating those seas," are his best memoirs, his choicest legacy, his brightest earthly glory. To record him, the author of the India Directory, the man who has done so much to render safe the highway of nations, is the greatest tribute we can pay to his memory. We admire his works; we lament his death; and heartily echo the sentiments, which have at once spontaneously burst forth from every part of our community.

The following remarks, signed Nauticus, we introduce with much pleasure, knowing that they come from one, than whom no other person is more worthy, or better qualified to speak, on the points under consideration. He says:—

"The press in Canton with disinterested zeal has most ably advocated the endeavor to keep alive the memory of Captain James Horsburgh, by some work of public utility—emblem of his labors in the cause of science and navigation. *Finis coronat opus*. If you would give the subject a place in your pages, it would be of essential service in not only strengthening and confirming the efforts of your contemporaries generally, but particularly in America, where the name of Horsburgh is justly appreciated: of this a strong earnest is shown in the ready and generous manner in which the cause has been adopted by her citizens now residents in Canton. It has been assigned as a reason why no edition of the Directory has been published in America, that the press there held such a work sacred to the objects and emoluments of the author. Truly therefore may America be called his friend.

"It is much to be regretted that no materials have been given, in any of the periodicals yet arrived here, to assist you in giving interest to what can now be known of him chiefly in his wonderful work. I knew him only through many conversations at the India House, and occasional chance-meetings; but I never left him without a strong and increased impression of respect drawn from his kind and willing manner of conveying any information requested of him, and especially from that single-mindedness, which seemed to form a marked feature in his character. I have it from a friend, an old resident here and one of his great admirers, that he came to this country quarter master in one of the Company's ships, the *Circenester*, Captain Thomas Robinson, and that in the same ship he went home as a passenger at the same commander's table. So that "he came in a the haw-hole, and went out at the cabin window." The ascent of the

adder, not unfrequently makes the climb berg grow giddy at the top. Not so with Horsburgh. The manner in which he bore his rise added one more to the sum of his merits, in lieu of detracting from their number. The motto he has chosen for his great work, may show how his mind was imbued. I deal no farther with this than to point out to you an excellence which, beyond any other, I am sure, will give him a claim on your respect. His habits seemed to be all of the most simple and industrious kind; and I think I have heard him say, not many years before his death, that he walked every day to his home in the country, some four miles from the India House. This spirit of perseverance, even in small things, may be cited as cause and effect of that unwearied diligence, that laborious research, and above all, that ardent, even jealous love of truth, which enabled him to benefit the world by one of the most valuable and useful productions ever issued from the press. There is almost a spirit of adventure manifested in the recital of his own remarks, which might have justified the adoption of another seamen's motto, *Falconer*, omitting allusion to the catastrophe. He seems to have sailed with a prophetic eye to his future fame, and to have braved the dangers which beset his track, in order to make the risks incurred by himself sources of safety to others. This may be shown in the frequent groundings and striking records of his ship, the 'Anne,' *Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit*, has been said in praise of some man of eminence; of Horsburgh it might be paraphrased, *nullum quod monstravit non tetigit*—so many were his collisions with hidden dangers.

"A word on the subject of a light-house, as being considered by many, the best calculated memento to honor the name. It would be difficult to fix on any work more cosmopolitan in its nature—a great desideratum in recording services given to the world at large; nor perhaps could any plan be found more akin to the nature of those services. Wherever erected it would be hailed with thanks by all steered by its friendly ray; and in proportion to the stress of the need, would be the gratitude to the name, which in death, as in life, has ever been the seaman's guide. The follower of Zoroaster might suppose the soul of his friend to tenant the light hung out for his direction, and to all time would take a religious interest in rendering the ray perpetual. Bombay was his home in the east, and we may hope the future collections in that quarter will show in what estimation he was held by the princely subscribers to all objects of public utility there residing.

"The site of the light-house or houses (for I hope there will be many) must be left to future decision. The paramount object now is to call the world's attention to the question, and to swell the list of contributors. To this, Mr. Editor, you will give essential aid if you will favor the cause. Should the Straits of Malacca be selected, or any place within their government, the East India Company, whose valued servant Horsburgh was, will with their accustomed bounty give every facility and take on themselves, no doubt, the charge of maintenance. In short, at home and abroad, we hope there may be but one universal alliance, and that all will concur in honoring him who has so much benefitted them. I am &c.

Canton, December 20th, 1836.

"NAUTICUS."

We have only space to add, that public meetings have been held; a committee of correspondence appointed; and something more than \$4000 already collected, in Canton. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen, namely, W. Jardine, L. Dent, Captain J. Hine, W. S. Wetmore, J. H. Astell, M. J. S. Van Basel, Thom. Fox, Framjee Pestonjee, and Wm. Haylett, honorary Secretary; they have sent forth a circular, which has appeared in the Canton Register and the Canton Press, both of which papers give the subject their entire approbation. *Pedra Branca*, at the entrance of Singapore Straits, has been named as the site for one of a series of light-houses, which it is hoped may ere long rise in the Eastern seas.

(Canton Repository, December 1836.)

Seizure and imprisonment of smugglers. On the 11th instant, governor Tang, admiral Wan, and the hoppo, sent up to Peking a joint memorial concerning the seizure of two boats and fourteen men, captured while engaged in smuggling. The first boat with four men was empty; but the seizure led the way for the capture of the second boat, on the 27th ultimo, with nine men and 19,500 taels of sycee. The names of these men and the places of their residence are given. Under torture they confessed they had been engaged in the contraband trade, and gave the names of their accomplices. The case is reported in detail for his majesty's scrutiny. Han Shaouking, the gallant colonel who was deputed to wait on Lord Napier, is reported as the chief manager in the seizures. The 19,500 taels have been distributed among the captors. It is said, the government has a long list of suspected persons, for whom search is now being made. A partner in one of the new hong has been seized, and very harshly beaten. By his friends, it is feared he will be decapitated.

The expulsion of foreigners from Canton, which was to take place early this month, has been postponed. The regulations of the port, as sanctioned by the emperor, require all foreigners to leave the provincial city early in the summer; but that former practice, by slow degrees, as gone into disuse: this fact and a tender regard for those who come from far, are the ostensible reasons for postponing the execution of the edict of the 23rd ultimo.

Ten pirates were executed recently in Canton, for having destroyed life and property on board a native vessel, nor far from Macao, near the Nine Islands. See the Canton Register of the 20th instant.

The present position of local affairs is very unsatisfactory, and cannot, we think, be long continued. A crisis must come. The present system is pregnant with evil. Appeals to the local authorities are of little avail. Under such circumstances, we do not wonder that even the "most pacific" desire—urge—demand, that those whose duty it is to regulate affairs of state will no longer keep themselves aloof from a work to which, sooner or later, they must come. It is high time to open a direct communication with the court at Peking. There is no time to be lost. Let the minds of the Chinese be disabused; let foreign commerce be freed from every thing illegal and unjust; and let the governments of the west, acting in concert, endeavor at once to gain access to the ear of "his august majesty," and solicit for themselves and for those over whom they rule, that respect and consideration which are due. Then peace, good will, and prosperity, may here be enjoyed.—*Ibid.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10TH 1837.

NO. 2. PRICE 50 C. N. S.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA

Despatches have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Pursuant to Instructions from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated in London on the twenty eighth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty x. Public Notice, is hereby giving that from the date of this Notification the Powers of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China, over British subjects and Ships are extended so as to include Lintin and Macao.

And the Authority of the Superintendents over British subjects and Ships is to be considered to extend to Macao, and to be of equal force and validity, being exercised within these extended limits, as it had hitherto been, within the limits of the Port of Canton.

All this without prejudice to the just rights, authorities and Sovereignty of the Government of Her most Faithful Majesty The Queen of Portugal at Macao, and the anchorages thereto subject.

Given under our hands and Seal of Office at Macao in China this thirty first day of December in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT } Superintendents of the Trade of British Sub-
A. R. JOHNSTON } ject China.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to his said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer

15th April, 1836

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £ 1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £ 200. each) on the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 14th Instant.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of each letter.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

Canton, 31st December 1836. [Signed] J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co

Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. T. A. GIBB.

FOR LONDON Direct.

THE First class Ship ORIXA of 365 Tons. Captain Wm. Agar

For terms of Freight Apply to Wm. & Thos. GENMELL & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1836.

FOR LONDON.

THE INGLIS, Captain Wise, 1321 Tons, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

Canton, 10th January, 1837 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE HAYWOOD, Captain Jones, will have early despatch, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to

Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR ANY OTHER PORT.

THE fine Ship CANTON, 507 Tons. Captain Mordaunt. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Wemyss; to Sail about the 15th

January. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship WILLIAM JARDINE will meet with prompt despatch, and has spacious and elegant accommodations for Passengers

For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HIGGAT, or to

Canton, 22nd December, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Ship CHARLES GRANT, W. Pitcairn Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to

Canton, 12 Dec. 1836. H. S. N. CURSETT

FOR LONDON.

THE ships STRATHFIEDSAYE, Captain Jones, and NEPTUNE, Captain Williams, having the greater part of their cargoes engaged will have early despatch. The first named has three chops on board.

For Freight apply to

Canton, Dec, 16th, 1836. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship LORD AUCKLAND Capt. Willie, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to

Canton 27th Dec. 1836. WETMORE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship LORD WILLIAM Bentinck, Captain Hutchinson, can have early despatch. Apply to

Canton, 27th, 1836. WETMORE & Co.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MARY SOMERVILLE, Capt. Thos. Jackson, will sail from Whampoa, for the above Ports, on the 13th Proximo. For freight apply to

Canton 26th Dec. 1836. GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

WE, the undersigned, having been called upon by Mr. A. V. CORTELLA for the purpose of the surveying the Portuguese Bark "TRANQUILIDADE" repaired on board this day for the purpose.

On examination she proved a sound and staunch built vessel, and has just undergone a thorough repair, new coppered, sheathed, and doubled in the bends; she is well found in ground tackle, sails, large guns, and all other suitable apparel, and we consider her a very fair sea worthy risk.

[Signed] J. RICKETTS, SWISS & HAMILTON, Carpenter.

ROBERT WEMYSS, J. HUDSON, B. J. BOTELHO,

Macao, 8th December, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY AND DAMAUN.

THE Portuguese Bark TRANQUILIDADE will sail for the above Ports on or about the 20th inst. Apply to

A. V. CORTELLA,

MACAO.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with ROBT. WISE AND Co. Liverpool; ROBT. WISE, FARRIDGE AND Co. London, and the Firms of ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co. at Mahild, Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Canton, 1st January, 1837. ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.

Canton, 2nd January, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London Particular Madeira Wine from Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in hogsheads and quarter Casks.—Also Some Cases in bottle of Choice old Madeira Wine; and a Few Dozen of Malmsey Madeira in Pints from the same house. Apply to the Commander of the HERCULES, Lintin, or to a ton, 26th Dec. 1836. JA. INNES.

NEWTON, GORDON and MURDOCK'S MADEIRA, in Pints and Quarts

(ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.)

CANTON.

ARRIVED. 4th inst MERMAID, Roche, from Calcutta 2nd Nov. CYNTHIA (Am.) Graves, from N. York 24th July. and Sourabaya 17th Nov. CLAUDIUS, (Am.) from Lpool.

SAILED CEYLON (Am.) GORE, for N. York. HYTHE, Drayner, Judith, Williams. BUSSORAH MERCHANT, Moncrieff, for London. ELORA, Blair, for the Clyde. GLENELG, Langley, EARL OF BALCARNAH, Hine, for Singapore and Bombay. NABON, [A. M.] Putnam, for N. York. ASIA (Am.) Cole, Bvia, MALCOLM, Eyles, WM. LOCKHART, Metcalf, London. SOONROW, Smith, Singapore. MARY ANNE, Aaron Smith, Cork and Liverpool. CALEDON, Liddell, ANN BALDWIN, Crawford, Liverpool.

The Anna Robertson, is detained on acc. int. of the duties not having been paid; consequently, her Grand Chop is withheld.

Passengers. Per Earl of Balcarra Mrs. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson Messrs. Framjee Pestonjee, D. L. Burn, H. Laver, — Mortons. Per Glenelg. Mr. James Hamilton. Per Hythe. Messrs. Jamieson, McGraw, Thornhill, and Lieut. Williams.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 24th of November and the *Courier and Englishman* to the 26th of October reached us late yesterday evening, per *Mermaid*.

A general meeting of the members of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton was held yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Regulations drawn up by the Committee for the government of the Chamber. The regulations, as they were approved by the meeting, will be found in another place.

We have much pleasure in publishing, at the request of the Committee, a list of Subscribers and the sums subscribed to the *HORSBURGH MEMORIALS*.

Britannia's march o'er the mountain waves,

Her home upon the deep,
shall hereafter be cheered by the auspicious *Horsburgh ray*—nor her's alone; for the all pervading gleam will be as free and general as the air, the light as diffusive to all nations as was that of the benevolent genius, *living*, to whose memory these lamps will be raised, *dead*.

We understand the hong-merchants met in the *Kungso* Hall yesterday, to deliberate upon the imperative requisition of the governor for authenticated lists of the names, residences, and families of the pursers, writers, coolies, and other persons employed in each hong. The hong-merchants had previously tendered a bond guaranteeing that none of their dependents were engaged in any prohibited branch of trade; but H. E. was not satisfied with this security, and immediately ordered the hong-merchants to furnish him with the foregoing inquisitorial information.

With reference to what we have already said on the subject of the liability of the Co-hong, we beg to state,—as we feel this to be a most important matter, and the more particularly so as connected with the present state of the Foreign trade and the yearly arrival of British merchants who have not had hitherto many undoubted sources of authentic information on the Chinese system of trade open to them—that we have followed up our anxious enquiries on this subject, and have been informed, by the best authority, that the joint liability of the Cohong is based too strongly on the sure foundations of Chinese law and custom to be shaken; and that it is a liability the hongmerchants themselves have not started a doubt about, and would never, in practice, dare to decline, if they either valued their personal safety or the preservation of their families and property:

With this assurance impressed on our mind, we think we may congratulate our fellow countrymen that China is not entirely without it's Bankrupt laws.

The advanced legislative intelligence of the U. S. has induced the Supreme court of that country to declare Bankrupt laws unconstitutional, as they violate contracts; and there is no doubt that the fewer the laws in civilised countries better will be the moral condition and higher the tone of moral feeling of the inhabitants: indeed it may be laid down as an axiom in legislation,—that as the laws are few and simple, so are the morals, civilisation, and intelligence of the community. Tried by this test China will be proved by no means wanting; her code is excellent, but the power of the *one man* is too great; and it will be long ere a son of *Han* assimilates to an American citizen, or the middle kingdom to the United States.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

We understand that one of the most eminent and respectable of that intelligent, active, and persevering class of merchants, the Parsees of Bombay, has taken his final leave of China, and is returning to Bombay by the *Earl of Balcarras*.

We have had the pleasure more than once of recording in the columns of the *Canton Register* the truly liberal donations of *Framjee Pestonjee* to more than one local and distant charitable Institution.

In this short notice of his departure from our community, we can only add that he bears our general good wishes with him—and the hope that the wealth which he so well knows how to manage may prosper in his hands.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is reported that the governor has given verbal orders to the *Nanhæ* heën for that officer to go in person and search all the shops containing foreign goods, in order to discover whether they have any tea, silk, and other important articles of the export trade, for sale. According to the old regulations shopkeepers are only allowed to deal in canes, caps, shoes, bamboo and wooden utensils, and other odd articles; the rest of the trade is confined to the hongmerchants.

Seizure of a smuggling boat.—On the 21st day of the 11th moon (Dec 28th), a smuggling boat, containing upwards of thirty chests of opium was chased by one of the governor's squadron. Both sides opened fire. The boat containing the opium *luckily* escaped, but one of the convoy was taken, with seven men on board. The governor immediately delivered them over to the *Nanhæ* heën to be strictly examined. They confessed that the opium belonged to the money-changer's shop *Hung yih*, in *Leen-hing* street. On the 25th (1st Janry.) the *Nanhæ* heën went to the shop, but he did not find any opium there; the master of the shop had absconded, so the *Nanhæ* heën seized the shopman and cook, in order to elicit from them if the shop dealt in opium. On the 26th the *Nanhæ* heën himself sealed up the said shop, and also that on the left hand, which dealt in foreign goods.

Our Chinese informant tells us that this shop (*Hung Yih*) was extensively engaged in the opium trade; and as it is now *funge*d—or sealed up—the retail price of opium will rise rapidly; good opium is now retailed at \$9½ per catty.

Peking Gazette. On the 8th of the 9th moon (17th Oct.) the following imperial edict was received.

On the 13th day of the 2d moon of next year (March 19th 1837.) I shall depart from *Yuen-ming-yuen* and reverently accompany my imperial mother to *Yakeih* hill to burn incense. After this ceremony, I shall visit the graves of the imperial family, and on the 19th day I shall return to *Yuen-mingyuen*. Let all the public offices get ready the business that requires immediate despatch: *Respect this*.

CHINESE ISLANDS

(Continued from Number 1 page 4).

The *Loo Choo* islands are too far out of the way; their political connection with China is too close; and it would be in vain to obtain any concession from the chiefs by the mere force of argument.

The coast of China is richly studded with islands from the southwestern-most point to the *Yangtszekeing*. Those to the west of Canton are but ill adapted for forming settlements; but the Canton archipelago—if we may call it so—presents the most varied groupes, with many good harbours, well calculated to become great entrepôts. *Hong Kong*, particularly, has long drawn the attention of foreigners, being a very eligible spot. But the same disadvantages which exist in regard to Canton, on account of it's situation, almost in the south west corner of the empire, are likewise applicable to *Hong Kong*. But if ever a settlement is to be founded in this corner, *Hong Kong* holds, perhaps, the first place for this purpose in the archipelago.

NAMAO on the eastern frontier of Canton Province, is situated just in the track of the Junks which come from the South. The harbour is capacious and the communication with the main very easy. Though barren, and therefore but thinly inhabited, it is by no means a despicable island; and it is one of the principal Chinese naval stations.

Tangsoa, or *Tungshan* island, Lat. 23°. 40'. is likewise a large barren spot of ground, with good harbours and well situated for commerce.

The islands *Kinmun* (*Kimmæ*), and *Heamun* (*Amoy*),

are too well known to require any further description. As entrepôts they rank almost in the first class. The harbours are spacious, easy of access, and situated in the very centre of the native maritime commerce.

Though the harbours of the Pescadores, or Panghoo group, are very secure, the islands themselves are very barren, and their possession of no importance except as furnishing anchoring places between the coast of China and Formosa. Whosoever is master of the Pescadores, can command the trade of *Fukkeen*.

In Lat. 25° N. is *Nan-jih* (*Lanyet*) island; and in 24° 59½ N. 119. 34½ E. is *Woo-seu* (*Ockseu*); with a number of other islands, inhabited by fishermen. There are some good harbours between them. The inhabitants are but little under the controul of the Chinese, and not at all averse to strangers.

Haetan island has repeatedly been visited and described. It is more fertile than the islands of the neighbourhood, and has one tolerable harbour; but appears by no means well adapted for a mart of foreign trade.

A spacious bay, extending, from *Lo-yuen Heën* to *Fukning Foo*, between 26° 30' and 26° 50' is richly studded with islands, and abounds with safe harbours. It is only about sixty miles distant from the *Woo E* hills; but the communication with the Black Tea country is, on account of the high mountainous ridges, very difficult.

The coast of *Che-Keang* is much indented, and studded with numerous islands. Both on the coast of *Shwuy-gan Heën*, in Lat 27° 45', and *Wanchoo Foo*, in Lat. 28° 10'. the are whole group; the largest of which is *Tayu-shan*. As they never have been visited by an European vessel, we cannot decide upon their fitness. Judging, however, from the great coasting trade carried on there by native craft, we may safely conclude that there must be spacious harbours between them. The islands about *Taechoo*, in Lat. 28° 40', are of a smaller size, but all thickly inhabited and well cultivated.

Superior to all is the island of *Chusan* (*Chow shan*), or *Tinghae Heën*.

The advantages of a central situation on the coast, communicating with the very heart of China, of anchorages, harbours, fertility, population, climate, are here all united; Ningpo, Hangchoo, Shanghai, and Japan are distant only a few days' sail. It is, therefore, no wonder that the early Portuguese navigators perceived at once the fitness of this spot for establishing a large commercial mart; and that they had here for a number of years a very flourishing colony.

The remaining islands on the Chinese coast are few and insignificant.

(To be continued).

THE MISSING BRIG FAIRY.

Edict from the hoppo.

Wan, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. &c. to the hongmerchants *Howqua* and the others for their full information.

I have received a communication from the governor; which on opening I find H. E. received on the 23rd day of the 11th moon (December 30, 1836) from *Chung*, the governor of *Fukkeen* and *Chekeang* and *Kioei*, the fooyuen of *Fukkeen*, and which, when opened, was found to contain the information that on the 17th day of the 10th moon (Nov 25th) *Chinkoo Suy*, the acting magistrate of *Changpoo heën*, made a report, stating—as follows.

"During the 7th moon (August) fourteen distressed foreigners arrived at different times in the city of my district. I wrote and requested they might be forwarded to the provincial city. Afterwards, on the 17th day of the 9th moon (Oct 26th) a foreigner presented a petition requesting that the distressed foreigners should be returned to their country;—and he was forthwith driven off:—this has been already reported, and is on record. I then wrote to the military officers, directing them to select soldiers and policemen who were well acquainted with the coast, and station them at *Nanking* and *Woo* villages, and make

strict and secret enquiries. On returning they reported, "that in the district of *Chihhoo* they discovered one distressed foreigner begging for bread; and when the natives were asked about him, they replied they knew not from whence he came,—there were no other foreigners wandering about beside this one; it is right that we bring him before your bench."

These circumstances coming before me, the Heën, I examined the said foreigner, and saw that he had a slanting wound, which was nearly healed, one inch and six parts long on his left temple, inflicted by a sharp weapon. My doubts were excited by this circumstance; and I made enquiries as to the other fourteen foreigners who arrived one after the other, and found that they had landed in the neighbourhood of *Nanking*, and I apprehended that the natives had taken advantage of their dangerous situation to plunder and murder them, and I again ordered the military and police to make enquiries as to the facts. When they returned they did not agree in their report; each man told a different story; and in strictly asking after the truth, I could obtain nothing but reports, but not the least approach to anything like reality. The outside foreigners are implicated in this affair, which is in its consequences of the greatest importance: decidedly I cannot conceal or gloss it over in the least, neither dare I precipitate and manage the affair in a hasty, disorderly manner. Since no real traces have been discovered by the enquiries already made, the only plan is to gain from some of the foreigners already arrived an interpretation of the real circumstances; from this, perhaps, we may obtain something, and then hope to get hold of a handle for managing the business.

I again made the most careful enquiries, and also drew the figure of a ship, and ordered them to describe and point out the manner. One said his name was *Wa le-sze*; formerly he belonged to an English foreign ship as a sailor; because *Mean-te lae*, and others belonging to the same ship, laid plans to murder the Captain, and *Ma-lung*, and others, they forced him and the others into a firbuilt boat belonging to the ship, and turned them adrift; and whilst they were drifting about a gale came on, and the boat swamped. The vessel which *Meantelae* plundered of silver &c. had two masts, and she sailed away and did not sink. He and his companions, when they jumped into the small boat, took nothing with them; and because the wind blew hard with a high sea, the boat filled and sank at a distance from the shore, and they were all obliged to swim for their lives.

He remained swimming in the water for several days, and then succeeded in gaining the shore, but he had lost all his companions who were scattered about. Thus it is proved that the natives have neither robbed nor plundered. Such are the words.

I, the heën, examined him most strictly and carefully every morning and evening for several days; and I did not know how to proceed. Again and a third time I most minutely examined him, and his successive evidences were in all respects the same. For the want of an interpreter it was difficult to get at the real facts; and I again sent soldiers and policemen to *Heamun* (*Amoy*) to seek for some amongst the natives who were in the least degree acquainted with the foreign speech, and *Pih-pih-leau* came to me; and I examined him again, and the narrative tallied in all its parts. I humbly suppose that the said foreign ship has met with a gale at sea and foundered; if so, they could not turn half their crew adrift to save their lives; or she ran ashore and went to pieces, and the natives on the coast plundered her and killed the people; and in that case the district naval and military commanders, with their forces, numerous as the stars of heaven, and planted regularly as chessmen, must certainly have seen or heard of it; how is it possible the affair could be hindered for so long a time, and not a single report be made to me from either of those places (naval stations and military encampments)? I, the heën, have selected and sent soldiers and policemen to search the villages on the coast, and yet I have not been able to obtain anything like certainty or truth. That what *Walesse* has said is—that the crew planned to kill the Captain and plunder the money, and run away with the ship, and it appears a probable story and may be believed. One of the distressed foreigners who have been brought before me, was directed to exhibit the manner of proceeding, and he showed the manner of a man who, starting from sleep, was murdered. This, on comparison agrees with the verbal evidence (of *Walesse*) But when the fourteen men were first brought to the provincial city, they all said the vessel came to sea and had met with a gale; more than this they said not. The business looks suspicious. I have humbly examined and

† Quere *Manila* (men).

found that when *Walesze* arrived in the provincial city, when I, the Heen, told him he should soon be sent back to his country, it was done to soothe and comfort him. On narrowly watching his appearance I have perceived he is disordered, and not self-possessed. On questioning him, he answered that he and his companions were not able to save their Captain in his distress, and hereafter it would be difficult for them to clear themselves from implication. Taking this into consideration, I am apprehensive that what the 14 distressed foreigners have concealed and said nothing about, may also certainly have arisen from the same cause.—I humbly consider that as to the circumstances and evidence in this case, we have already got only about half the facts; and *Pihpih leau* has not been before employed as a foreign interpreter; thus, it is difficult to get at the truth.—In revolving it in my thoughts, I have only to request that a despatch be forwarded to Canton requesting that an intelligent English linguist be sent to Fuhkeen, to translate the examination; then the water will flow away and the stone appear.

Only, when the 14 distressed foreigners first arrived at the provincial city their dispositions appeared crafty and fraudulent; if *Walesze* is too hastily sent to the Provincial city, I apprehend that when confronted (with the others) he will link on evidence and give birth to various other stories, and disguise the real circumstances; and only say that having met with a gale of wind, they escaped with their lives—thus hoping that they will not be detained—or they can fabricate a story of having met Chinese pirates at sea who plundered and murdered them—and the fault of not having gone to assist and save will arise (neglect of the Chinese officers), and discredit will be brought upon the management and regulations of the empire. It is indispensable that the greatest care be taken. I have examined and found that a linguist coming from Canton to the provincial capital of Fuhkeen, must pass through my district. May I be allowed to have *Walesze* detained here and examined by the linguist when he passes, and have his evidence translated, and immediately afterwards forward him to the provincial city, there to be kept apart from the others, who are all to be examined separately; thus they will be prevented from hatching contradictions. The truth must thus be got at, and a case made out, which will call for the most careful attention.—This is my humble opinion, whether it is right or wrong. Besides taking the different heads of the evidence of the said distressed foreigners, and arranging them in due order, and reporting them, it is right that I prepare a petition for the inspection of the governor, respectfully requesting an answer, conveying instructions how to act; which will be highly just and expedient."

These circumstances coming before us, the governor and fooyuen, we have examined and found that it is authenticated some distressed foreigners have been received in *Chang-poo* heen, having been driven there by stress of heavy weather; the Heen also reported his having forwarded them to the provincial city. The judge also reported that from first to last fourteen foreigners arrived. I thereupon deputed officers to investigate: this is on record—Now, successively the *Sze* and *Tauo* officers have in person, requested that the said distressed foreigners be transferred to them for examination. What the said foreigners say is not very clearly understood; and their evidence differs extremely from what has been reported by the Heen of *Changpoo*. At present there is no one in *Fuhkeen* who has a good knowledge of the foreign tongues. Therefore it is requisite to obtain a linguist from Canton, to translate the evidence—and according to that manage the case carefully.

It is right that I send posthaste for an intelligent linguist, that he may, with all speed repair to Fuhkeen, and translate the evidence, that the affair may be settled. I forward copies of the evidences, which are two in No.—(*Walesze's* & the others).

These circumstances coming before me, the governor (of Canton), besides ordering the treasurer and judge to unite and order the hongmerchants to select an intelligent linguist, and fix a day for his departure to Fuhkeen, without any delay, it is right that I transmit the despatch and copies of the evidence to the hoppo.

This coming before me the hoppo &c. I hereby issue an Edict to the hongmerchants, directing them to attend to all the foregoing circumstances, and respectfully obey the orders. A Special edict.

REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

1. The object of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, is to protect the general interests of the foreign trade with China, to collect and classify useful information

on all subjects connected with it's commerce, and to establish a court of arbitration, for the purpose of adjusting all commercial differences and disputes which may be referred to it.

2. All merchants established in China, and others interested in trade, are eligible, at it's formation, to become members of the Chamber, on the payment of the following entrance fee, and annual subscription, while resident in China, payable in advance, which sums shall be devoted towards meeting the requisite expenses of the Chamber.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Entrance Fee for each Firm | \$ 50 |
| Annual subscription | 25 |
| Entrance Fee for each individual | 30 |
| Annual subscription | 15 |

3. All candidates for admission subsequent to the establishment of the Chamber, shall be admitted on being proposed by one member of the General Chamber, seconded by another.

4. All visitors to China interested in trade may become honorary members for three months on being proposed by a member of the committee, and seconded by another; no honorary members being entitled to vote.

5. The affairs of the Chamber shall be managed by a committee of thirteen, to be elected by ballot from among the members at a General meeting; and each firm belonging to the Chamber shall have two votes, and each individual one vote, on this and all other questions submitted to a General meeting; but not more than two individuals of a firm shall be entitled to vote on any occasion, and for the present the committee shall consist of the following proportion of each nation:—English 5, American 3, Parsee 2, Dutch 1, French 1, Open to any nation 1.

6. Members shall not be allowed to vote by proxy, nor if their subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

7. It shall be imperative on parties elected to serve, under penalty in case of refusal, of \$ 100 for each year, when the party shall be again eligible, and in the same manner liable to fine for declining service, unless in all cases, a reason be assigned that is satisfactory to the committee.

8. The annual General meeting for the purpose of electing the committee shall be held on the first Monday in November, and six members of the former committee shall go out annually by lot, but be eligible to be re-elected; and in any new members the proportion of each nation shall be maintained, but it shall not be compulsory on a member to serve two years consecutively on the committee if re-elected.

9. No two members of the same firm shall belong to the Committee.

10. The Committee shall elect by ballot their Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who shall *ex-officio* preside at all Genl. meetings of the Chamber but they shall never both be of the same nation.

11. Five members of the committee shall form a quorum, who shall meet on the first and third Saturday of every month, for transaction of general business, and all questions shall be decided by the majority, the Chairman for the time being having a casting vote beside his vote as an ordinary member. In the unavoidable absence of both Chairman and Deputy, a Chairman for the occasion shall be chosen from the committee assembled.

12. It shall be imperative on the Members of the committee in rotation to meet in order to constitute a quorum, failing which a fine of \$ 5 to be paid on each occasion, of non-attendance, unless satisfactory reason be assigned, or a substitute provided.

13. The Chairman or Deputy shall have the power of calling a meeting of the committee when he shall see occasion, and it shall be imperative on him to do so, on a requisition being made to him from two members of the committee; but it is required that notice of such meeting and the purport be particularly expressed, and that such notice shall be delivered in writing at least three days before the meeting, unless on occasions of emergency, when it may be dispensed with. (Continued in the Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1837.

14. On all occasions a minority on a division in committee shall have a right to state their reasons of dissent, in the record of the day's proceedings, when they may wish to do so; provided the same be done within forty eight hours of the closing of the meeting, and a certified copy of such dissent shall be granted them if required.

15. H. B. M's Superintendents, all Consuls, and the H. E. I. Co's Finance agents shall be considered *ex-officio* honorary members of the Chamber.

16. In case of any vacancy in the committee, it shall be filled up *pro. tem.* by the committee until the General meeting on the first monday of November when the person so elected shall vacate his seat.

17. With the view of facilitating and expediting the business of the Chamber, the General committee may when desirable divide itself as follows:—Committee of correspondence, of arbitration—and of management.

18. The Committee of correspondence shall take charge of all correspondence with foreign associations, with the Hong merchants, the Chinese Government, and any other parties with whom it may be desirable to communicate. It shall also superintend the preparation of all statements connected with trade &c.

19. The committee of arbitration shall be elected by ballot every two weeks; but their powers shall be continued so long as any business brought before them during their period of service is undecided; it shall appoint its own Chairman and confine its functions to cases where its interference and advice are requested, and on no occasion shall it proceed on any case unless both the parties give an obligation that they will abide by the decision of the committee; and should the dispute relate to a sum of money, the whole, or such part thereof as the committee desire, shall be paid into the hands of such parties as they shall name before they undertake to investigate the case. In particular cases they shall be authorised to accept security.

20. The Chairman, or Deputy, *ex-officio* shall preside over the Committee of management, which shall take cognizance of things connected with the funds or expenses of the Chamber; and provide a suitable place for the meeting of the committee.

21. A Secretary and other officers as requisite shall be appointed by the General committee at fixed salaries, subject to the approval of the General Chamber at their next meeting.

22. An office shall be open daily from 12 to 3, where the secretary shall attend; he shall keep a Journal of all proceedings, prepare statements of Trade, and be ready to communicate with any members of the Chamber who may desire information or access to the records of the office.

23. Communications of every description shall be received and answered through the Secretary, or Chairman when requisite.

24. The Chairman or Deputy, or in their absence any three members of the committee, or six members of the Chamber shall be empowered to convene a general meeting, the Secretary stating the purpose for which such meeting is called three days previous to the day of meeting.

25. Funds to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray requisite expenses shall be raised in the following manner: 1st By entrance Fees and subscriptions. 2nd By Fees and Fines on arbitrations, and references as the committee may hereafter determine. 3rd. By voluntary gifts

and contributions, either in money maps, books, or any thing which may be useful to the Institution. 4th. By fees for certified copies of the records and other documents in the archives of the Chamber.

26. All orders for payment shall be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by a member of the committee of management, and all accounts shall be audited annually and submitted to the inspection of the members of the Chamber.

27. In special cases the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion of any of its members by a majority of four to one ascertained by ballot at a general meeting convened for the purpose.

28. These rules may be altered by a majority of two thirds at any general meeting convened for the purpose; fourteen days previous notice being given by the Secretary of the alteration intended to be proposed.

29. In the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of the fore-going rules, the committee shall be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter to the next general meeting of the Chamber for its final decision.

30. The General committee shall make such regulations and bye laws, as shall ensure regularity, responsibility and despatch.

CAPTAIN CHADS.

The Chamber of Commerce had a special Meeting yesterday, for the purpose of voting an address of thanks to Captain Chads of H. M. S. *Andromache*, for his gallant and eminently successful exertions for the suppression of piracy in the Straits. A letter embodying the resolution was immediately drafted, and sent to him in the course of the afternoon. (Cal. Cr. Oct. 19).

BOMBAY TONNAGE.

Owing to the numerous disputes which the prevailing system of computing tonnage here has given rise to, a meeting of merchants was held a few days since to take the subject into consideration, and devise a remedy for the evil.

The result, we have merely to add, is a change of great importance to the vessels that frequent this port; for it was discovered that the Bombay ton of cotton, instead of measuring 50 cubic feet, measures no less than 65 feet, while the ton of cassia measures from 70 to 75 feet, and that the same excess prevails in the measurement of several other articles.

The consequence of this difference of measurement upon the freight of a large vessel is very serious. The *Malabar* for instance, which sailed the other day, it was calculated would, by the general rate, have carried a cargo of 1132½ tons, whereas according to the system in force here she took only 844 tons.

The Bombay ton in fact has hitherto been an arbitrary standard likely to mislead, though of course not intended for that purpose; and by adopting a fixed and universally acknowledged measure for estimating freight in future, the parties concerned, there can be no question, have simplified business and acted judiciously.—Cr.

CHARITY ON A NOBLE SCALE.

We understand that the late Motichund Amichund, amongst the many sums which he has by his last Will and Testament devised for charitable purposes, has, with a feeling that does his memory honor, left 7 Lakhs of Rupees for liberating from the Bombay Jail, and the other Jails under this Presidency, all persons who may be confined for such an amount as the sum bequeathed may cover. In pursuance of this direction, 14 debtors were released the day before yesterday: an act such as this shows the humanity which must have actuated this man's conduct, and that even to the hour of his death when departing from the scene of his laborious exertion, he sympathized with his less energetic or less fortunate brethren of the human race;—no "stodgy turn or animated bust" is requisite to proclaim the excellencies of such a character; his benefactions may not be spoken of in the halls of the wealthy, or the abodes of ease and competence, but if we are not mistaken in our appreciation of the gratitude of human nature, his name never will be mentioned without a feeling of reverence in the houses of those who by this his posthumous bounty have been restored to the bosoms of their families, and enabled to contribute to their subsistence. It is in consideration of such munificence, that we regret the absence of the natural, perhaps erroneous practice of the Romish Church, which inculcates upon its votaries the offering up of prayers for the deceased as the only means of showing their thankfulness. With such a disposition as this, his life time, Motichund, with faculties properly cultivated, might have been directed in other paths of

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

diffusing happiness from his stores, which would have survived him equally as much as what at the eleventh hour he did. Let this lesson induce those similarly circumstanced, and who are still amidst the living, to see the example which has been given them, and think that however meritorious an act of mercy on a deathbed may be, that the pleasant music from the voices of those relieved by his bounty is no weak stimulant to a man, however superior he may be to the passions of ordinary mortals, "to cast," in the words of Holy Writ, "his bread upon the waters" in the firm hope that "after many days it will return unto him." — *Gazette September 17.*

CAPTAIN HORSBURG.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT MARKWICK'S HOTEL.

For the purpose of taking into consideration the measures proper to be pursued to render a lasting tribute of respect to the memory of the late Captain Horsburgh. WILLIAM JARDINE ESQ. in the Chair. November 22nd, 1836.

The meeting was opened by Captain Hine who briefly stated its object, and suggested that if sufficient funds could be raised, the purpose would be best answered by the erection of some work of public utility, as a light house on Pedra Branca, in the Straits of Singapore.

Proposed by Mr. Innes, seconded by Captain Grant that the following Gentlemen be appointed as a Committee to carry into effect the objects of the meeting—with power to add to their number—viz. MR. JARDINE.—CAPTAIN HINE.—MR. FOX.—MR. DENT.—MR. VAN BASEL.—FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.—MR. WETMORE.—MR. A. TELL.—CAPT. YOUNG.

Proposed and carried—That a Subscription list be now opened, and afterwards to lie at the different mercantile Houses.

Proposed and carried—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

Subscription List, to which further contributions are now Solicited
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Treasurers.

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|----|
| W. Jardine | 500 | Bomanjee Manackjee | 10 |
| Aaron Smith Commr. Mary Anne | 20 | Robert Inglis | 50 |
| Henry Laver | 25 | T C Beale | 20 |
| Robt. Lungley, Commr. Glenelg | 25 | Thomas Allport | 20 |
| James Biles | 10 | J R Reeves | 50 |
| Edmund Moller | 5 | W H Harton | 10 |
| G P B Sundorff | 5 | F Drummond | 20 |
| J E Duggan, Commr. Upton Castle | 10 | L Dent | 50 |
| A H Crawford | 10 | M Senn van Base | 50 |
| Robert Patullo, Commr. Kellie Castle | 20 | W C Wetmore | 50 |
| H L Thomas | 20 | R Turner | 50 |
| John Hine | 100 | P F Robertson | 50 |
| J H Astell | 50 | W Thomson | 10 |
| H M Clarke | 50 | W Henderson | 10 |
| J Header | 25 | R Douglas | 10 |
| Framjee Pestonjee | 100 | W Sprott Boyd | 10 |
| D L Burn | 50 | John Slade | 5 |
| Heerjeebhoy Rnstomjee | 25 | W & T Gemmell & Co. | 50 |
| W Haylett | 50 | Eglinton Maclean & Co. | 30 |
| J R Lancaster, Commr. Orwell | 10 | Saoqua 壽官 Security merchant | 50 |
| George Wise | 20 | Heerjee Jehangier | 25 |
| A Parlane | 50 | Mingqua 明官 Security merchant | 50 |
| J Matheson | 50 | J A Dunan Junior | 6 |
| James Innes | 50 | John Pearson, Commr. Ship Asia | 10 |
| John Middleton | 15 | D Mc Culloch | 10 |
| Capt. Young, Commr. Fergusson | 25 | W Read, Chief mate Ship Asia | 5 |
| Alexander Matheson | 10 | James Ricketts, Commr. Ingle o rough | 10 |
| Ths. A. Johnson, Commr. Egyptian | 5 | Samuel Hyde | 10 |
| F Palmer | 25 | Pallanjee Nasserwanjee Patell | 5 |
| M D Hunter | 15 | John B Compton | 5 |
| Josiah Mc Gregor | 25 | Howqua 浩官 Security Merchant | 50 |
| J T Lancaster, Commr. Caledonia | 15 | | |
| James Eyles, Commr. Malcolm | 5 | | |
| R Binks | 5 | | |
| T H Layton | 50 | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|
| A. Grant, Commr. Lord Lowther | 50 | Mowqua 茂官 do | 50 |
| R. Lyall | 500 | Kingqua 經官 do | 50 |
| Thomas Fox | 5 | Framjee Jamsetjee | 5 |
| Dudabhoj Rnstomjee | 50 | T H Johnstone, Commr. Lowjee Family | 5 |
| Furdoonjee Hormusjee | 10 | Tungcheong 東昌 Serty merchant | 50 |
| Burjorjee Manackjee | 5 | Tongshun 同順 Serty merchant | 50 |
| Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee | 3 | Amingchow 亞明周 | 20 |
| Jumoojee Nassrwanjee | 5 | Hengtae 興泰 do | 20 |
| Doss bhoy Hormusjee | 4 | C Bovert | 10 |
| Cursetjee Furdoonjee | 10 | H Wright | 25 |
| Pestonjee Cowasjee | 3 | A Wilkinson | 5 |
| Nanabhoj Framjee | 100 | C Kerr | 5 |
| Dinear Dorabjee | 5 | C F Bradford | 5 |
| Manackjee Rustomjee | 25 | J Archer | 25 |
| Shavuckshaw Rustomjee | 5 | A Mc Culloch | 5 |
| Ardaseer Furdoonjee | 5 | J W H Ibery | 5 |
| W Bell | 5 | Daniell & Co. | 50 |
| N St Croix, Commr. Alex. Baring | 5 | Surabjee Rustomjee | 5 |
| Percira & Co. | 5 | J C. Green | 50 |
| L Just and Son | 5 | Olyphant & Co. | 50 |
| George Melville, Commr. Charlotte | 5 | G R Sampson | 10 |
| Stanford & Marks | 5 | A S Keating | 20 |
| H. H. Lindsay | 5 | Russell, Sturgis & Co. | 30 |
| W Wallace | 5 | Burjorjee Framjee | 3 |
| Stair Dalrymple | 5 | J Ibery | 5 |
| Gibb, Livingston & Co. | 5 | Capt J Wilson, John Bannerman | 15 |
| W Fallowfield | 5 | W C Hunter | 5 |
| Dirom & Co. | 5 | C Sanders | 5 |
| W Blenkin | 5 | W Cragg | 5 |
| C Rawson | 5 | Joseph Cragg | 10 |
| G Woolley | 5 | B A Barretto | 5 |
| G Jamieson | 5 | W Stewart | 5 |
| James How | 5 | John Vaux, Chief Officer Balcarra | 20 |
| Footae 孚泰 Security merchant | 50 | P Grieve | 5 |
| Rustomjee Butjorjee | 5 | J Crockett | 25 |
| Dhunjeebhoy Mancherjee | 5 | J Purdie | 15 |
| Bomanjee Holongjee Jeejeebhoy | 5 | Capt. Willie | 10 |
| Cowasjee Eduljee | 5 | H P Baylis | 10 |
| S S Martyn | 5 | Markwick Edwards & Co. | 40 |
| R Binks | 5 | Onetrip of "Union" | 20 |
| Bark Juliet of Greenock | 5 | Capt. C Elliot R. N. | 25 |
| Jane Brown of Glasgow | 5 | R Wemyss, Commr. Bombay Castle | 15 |
| John Comerai, Commr. Italy | 5 | T R Colledge | 20 |
| George Gordon | 5 | Richard Browne | 10 |
| Robt. Dudman, Commr. Diana | 5 | Captain Sheriff | 20 |
| J B Crocker | 5 | Gowqua 驚官 Security Merchant | 50 |
| F Hallett Ship Emily Taylor | 5 | B Gernaert, French Consul | 50 |
| R B Baker | 5 | R Lemon, Commr. Hermina | 10 |
| H P Shakespear | 5 | Bryant P Tilden of Boston N Am | 10 |
| W J Hickey | 5 | Simon Wilkimon Jr. of Boston | 10 |
| W Clark, Commr. Adelaide | 5 | W T Glidden Am. Ship Constitution | 10 |
| Alexander Stirling | 5 | Charles Markwick | 5 |
| J Milnes Towell "Malcolm" | 5 | Tamoojee Rustomjee | 10 |
| W Mackenzie | 5 | | |
| Andrew Thomson, Commr. Kilmaurs | 5 | | |
| R M Mc Gowan | 5 | | |
| W Hughes Hallett | 5 | | |
| George Morrison, Commr. Mid Lothian | 5 | | |
| John Williams | 5 | | |
| C Hyne | 5 | | |
| A Milner | 5 | | |
| F Jauncey, Commr. Hercules | 20 | | |
| J Pike | 10 | | |
| R Swan, Commr. P Agnes | 10 | | |
| J Burnett | 20 | | |
| W Smith | 10 | | |

Total4191

WILLIAM HAYLETT.
Hon. Secretary.

Canton, 8th January, 1837.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17TH 1837.

NO. 3.

PRICE
60 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Despatches have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Pursuant to Instructions from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated in London on the twenty eighth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty x. Public Notice, is hereby giving that from the date of this Notification the Powers of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China, over, British subjects and Ships are extended so as to include Lintin and Macao. And the Authority of the Superintendents over British subjects and Ships is to be considered to extend to Macao, and to be of equal force and validity, being exercised within these extended limits, as it had hitherto been, within the limits of the Port of Canton.

All this without prejudice to the just rights, authorities and Sovereignty of the Government of Her most Faithful Majesty The Queen of Portugal at Macao, and the anchorages thereto subject.

Given under our hands and Seal of Office at Macao in China } L. 8.
this thirty first day of December in the year of Lord one thousand
eight hundred and thirty six.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT } Superintendents of the Trade of British Sub-
A. R. JOHNSTON } ject China.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of improper conduct of certain Masters of British Merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to law and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any Master or Masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer

15th April, 1836

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

Canton, 31st December 1836.

(Signed)

J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of
B. LIVINGSTON, & Co
Canton, 14th Novr. 1836.

T. A. GIBB.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE First class Ship ORIXA of 365 Tons. Captain Wm. Agar
For terms of Freight Apply to Wm. & Thos. GEMMELL & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1836.

FOR LONDON.

THE INGLIS, Captain Wise, 1321 Tons, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 10th January, 1837 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Haywood, Captain Jones, will have early despatch, the principal part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to
Canton, 3rd Dec. 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Wemyss; to Sail about the 15th January. For freight apply to
Canton 27th December 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship WILLIAM JARDINE will meet with prompt despatch, and has spacious and elegant accommodations for Passengers For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HIGHAT, or to
Canton, 22nd December, 1836. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Ship CHARLES GRANT, W. Pitonirri Commander; will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to
Canton, 12 Dec. 1836. H. & N. CURSTJEN

FOR LONDON.

THE ships STRATHFIEDAYE, Captain Jones, and NEPTUNE, Captain Williams, having the greater part of their cargoes engaged will have early despatch. The first named has three chops on board.
For Freight apply to
Canton, Dec. 16th, 1836. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship LORD AUCKLAND Capt. Willie, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to
Canton 27th Dec. 1836. WETMORE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship LORD WILLIAM Bestinck, Captain Hutchinson, can have early despatch. Apply to
Canton, 27th, 1836. WETMORE & Co.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MARY SOMERVILLE, Capt. Thos. Jackson, will sail from Whampoa, for the above Ports. For freight apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton 26th Dec. 1836.

WE, the undersigned, having been called upon by Mr. A. V. CORTELLA for the purpose of the surveying the Portuguese Bark "TRANQUILIDADE" repaired on board this day for the purpose.

On examination she proved a sound and staunch built vessel, and has just undergone a thorough repair, new coppered, sheathed, and doubled in the bonds; she is well found in ground tackle, sails, large guns, and all other suitable apparel, and we consider her a very fair sea worthy risk.

[Signed] J. RICKETTS, SWISS & HAMILTON, Carpenter.

ROBERT WEMYSS, J. HUDSON, B. J. BOTELHO,
Macao, 8th December, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY AND DAMAUN.

THE Portuguese Bark TRANQUILIDADE will sail for the above Ports on or about the 20th inst. Apply to

A. V. CORTELLA,
MACAO.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with ROBT. WISE and Co. Liverpool; ROBT. WISE, FARRBRIDGE and Co. London, and the Firms of ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co. at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope.
Canton, 1st January, 1837. ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.
Canton, 2nd January, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London Particular Madeira Wine from Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in hogsheads and quarter casks. Also Some Cases in Bottle of Choice old Madeira Wine; and a Few Dozen of Malmsey Madeira in Pints from the same house. Apply to the Commander of the HERCULES, Lintin, or to Canton, 26th Dec. 1836. J. A. INNES.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1835-36. Vols 8 & 9 bound \$ 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current for 1835-36. \$ 24 Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 3 Danish Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

Errata in last week's Register.

HORNBERG SUBSCRIPTION.

For R. Lyall . . . \$ 500 read . . . \$ 50
" T. Fox . . . \$ 5 read . . . \$ 50

CANTON.

ARRIVED CLAUDIUS (Am.) Winsor, from Liverpool July 26th via Java. BOMBAY (Am.) from Smarag. EUPHRATES, Bockham, from Bombay Oct. 16th TYRES, Ellis, from Liverpool August 5th.

SAILED ARABIAN, Brown, for Bristol; AFRICA, Croughan for Liverpool. The ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Hudson, despatched yesterday for Singapore and Calcutta. The American Sch. THEODORE, King, despatched to day for Singapore. The CASTLE HUNTLY, Jolly is to be despatched at 10 o'clock this evening for London.

Passengers. For Arabian, Mrs Brown. Theodore, B. R. Leach, Esq. Castle Huntly, James Hamilton, Esq.

We read in the English papers, received by the Tyres, that violent hail and thunder storms had frequently occurred in different parts of Great Britain, by which a great deal of agricultural property and Farm-stock had been destroyed, and many lives lost. The terrestrial atmosphere appears to have been generally loaded

with the electric matter during the past year, as we have seen reports of the most frequent and dreadful thunder storms in different and far-distant parts of the globe; whilst the most furious gales of wind have also swept over every sea.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

House of Commons. July 25. The Established Church Bill passed; ayes 165, noes 44, majority 131.—August 1st. The amendments of the lords to the Tithes commutation Bill, were agreed to after some discussion.—The Marriages and Births Registration Bill was read a third time and passed, after several verbal amendments.

The President of the Board of Trade, in the Committee on the Customs' Duties Bill, made the agreeable announcement, that in consequence of the flourishing state of the revenue he was enabled to make a reduction of duties on a number of articles in addition to those he had stated on a former occasion.

The articles to which he alluded were spices: pepper is to be reduced from 1s. to 6d. a pound; pimento to be reduced to 3d. a pound; cloves from 9d. to 6d. a pound. The reduction on mace the same.

He proposed to put maps and charts on the same footing as prints.

The duty on castor oil to be reduced from 1s 6d. a pound to 1s 3d.

The duty on foreign silver plate entered by parties for their own use, to be 2s. 6d., instead of 5s. 6d. an ounce; the duty on foreign gold plate, to be £1, instead of £3 16s. an ounce.

The duty on rags to be little more than nominal.

Verdigris to be reduced from 1s., to 6d. a pound.

The Right Honourable Gentleman observed, that from experience in the case of former reductions, they were warranted in anticipating that the diminution in the revenue would not be in the ratio of the reduction of the duty.

August 2d. The lords amendments to the Church of Ireland Bill were rejected by a majority of 29; there having been 260 for lord John Russell's original motion that the Bill as it had been sent down from the lords should be read that day three months, and 231 for Sir Robert Peel's amendment that the lord's amendments should be taken into consideration.

Spain. By the latest advices from this unhappy country (up to July 25th) the Queen's cause appears to be fast retrograding, and all hopes of constitutional liberty are becoming daily weaker. Cordova is openly accused of a traitorous inactivity and the cabinet have been considering the propriety of dismissing him; three of the members have declared they will resign unless he is dismissed; he is supported by his friend, the prime minister, Isturiz, who is himself expected to be soon out of office. The old General Saarsfield is named as the probable future commander in chief. The Queen's government was very anxious for the intervention of the French government in its favour. The British legion was in a state of insubordination, and all but wholly disorganised. Desertions to the Carlists were frequent, and many of the officers had retired in disgust; yet recruiting was still effective in England. General Evans was very ill and dispirited, his retreat from Fontarabia having weighed heavily on his mind.

Portugal. Lisbon. On the 14th of July the treasury (formerly the Regency Palace) situated in the Rocio square, was burnt. Various rumours were afloat as to the cause of this disaster. The government papers ascribed it to accident. The *Nacional*, and other opposition journals, were significantly laconic on the subject. One of the rumours was that titulos, to the amount of six millions of cruzadoes, which had been received in payment for the sale of national property, had been fraudulently abstracted by some person in the department, who, to prevent discovery, set fire to the building. The government immediately issued a notice that the interest on the domestic debt would be paid on the 16th July at the Erario palace; but it was supposed that many of the unsettled, doubtful, or inconvenient claims had been disposed of by the fire.

By the Euphrates we have received the Bombay Gazettes of the 12th and 15th of October. We extract the following from that of the 12th.

DELHI.

TRADE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND WESTERN INDIA.

Believing the following to be of public interest and not

generally known, we take the opportunity of attracting attention to it.

What we would allude to, is the trade which has sprung up between Bombay, Bhewanee and other places, in Western India. This is not altogether a recent date, but it has been more especially brisk during the last year or two; and in these days of strict economy, it will be interesting to know that various European articles of necessity are procurable, of the first quality and at half the prices usually charged by the Up Country Traders.

Our space will not admit of any lengthened detail, and we must, therefore be content to point out a few of the articles procurable along with the rates at which they sell. Tea, for instance, is actually selling in the Town of Hapsie at two Rupees eight Annas the seer of 10 Sicca Weight, the quality as good as any that can be had, and far superior to that usually sold.

Coffee at ten to twelve annas the seer, of most delicious flavor. Broad Cloths of various qualities and colors, at from twenty to forty per cent below the rates, at which they are usually vended, whether by itinerant *Bazajies*, or settled Shop Keepers. There are we believe, many other articles to which these remarks are equally applicable, and in noticing the circumstance, our object is to point out the glaring manner in which Europeans are imposed on, and the grounds they have to go upon, for resisting these impositions in future.

The increased activity of the trade with Bombay, is also a subject of congratulation, and from the information we have obtained, it would appear that it is likely to be still further improved, as the Native Merchants are daily becoming more convinced of the reality of the protection afforded them by the British Rule, through territories, where merely to travel, was dangerous, and to transport valuable merchandize, was never dreamt of.

In conclusion, it may be observed that, we have every reason to believe the articles alluded to, are procurable in retail at the prices mentioned, and even cheaper still in whole sale; and that at Hapsie &c they are to be had in any reasonable quantity. It is a circumstance worthy of note that Tea should sell at considerably reduced prices at Hapsie, via Bombay, with all that immense land carriage, to what it should at Delhi &c, via Calcutta with the advantage of water carriage all the way.—*Delhi Gazette, September 28.*

By *La Bonite* we have received a file of the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, and we take this opportunity of informing our far-distant, insulated, and all but inaccessible cotemporary, that we shall have much pleasure in exchanging the *Canton Register* for the *S. I. Gazette*; and that we shall forward our numbers to him by every available opportunity.

We learn from the *S. I. Gazette* that the U. S. Sloop of War, *Vincennes*, had arrived at the Sandwich from the Bonin Islands, and sailed again for the Coast of California. The same paper states that the inhabitants of the latter group were not in the most enviable state of social concord.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN EDITORS.

We take the liberty of forwarding a number of our files to Editors in Europe, the United States, China, Chili, Peru, New South Wales, and in numerous other directions; in so doing we are actuated by the desire to increase the usefulness of our journal; and we hope to be able to contribute our share to the stock of circulating information abroad, while we shall merit reciprocity from our brother editors: All who may receive our early numbers may depend upon a regular continuance of their files for the first volume of the *Gazette*; and we request most ardently a privilege upon their exchange lists.

Desirous, likewise, (who is not in these days,)—to get into notice, we hope our brethren abroad will occasionally remark upon the existence of our humble journal, on this little speck in the Ocean.

Most Respectfully,

The Editor *Sand. I. Id. Gazette*

Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, September 24, 1836.

LA BONITE.

The French corvette, *La Bonite*, commanded by Le chevalier Vaillant, left Toulon in the beginning of February last year to carry consuls to Chili, the state of the Equador, and the Philippine Islands. She is also sent

to make observations of the terrestrial magnetism at all places where he touches, and to determine the geographical positions of different points of the globe.

We have seen in the French journals the instructions drawn up by the French Academy for the voyage of *La Bonite*, in which the officers of that vessel are recommended to attend carefully to all subjects connected with natural history. We likewise know that from the Brazil, the shores of the river Plate, Chili, the coast of Peru, the state of the Equador, the Sandwich islands, and lastly from Manila, in short from wherever *La Bonite* has touched, numerous and interesting Botanical, Zoological, and Mineralogical collections have been made with a zeal and care worthy of the grateful acknowledgments of all those who are interested in the progress of the sciences.

It is said that they will continue their scientific labors in Cochinchina, the Straits of Malacca, Bengal, on the coast of Coromandel and the isle of Bourbon, and then return to France by the Cape of Good Hope, and so complete their voyage round the world.

The stay of *La Bonite* at Macao will be marked by observations highly interesting to the natural history of the globe, and which will be the first of the kind made by Europeans in China.

La Bonite is expected to remain at Macao from fifteen to twenty days. (O Macaista Imparcial, 9th June).

List of Officers of the French Sloop of War *La Bonite*.
 M. Vaillant, Capitaine de corvette, M. Du Martroy, Elève de 1^{re} class.
 (Commandant).
 M. Pironneau, Lt. de Vaisseau.
 " De Brogues,
 " Chevalier, Lient de Frégate.
 " Touchard,
 " Fiquet,
 " Pothau, Elève de 1^{re} class.
 " Garrel,
 " De Missessy, Elève de 2nd cl.
 " Chaptal,
 " Eydox—Chirurgien-major.
 " Souleyet—do, en second.
 " Gandehaud—Naturaliste.
 " Hebert—Charge d'un mission par le ministre du Com.

(Sandwich-Island Gazette, October 15th, 1836.)

News paper borrowers are a nuisance to newspaper takers, and robbers of newspaper printers. But it is of no use to talk upon the subject, for we believe with the Advertiser, a clever little paper printed at Bankor, that a "man so lost to decency as to be in the constant practice of borrowing newspapers when they may be bought so cheap, cannot be reformed by anything that can be said on the subject." *Ibid.*

To The Editor of Canton Register.

SIR,—I am sorry to have to trouble you with the following complaint, but I hope that if you publish my letter the same may not occur again. The Captain of the "Euphrates" arrived on Sunday last at Macao, and landed all his letters at one time; they were sent to the shop or tavern of the Post-Master; those for Europeans were picked out, and forwarded by the first boat sailing for Canton, the St George; but the letters for me and my countrymen were detained, and not forwarded by the same boat—they were applied for by me, but a sum of eight dollars for postage was demanded and paid before the letters were delivered up. Now, Mr. Editor, I will thank you to inform me whether the demand for postage money is just for the Post office incurred no expense in obtaining the letters from the Euphrates, as the Captain brought them on shore in his own boat; and we should also be glad to know why our mercantile letters were selected for detention before those of our neighbours.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.
 Canton, 13th January, 1837. A PARSEE MERCHANT.

We are wholly unable to understand why letters should be detained by the Post-office at Macao. The foregoing complaint deserves the strictest investigation, and if it is proved that the letters of the Parsee merchants were intentionally selected for the purpose of detention, nothing less than placing the duties of Post-master in other hands will be commensurate to such a gross and wilful dereliction of duty: it is more than a neglect of duty, it nearly approaches to a fraud, a robbery; and might be productive of the most serious injury and loss to the complainants. We trust H. M. Superintendents and the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce will make such provisions for the management of the Post-office department as shall prevent the possibility of such conduct in future.

With reference to the question of our cotemporary in his last number for the authority for our decided opinion as to the practical joint responsibility of the hong-merchants, we beg to reply that we formed our conclusion from facts connected with the settlement of the debts of former bankrupt hong, of which we were not so fully cognizant when we first alluded to the subject as we are now; we considered it, therefore, no less a duty to the public than to ourselves to correct any wrong impression that might be received from our inadvertency.

We do not think that it is of much use to the cause of foreigners to quote either local or imperial edicts, which are so often ludicrous and contradictory, as being favorable or adverse to their interests; or the letters of the hong-merchants, which are still less worthy of attention. We must appeal to facts, and we shall then find that all the debts of all former bankrupt hong have been eventually paid in full; and that the hong-merchants themselves, notwithstanding the edicts of the local government and their own letters—which were written under the uncontrolled dictation

of one of their body—have never, practically, denied their joint liability,—have never attempted to shirk it—that they freely and openly admit it at the present moment. Responsibility is the lever with which the Chinese government is moved—responsibility is the acknowledged principle on which the foreign trade is licensed and conducted; and when the government abandons this principle it will desert from its specific duty and code, become a traitor to itself, and prepare the way for its speedy downfall.

The fund, however, from which the debts of hong-merchants have been paid is a separate part of this question of responsibility.

If the Consol fund is in being where is the treasury or the available securities? It does not exist—it is absorbed as soon as called. It is a most shameful and bare-faced imposition on the foreign trade, levied to feed the rapacity of the officers of government,—and when foreigners receive any portion of this fund as dividends on debts due to them, they only receive back the money due to the general body of foreigners engaged in this trade, which had been formerly extorted from them in the shape of an illegal, iniquitous, local tax.

The Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce will, doubtless, take this subject into their early and serious consideration; and we have confident hopes that the public exhibition of a correct tariff; and, whilst the extortion of the Consol tax is continued, it's just appropriation to it's original object; namely, the payment of Bankrupt's debts to foreigners,—will be the result of their labours.

We have not yet succeeded in getting our new Press into working order; neither have we received any *chases*, with it, and from this cause it will be useless to us for an indefinite length of time. We beg to explain to the unlearned in typography that *chases* are the iron frames into which the types are set and wedged; when we shall be able to obtain any—or whether the Chinese artificers can make them—we know not. We trust that the Register being continued—at least for some time longer—in it's original quarto size will neither be a subject of regret nor disappointment to our readers. We confess that *Folio* is of far too magnificent sound and of too imposing dimensions for a Journal of such very humble pretensions as that which we have the honour to conduct. The Price Current being a separate publication has also it's advantages in the opinions of many. Nevertheless, we shall be guided by the wishes of the majority of our local subscribers, and retail or alter the present size of the Register according to their expressed wishes.

CHINESE ISLANDS

(Continued from Number 2 page 7.)

Tsung-ming, at the mouth of the Yang-tze-kesing, is inaccessible to large ships on account of the sand-banks. Yun-tai-shan, an island to the north of the Huang-ho, in 34° 40' N. L. is entirely unknown to foreign navigators. The islets on the north coast of the Shan-tung promontory are small and unimportant, but we believe there are good anchoring grounds, and on that account they deserve attention.

On the west coast of Corea we might have our choice, because there are hundred of uninhabited and unclaimed islands, fertile and with good harbours; but they are scarcely known. Southward is the island of Quelpaert, a fine tract of land, partly known from the accounts of some shipwrecked Dutchmen. This is an important spot, and should be visited.

The distant Bonin islands are entirely out of the track of native vessels; and the clumsy Japanese and Chinese junks, accustomed only to coasting voyages, would scarcely venture so far on an unknown sea to find out a new market.

To sum up our remarks and draw a conclusion,—we consider Chusan to be the island best fitted for a commercial mart. In the South, Hong-Kong and Namao are well adapted for that purpose. If, however, the choice must fall upon a spot not inhabited by Chinese, then the east coast of Formosa, one of the Kachi Kosma, or Quelpaert, offer the selves to the enterprise of Englishmen.

Much light might be thrown upon this subject if an intelligent navigator would patiently complete a voyage of observation. There are still discoveries to be made in this part of the world, which, of all others, has least engaged the attention of scientific travellers.

It is to be hoped that the British government will not be so entirely indifferent to some of its most important interests as to neglect for a much longer period the *Chinese question*. The whole history of commerce cannot, we think, show a single instance of such culpable, such inexplicable, such ignorant neglect—such indifferent, shameful, and shameless carelessness of the commercial concerns and character of the country. One petty island, a trifling and insecure commerce, have distracted cabinets and aroused all the energies of the people; but China,—the mighty empire of China, the far-distant, productive and commercial China, with its 400 millions, its antiquity, its impulsive power—China,—which would be a *new world* to foreign commerce were it freely opened to foreign connection,—is a forgotten or unthought of country, lost in the din of party, and abandoned by ignorance and incapacity to the stream of time and chance.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is said the governor has again made a report on the opium question, and that the emperor has given orders to drive away the resident foreigners. The limit of the time of their residence having been fixed, after that period further examinations are to be instituted into the smuggling of opium, and then another report is to be made, and final instructions how to manage requested. At present the prohibitions are to be strictly enforced: such is the talk of the day which is not to be entirely believed.

On the 22nd day of the 10th moon (November 30th) the emperor appointed *Chin Keashoo* to the office of Salt-commissioner of Canton province.

Go-shan, the governor of *Sze-chuen*, is permitted, as a special mark of the emperor's favour, to ride within the forbidden imperial precincts.

Peking Gazettes.—8th moon, 27th day (7th Oct 1836).—Received the following imperial edict. Hitherto, when anonymous accusatory official documents have been presented, they have been collected together and burnt: the intention was to put a stop to traitorous dislikes, and prevent injuries arising from defamation and slander. Lately the scholars and people of every province have been much infected with this practice, and they are constantly writing ballads and lampoons, (§) preferring in a most irregular and disorderly manner slanderous accusations against the ruling magistrates. Until a commissioner is selected (for this business) let the governors and *fooyuens* be instructed to act justly and examine into and guard against (this practice) of vague and false slandering:—This pointing at and blaming not only rapidly lessens reputations, but causes involvements to numbers, and occasions a perplexing multiplicity of examinations, which are already too numerous to be expressed. If it is enquired from whence they arise, it will be found for the most part that cherished private hatreds are the causes of these irregular implications; and by concealing the name and surname it is cunningly thought that they may (securely) slander and disgrace; and conducting an examination (arising from these accusations), is only pursuing the wind and catching at a shadow, for there are not any means of investigation or of punishment.

These crafty and malicious schemes are fraught with the most important consequences to the manners and minds of men, and the utmost severity must be used to suppress them. Henceforth, when ballads and lampoons are circulated, reflecting on public affairs and the officers of government, let the great officers of all the provinces adopt severe and secret measures to suppress them; let the writers be traced, seized, and sent before the magistrates, and punished with the utmost severity; show not the least indulgence: thus the heaped-up (slanders) may be lessened, and the evil habit amended. Circulate this edict

for general information.

Respect this.

11th Moon, 3rd day (December 10th.) The imperial will has been received. The board of revenue has reported that the duties are late and slow in being paid up, and it requests that peremptory orders be issued for their payment.

In the autumn-allotment of last year 150,000 taels of land tax were apportioned to Canton province. In the 6th moon of this year the board of revenue urged the payment; but even until now the duties have not been paid: the legal time has already been long exceeded. I order the *fooyuen* of Canton immediately to send the duties in charge of an officer to the board of revenue; and let the name and office of the treasurer, who has been thus late in paying up the duties, be sent into the board, that he may be punished.

In the spring-allotment of the present year 200,000 taels of land-tax were apportioned (to Canton); I further order the said *fooyuen* immediately to send an officer with the same to the board; delay will not be permitted.

Promotion On the 11th day of the 7th moon a *vermillion* edict was received.

I have received the beneficent will of my imperial mother, directing that the concubine *Tung* be raised to the style and title of *honorable*; and *Ko-keashe* to be her *maid of honor*. I order all the public offices to go through the usual forms, and do what is right on this occasion.

Respect this.

(†) See Register No. October, 4, 1836, Page 163.

Mr. Editor.—The small study of Mathematics I have gone through enables me to arrive at these points. — “that things equal to the same are equal to one another.”

Let us apply this to a recent publication in your paper, of date 1st of December, by H. M.'s Superintendents, and I argue on it thus:—H. M.'s Superintendents claim by advertisement equal jurisdiction at Lintin and in Macao,—“as it had hitherto been within the limits of the Port of Canton.”

Now it is of notoriety that they have no jurisdiction, power, influence, or say in the Port of Canton; so, as a strict sequence from the premises adopted by themselves, they have no jurisdiction at Lintin or in Macao; or else the doctrine of *Euclid*, that “things equal to the same are equal to one another,” must sink and the superintendents rise.

The public shall turn the scale.

Power of Superintendents in Canton—zero. Macao and Lintin—Canton therefore Macao and Lintin—zero: so no power any where. Your's Canton, 11th January, 1837.

Q. E. D.

ARMAND CARREL.—It is with feelings of very sincere regret that we learn from Paris that M. Armand Carrel, editor of the *National*, expired at St-Mandé on the morning of Sunday, in consequence of the wound received by him in a duel with M. Emile de Girardin. He was almost the only one of those distinguished writers who raised the French against Charles X., and accomplished the revolution of 1830, that continued his humble though honorable profession of Journalist. One of his co-editors of that period is Prime Minister. His brothers of the political pen had all long since grown into Prefects, Ambassadors, Secretaries, and Councillors of State. Carrel alone, true to the democratic principle which he first adopted, and to that he rigidly adhered, was in 1836 precisely what and where he was in 1830. His ideas of republicanism were not exaggerated, being of the American school, and as such were repudiated by perhaps the greater number of those styling themselves republicans in France. But such was the ascendancy of his character, that he was respected and looked up to as a leader by those who differed widely from him; and even his direct political antagonists join in the universal regret excited by the premature death of one so highly gifted and so full of promise.—*Chronicle*.

Translation of the SULTAN's order for the dismissal of the *RIZA EFFENDI* addressed to the Grand VIZIER, and published in the Turkish Gazette of the 29th June.

“My Vizier,—Considering that the Department of Foreign Affairs is one of great importance and responsibility, requiring unremitting assiduity on the part of the person intrusted with its direction, I lately thought proper to elevate this functionary to the rank of Moorahir and considerably to increase his salary. Akif Effendi, however, not having been able, in consequence of the ailing state of his health, to attend as regularly as is requisite to the duties of his office, I have considered it necessary to remove him from this situation, and to appoint in his stead Ahmet Koloussi Pasha.

“Thou shalt bring the latter into thy presence, and after acquainting him with my imperial order, and solemnly investing him with the mantle of honour, give him clearly to understand that my supreme will is that he shall every day come to the Sublime Porte to attend (may God enlighten him) to his duty, and watch with special care over the scrupulous observance of the treaties and conventions existing between our glorious empire and foreign states.

“Considering that Akif Effendi is an ancient servant, I grant him a monthly pension of 10,000 piastres, and order thee to take care that this sum shall regularly be paid him by the Treasury.

“May the Almighty assist thee and all my servants.”

DIED. ‘At Macao, on Sunday night, the 8th January, Mrs. BOVET, aged 23 Years.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10. TUESDAY, JANUARY 24TH 1837. NO. 4. } PRICE 50 CENTS

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED ITALY (Am.) Comerais; EREN PARELL (Am.) Crocker, from Manila. FATAL HAIR (Du) Ingaes; bringing news from Holland to the 6th August. HOPZ, — from Batavia.

Passenger. (Omitted last week) By the *General Chasse*; Mr. Damiron.

SAILED. HENRY EWBANK (Am.) Leach, for Boston. ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Hudson, for Singapore and Calcutta. ONEIDA (Am.) Tripp, Constitution (Am.) Glidden, for Manila. THEODORE, (Am Sch) King, for Singapore. ALCIOPS, Bennett, for Buenos Ayres. CASTLE HUNTLY, Jolly; KELLIE CASTLE, Patullo; Viscount MELBOURNE, Thomas; STRATHFIEDRAYS, Jones, for London. FANNY, Taylor, Cork, for orders. LORD AUCLAND, Willie, for Singapore and Calcutta. LORD WM. BENTINCK, Hutchinson, for Calcutta.

THE ANNANAW (Am.) Rathbone, for N. York, tomorrow; the MARY BOMERVILLE, Jackson, to Liverpool to day; the ORIZA, Ager, for London, to be despatched to morrow.

Passengers. Per *Henry Ewbank* S. Wilkinson, Jr. Esq. Oneida, Inc. Russell, Esq. Viscount Melbourne. John C. Whiteman, Esq. Mrs. Whiteman and family.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The emperor has issued an edict conferring rewards on the kings, nobles, and military who exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire at his palace in the gardens of *Yuen-ming yuen*, on the 26th of the 9th moon (Nov. 4th).

It is reported that the governor—following up his inquisitorial investigations—has made some new regulations, requiring all the hongmerchants and linguists to send in a list of the names, surnames, and personal description of every native employed by them; and when they wish to discharge any of their men, they are to petition to that effect, that their names may be struck off the list; and when they engage fresh hands, they are to report them to be enrolled on the list. And no one will be allowed to enter the foreign factories, unless his name be enrolled. The hongmerchants are now sending in their returns in succession; but the linguists have not yet made their reports. It is said by some that the shopkeepers, dealers in foreign commodities, will be required to observe these regulations—which will be excessively inconvenient.

The linguist *Atung* has been selected to be sent to *Fukkeen* to interpret the evidence of the detained *Lascars*. His colleagues have presented him with three hundred dollars to defray his travelling expenses. He will depart directly he receives the governor's orders.

It appears from some of the *Peking* gazettes, that the imperial eunuchs are frequently in the habit of absconding. When seized and brought back they are delivered over to the *Nuy-woofoo*—the Tatar slaves of the emperor.

Peking Gazette. On the 20th day of the 8th moon [30th September]. *Chung-Treang*, the sooyueen of Shantung, made the following additional report.

Tseu Yuhchang, a native of *Tangchowfoo*, in the *Chow* district of *Ninghae*, has arrived at the office of the censorate with an accusation against *Tseu Mangchun* and others, of having beaten his wife, *Tseu Sunshe*, to death, and then reporting that she had hanged herself; and documents have been transmitted ordering an examination into the affair.

I have examined the records, and find in this case that it was before authenticated that *Yen Keamoo*, the *Chechow*, had ex-

amined the corpse, and reported that *Tseu Sunshe*, being grievously distressed by extreme poverty, hanged herself. I, because the report of the inquest and the appearance of the corpse did not show like that of a hanged suicide, contradicted the report of the *Chefoo* (of *Tangchow*), and directed him to send an officer on the special duty of examining into and managing the affair.—I have received despatches relating to the foregoing circumstances; and I immediately ordered the judge to send the criminals and witnesses to the provincial city; and I ordered the *Chefoo* of *Tseu-nan* to conduct the examination. Each party adhered to their own statements, and nothing clear could be elicited by the examination. An officer was sent to bring the coffin and corse to the provincial capital. The judge in conjunction with the *Chefoo* ordered the deputed officers to examine the body about the inside of the jaws, the thorax, the region of the heart and the tips of the ten fingers and thumbs; all these parts were discolored; the parietal and frontal bones were white, there were not any marks of strangulation about the neck, under the ears or jaws, neither were there any scars or traces of wounds all over the body—so the death must have been caused by poison. On examining her parents, they declared that the said woman really died from the effects of poison which she had swallowed; therefore, she did not come to her end by strangulation, neither did she die from the effects of blows: this has already been certainly proved. The plaintiff, *Tseu Yuhchang*, has made a false accusation in stating that she met her death from blows; and the said *Chechow*, *Yen Keamoo*, when first examining as to self-destruction by strangulation, also managed erroneously and fallaciously. But an act of suicide, whether by poisoning or hanging, is the same; how could the said *Chow* magistrate make a deceptive report: this I am wholly unable to explain.—Since the said plaintiff has made a vague accusation, and the said *Chow*, being distantly related to *Tseu Mangchun*, has aided him by joining in the deceit, it is right that I should dismiss him from his office, and subject him to the same examination as the others, in order to obtain a clear understanding of the affair, by which it may be hoped the obscurity may be dissipated and the truth manifested. I cannot, because in the past year I recommended the say *Chow* magistrate, *Yen Keamoo*, to be a *Cho-E* (an honorary title, signifying 'singular talent and merit', afford him the least countenance or protection.

Now it is authenticated that the two *Sze* officers have forwarded the report of the *Tauou* and *Foo* officers.

It is, therefore, right that I request the imperial will that *Yen Keamoo*, the *Chow* magistrate of *Ninghae*, be deprived of his honorary title of *Cho-E*; and that he also be dismissed from office, brought to the provincial capital, and subjected to the most searching examination, in order that he may be properly dealt with. As is proper I forward this duly-prepared report.

The letter, explaining the circumstances connected with the delivery of the letters of the *Parsee* Merchants, per *Euphrates*, arrived too late for insertion in our present number. It shall appear next week, by which time we hope the the affidavit therein alluded to will also reach us, when the whole explanation will advantageously appear in one paper.

H. M.'s SUPERINTENDENTS and the Committee of the British Residents appointed to correspond with H. M.'s Superintendents.

His Majesty's Superintendents having addressed a circular letter to the British merchants of Canton, proposing to them to call a public meeting and choose a committee composed of individuals of their body for the purpose of forming a channel of communication and correspondence with H. M.'s Superintendents;—in compliance with this suggestion, a meeting was accordingly held on the evening

of the 21st instant, Mr. Jardine in the chair, in the room formerly denominated the Company's hall, which the E. I. Company's Agents kindly lent for the occasion.

This meeting, after a protracted discussion, adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when the chairman Mr. Jardine, proceeded to submit the business of the day to the adjourned meeting.

We subjoin the notes of the meeting as received from the Secretary, Mr. Blenkin; premising that Mr. Layton prefaced his resolutions with some sensible observations on the time that had already been lost on Friday last: this, —joined with the irrelevant nature of parts of the discussion then entered upon, and the apparent general misunderstanding of the Superintendent's wishes, and misconception of their motives which, Mr. Layton thought, could not at all be construed into any desire, latent or expressed, on the part of the Superintendents that the corresponding committee, the institution of which they had suggested, should be considered either a council of advice or assistance to them, —had induced him to draw up his resolutions, and propose them at once to the meeting, in order that they might arrive by the shortest path at the desired object.

MINUTES

of the adjourned Meeting of British Merchants, held this day at No. 1 late Company's Factory,

Present: Messrs. Jardine, Douglas, Innes, Gray, Layton, Turner, How, W. Cragg, Robertson, Gemmell, Holliday, D. Rustomjee, Lindsay, L. Dent, P. Stewart, Wallace, A. Matheson, Gibb, J. Matheson, and W. Blenkin.

The Chairman stated that M. Lindsay was desirous, and Mr. Matheson had assented to withdraw the proposal and amendment made by them respectively at the previous meeting on Friday last; which was put and agreed to.

Mr. Lindsay then proposed the following resolution, and was seconded by Mr. Matheson.

As it is the desire of H. M.'s Superintendents to establish a convenient mode of communication with the British Merchants of Canton, that three be selected by ballot, to form a Committee of correspondence, when Mr. Layton moved as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Gibb, the following Resolutions, which were put *seriatim* from the Chair and agreed to, with only two dissentient voices; namely:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved.

1. That a Committee of five Gentlemen be chosen for the purpose of corresponding with H. M.'s Superintendents; and that the Committee be called "The Committee of the British Residents in Canton appointed to correspond with H. M. Superintendents."

2. That a member of the Committee be appointed Secretary.

3. That the members of the Committee shall be elected by Ballot, and continue in office until the first Monday of October next.

4. That the Ballot be taken tomorrow at eleven o'clock in the Hall and that it be open for one hour.

5. That two members of each firm shall have the power of voting; and one vote to each individual British Merchant; and that two Scrutineers shall be now appointed to take the Ballot.

6. That Mr. Matheson and Mr. Gibb be the Scrutineers.

7. That the several members of the Committee shall immediately upon their election being declared communicate the same to H. M. Superintendents, and express their readiness to commence the duties of their situation.

8. That whensoever the Committee shall deem it expedient to take the sense of the British community upon any subject, it shall be competent for them to call a general meeting for that purpose.

9. That the Committee be instructed not to enter into any correspondence with the Chinese Authorities or Hong Merchants, either in conjunction with H. M. Superintendents, or by themselves alone, without an appeal to a general meeting.

10. That in the event of any vacancy in the Committee, the same shall be immediately declared by the remaining members, and a general meeting shall be called for the purpose of electing a new member.

Canton, January 23rd 1837.

(Signed) W. Blenkin, Hon. Secty.

We have just learnt that the result of the ballot has placed the following gentlemen on the Committee appointed to correspond with H. M.'s Superintendents. — L. Dent. J. Matheson. T. A. Gibb. R. Turner W. Blenkin. Esqs.

In another column will be found a letter from an intelligent and industrious correspondent, who has assumed on this joyful occasion and subject the penitential name of "Dust and Ashes."

We have inserted the letter, because we think it just that the voice of every British subject in Canton should be heard upon a question which, either immediately or prospectively, will affect his station and standing amongst his fellow-subjects in China, as well as his personal and commercial interests.

We have called the subject and occasion joyful, because we infer from this demonstration of H. M.'s Superintendents that late despatches from the Foreign office have evinced a new and somewhat more lively concern for the protection of British interests in this country; and that the imbecile measures, hitherto pursued for the attainment of this end, will be abandoned, and a more vigorous course of action be adopted for the preservation of our national connection with China.

We differ, *toto coelo*, from our correspondent on many points of his letter. We think H. M.'s Superintendents have done their duty (and, it may be, that they have obeyed their orders), in attempting to open a general and acknowledged channel of communication with the whole body of British subjects in China, through a Committee chosen by ballot.

As the circular letter of the Superintendents has not yet been sent to us for publication, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to comment upon its contents. We shall merely at present observe that we think it will be wise for the members of the corresponding committee to decline becoming the depositaries of any confidential or secret communications or information; although we do not conceive it to be probable that in the case alluded to by our correspondent any possibility of secrecy could ever arise; neither have we any dread that the British commercial interests in Canton, which are entrusted to the care of the highly respectable American Firms, will suffer through dearth of early information. "Slumber, my darling!" is an air against which the ears of an American Citizen are naturally closed.

It must not be forgotten that, —should occasions arise in which the British merchants of Canton may deem it to be their duty to their constituents and to themselves to memorialize His Majesty; to remonstrate against the acts of, or to impeach the king's ministers; to seek the intervention and assistance of the governor-General of India, or the Naval commander in chief, —H. M.'s Superintendents are the proper and official channel for the transmission, in the first instance, of their complaints, intentions, and wishes; and should this channel be neglected or despised by the merchants, should they disregard the necessary official forms and ceremonies, all experience of public life goes to prove that the first and most effective means to defeat their own objects will be taken by themselves.

We do not forget that we have formerly, and more than once in the columns of this Journal, questioned the power of H. M.'s Superintendents, while residing without the limits of their commission, over British subjects. Without referring to the extension of those limits, as lately and officially made known by public advertisement, we beg to observe that the present question is not one of power, or control in any degree; but simply a proposition, an invitation to the British merchants of Canton to discuss such measures of expediency as they themselves may consider to be beneficial to their constituent's interests and their own; and that this invitation comes from the only acknowledged authority of the British crown in China; we conclude, then, that the invitation should be accepted with frankness and

good will; it being completely in the power and discretion of the corresponding committee to set what limits they may deem proper and prudent to the correspondence they may think it right to establish with H. M's Superintendents.

We consider it would be utterly irregular and altogether impossible for H. M's Superintendents to enter into a kind of demi-official correspondence with the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton:—a Committee which numbers amongst its elected members the French and Dutch Consuls, to which may be added hereafter the public functionaries of other nations, now happily at peace with Great Britain; but in the consideration of this momentous question, the contingency of war with any one nation, or with all, should not be overlooked. By the bye, how was it the American Consul—the representative of the commercial interests of a nation, the trade of which with China far exceeds that of the French and Dutch nations—was not elected a member of the Committee of the General Chamber?



My dear Mr. Editor,—As I did not see you present at the meeting of British Residents which took place in the large room of Number 1 British Hong last night, I shall endeavour to give you a slight sketch of what then occurred.

Mr. Jardine having been called to the chair, and Mr. Blenkin having been requested to perform the duties of Secretary, a paper was read from H. M's Superintendents addressed to certain of the leading British merchants of Canton, requesting that a public meeting be called in the first instance, and the following question proposed; namely:—"Whether or not it were advisable to have a Committee named from among the British Community, for the purpose of corresponding with H. M's Superintendents on points connected with British Interests."—In the event of this proposition being negatived, the chairman was requested to dissolve the meeting;—should, on the other hand, the proposition be admitted, the manner of electing such Committee, and the way in which the correspondence was to be conducted, were next to come under discussion. I may also add, that a hint was thrown out by the Superintendents that some of their communications might possibly be of a private or secret nature.

The Chairman put the first proposition to the vote, by requesting a simple yea or nay as to whether it might not be expedient to have a Committee for the purpose above stated;—declaring that when he had received their votes, he would be quite ready to hear what any or every gentleman had to say.

If I understood Mr. Dent aright, he thought that the reasons for saying yea or nay should be heard first;—which certainly appears to me the more regular way of going to work; and I rather think that to this inattention at the outset is to be ascribed a good deal of the irrelevant discussion which afterwards took place. I am also of opinion that had the reasons been heard before the votes were recorded, the minority would not have been so small as it was. But Mr. Dent's opinion (if so expressed) was over-ruled.

The first proposition then being put to the vote, and the names of the British resident members taken down, it appeared that there was only one dissenting voice,—it was, of course, considered as carried.—The gentleman who gave the negative vote, in stating his reasons for so doing, was called to order, and most probably would have been required to have sat down, had not Mr. Innes, with very good feeling, and in a manner highly honorable to himself, declared himself, a friend to hearing every man, and more especially on that occasion, as the gentleman was alone and unsupported. The dissentient was therefore allowed to say his say.

The *modus* next came on the tapis. Mr. Lindsay proposed that six British merchants be nominated by the Canton Community, out of which six, three be chosen by H. M's Superintendents to form a sort of council (or select committee of correspondence), who should have the power of recording their opinions, and whose nomination should be confirmed by the English ministry &c. Mr. Dent seconded this motion, reserving to himself, however, the right of making certain modifications. &c.

Mr. Matheson made a counter proposition; namely: that the Committee of correspondence consist of five; and that they be elected annually, so as to embody and represent public opinion

as much as possible. Mr. Innes seconded this proposition; and strongly impressed upon the gentlemen present that their only prospect of doing good as a body, was by unity of purpose, and harmony in giving effect to their plans.

Mr. Lindsay, in modifying and explaining his proposition was unfortunate enough to let slip expression—"that he, cared but little for the public opinion of Canton." This was very justly resented by Mr. Bell, who, in a good speech (perhaps the best of the evening), entirely condemned Mr. Lindsay's exclusive plan; and very happily identified it with the Star-Chamber of old, and the equally arbitrary fashion of pricking for sheriffs—which, by the way, has come down to our own time.

After a good deal of discussion upon the merits of the motion and counter-motion [not always to the point] it was resolved to put them to the vote;—and Mr. Turner, being asked which he voted for, declared that it was a matter of much importance, and ought not to be precipitated. He had not, he said, yet come to a conclusion on the subject, and begged for a little time to make up his mind.

The question of adjournment till Monday forenoon was then moved, and carried by a majority of one only, when the meeting dispersed somewhere past midnight.

This is all that I remember of it, Mr. Editor.—As a piece of fun, why I never saw more of that in my life; but there was no real business done. While upon this head, I would just hint, Mr. Editor, that there is a little work published in England, entitled, "A treatise upon the tactics of public assemblies &c.," value sixpence or a shilling, and it would be well if our Chamber of Commerce were to order out a number of those, and distribute them gratis among the community; for really we Canton folks lose a great deal of time in discussing irrelevant matters; it is indeed long before we get through the froth and come to the solid body of our business.

Had I been qualified to give a vote on the occasion, Mr. Editor, I should have negatived the first proposition. It strikes me, that by the formation of a General Chamber of Commerce, the British interests were merged in the interests of the Foreign Community at large, which that body—i. e. the General Chamber of Commerce, proposed to represent. If so, is not the proposal of H. M's Superintendents to have a Committee for corresponding upon [exclusively] British commercial interests, a renewal of the attempt to individualise British interests, as distinct from those of other Foreigners?—I cannot see well how the proposition of the Superintendents can be admitted, without producing a schism in our Canton Community; for some of this corresponding Committee may also be members of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce. In the morning then they meet to discuss points for the benefit of the Foreign Community as a whole, and in the evening, they, Proteus-like, shrink into exclusive Englishmen, and separate the interests of their country from the Foreign interests at large; which Foreign interests, be it remembered, they were striving in the morning to identify as one;—The whole plan seems so crude and ill-digested that it cannot work well.

Again, it is well known that a very considerable portion of English property is represented by our American brethren; and it was this that led in a great measure to the formation of a General Chamber of Commerce. It is not likely, if this new measure be carried into effect, that any American gentleman will be nominated as one of the Committee of Correspondence with H. M's Superintendents. Supposing, then, that one of the private communications, which H. M's Superintendents allude to, should be an important change in the Tea duties being anticipated, or such-like—why the corresponding Committee (being men deeply interested in the question) might have ample opportunities to make their contracts and arrangements, while our American brethren, and others not in the secret, would be slumbering on quite unconscious of what was going to take place!—It is no use telling me, Mr. Editor, that the Committee shall consist of men of the nicest honor, and be so very carefully elected; and similar humbug. We all know what human nature is; we know that the desire of gain is a passion strongly rooted in the breasts of all mankind; and most unwise will the Canton public be, and most untrue to themselves, if in electing a Committee of the kind, they do not guard against their being put in the way of temptation.

Still further, upon the manner of giving votes on public questions, H. M's Superintendents limit indiscriminately the power of voting to one member of one Firm. This is all very well in its place; but H. M's Superintendents, if they had reflected a little more upon the subject, would have discovered that there are two entirely distinct classes of measures which may be mooted; and the manner of coming at the opinion of the public must be different, as the question at issue may assume a political or a commercial aspect. As a mere question of commerce, I grant that what is for the benefit of one member of a Firm is also for the benefit of his partners; and that the interests of a clerk are very naturally merged in those of the establishment to which he belongs; but in a political point of view the case is different. It is not impossible that some question of this nature may arise, by which the life of every British subject in Canton may be placed in jeopardy, and I think you will grant me, Mr. Editor, that a poor clerk has a throat to be cut or brains to be knocked out as well as his employers; and he may differ widely in opinion from them as to the necessity, the expediency, or the agreeableness of

submitting to either operation. It seems to me, therefore, just and right that not only junior partners but even poor clerks be admitted to vote on such occasions; and if admitted to vote, why may not they also be permitted to state their reasons?

Not being qualified to vote last night I had no opportunity of giving my sentiments on the occasion that had brought the meeting together; had it been otherwise, I should have made a proposal somewhat similar to the following:—"That by the institution of the General Chamber of Commerce, British interests being identified with those of the whole Foreign Community of Canton,—this meeting cannot with propriety accede to the proposition of H. M's Superintendents; and that this meeting, therefore, begs to refer H. M's Superintendents, for any commercial information they may require, to the President and Chairman of said General Chamber of Commerce."

Really, had the thing been done intentionally, I cannot conceive how the apple of discord could be more patly pitched among the community of Canton, than by the sending of that very letter of the Superintendents, which an honorable gentleman styled last night—"so very kind, so very good-natured, and so very condescending." I am &c. &c.
Canton, 21st Jan'y, 1837. DUST and ASHES.

THE CHARLES EATON.

[FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, OCTOBER 26.]

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following statement, taken from the Journal of Captain Lewis, of the colonial schooner *Isabella*, who was sent to seek for the passengers and crew of the ship *Charles Eaton*, wrecked in Torres Straits, in August 1834, be published for general information.

Captain Lewis sailed from Sydney on the 3rd June, reached Murray's Island on the 19th, and found there William, youngest son of Captain D'Oyley, of the East India Company's service, and the ship's boy, John Ireland, both of whom had been wrecked in the *Charles Eaton*.

Captain Lewis was informed by the boy Ireland, that the ship was wrecked near Sir Charles Hardy's Island, at the latter end of August, 1834; that the carpenter and four men left the wreck in the only serviceable boat, the day the ship struck, as has been reported; that subsequently the rest of the crew and passengers made two rafts, and were drifted upon an island called by the natives *Boydang*, in latitude 11° 28' S., and longitude 142° 59' E. They were all, except the two persons abovementioned, murdered by the natives of an island called *Oureed*, who were then at *Boydang* fishing. The lives of these two were preserved, from some unexplained motive, and the savages having taken them to *Oureed* or some adjacent island, (the boy John Ireland is not sure of the place), some natives of Murray's Island who had heard of white men being there arrived in a canoe and purchased them of the savages of *Oureed* for a bunch of bananas each. The purchasers removed them to Murray's Island, and treated them with great kindness during nearly two years that they sojourned there, giving them up to Captain Lewis with manifestations of great regret, as they appeared much attached to them. Captain Lewis was on the most friendly terms with the natives of the island during the whole of his stay.

At Murray's island, he was informed that the skulls of the murdered persons had been removed from *Boydang* to *Oureed*. He therefore determined to go for them, and after a long search found them at that place. The island was deserted by the natives on his approach, but the skulls were left behind. *Oureed* is in lat. 9° 56' 7" S. and long. 143° 10' 15", East.

Captain Lewis brought off forty-five skulls, seventeen of which are said to be European. They have all been buried at Sydney. From *Oureed* he proceeded through the Straits to Copang, and thence round Cape Leewen to Sydney, where he arrived on the 12th instant.

The following is a list of the crew and passengers who sailed from Port Jackson in the *Charles Eaton*:—J. G. Moore, master; F. Clane, chief mate, W. Mayor, second do. G. Pigatt, third do.; J. Grant, surgeon; L. Constantine, carpenter; W. Montgomery, steward; W. Perry, J. Ching B. Quin, A. Quinne, W. Moore, C. Robinson, J. Caen, W. Hill, J. Berry, R. Lorne, W. Jeffery, J. Wright, W. Gumble, J. Miller, W. Williams, seamen; J. Ireland, J. Sexton, boys; C. G. Armstrong, Esq. Captain D'Oyley, Mrs. D'Oyley, Master W. T. D. D'Oyley, and one native servant, passengers.

Of the above, the following escaped in the boat:—G. Pigatt, third mate; L. Constantine, carpenter; B. Quin, J. Wright, and W. Gumble, seamen.

The undermentioned have been rescued by the *Isabella* from Murray's Island:—John Ireland and Master W. D'Oyley
(*The Colonist* Nov. 3d)

TO CAPTAIN T. H. JOHNSTON, late Commander of the *Lawjee* Family.

Dear Sir.

Canton, 16th January, 1837.

As you are about leaving China, on your way to Europe, we are unwilling to see you leave us without having expressed our friendship and esteem for you, and our feeling of gratitude for the kindness you have invariably shewn to individuals of our nation, whenever opportunities offered, many of the undersigned being under personal obligations to you for acts of friendship and civility received by them or their friends at your hands.

As a proof of the the grateful sense we entertain of the kindly solicitude you have ever shewn in behalf of ourselves and our property, which latter has, during many years of your active life been entrusted to your care, we have subscribed the sum of Two hundred Pounds to be remitted to our friends Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., of London, to be laid out by them in the purchase of a piece of plate, which they will present to you on our part, and of which we beg your acceptance, hoping that it will continue, during many years, to remind you of the heartfelt esteem and gratitude entertained for you by your Parsee friends in Canton.

Wishing you a speedy and prosperous voyage, and hoping soon to see you again amongst us, we shall ever remain:

Dear Sir, Your sincere & obliged friends.

Dadaboy Rustomjee, Nanabboy Framjee, Burjorjee Manackjee, Jamoojee Nesserwanjee, Dossabboy Rustomjee Sett, Fordoonjee Hormsjee, Heerjeebboy Rustomjee, &c.
SHIP CASTLE HUNTLY. 2nd Bar, 18th January, 1837.

TO DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE ESQ. Canton.

My Dear Sir,

As your signature stands first to a letter of yesterdays date, signed by forty four other Parsee Gentlemen, I beg through you to convey to them the very great gratification I have experienced from the receipt of it.

Any little services and attentions I may occasionally have had in my power to show to my numerous Parsee friends were in themselves sources of gratification to me, but to find that they have been so highly appreciated and so munificently acknowledged gives me a heartfelt pleasure that any language in my power to make use of would fall far short of expressing.

The very handsome token of your and their kindness and esteem, for which I beg you and they will accept my sincere thanks, will ever be regarded by me with sentiments of pride and self gratulation, as a proof of the many warm friends I leave behind me, but with whom I hope in a few short months to renew that intercourse of friendly feelings which I have ever felt towards them, and which it has been my good fortune to inspire on their part. Again begging you to convey to my friends the sentiments I have endeavored to express, and with every feeling of esteem and regard,

I remain, My dear Sir, Your's most faithfully,
T. H. JOHNSTON.

Extracts from letters from Manila, dated 13th January.
Ship Victory, Captain BIDEN, arrived here on the 10th in distress. She left Singapore 4th Ultimo and encountered severe weather, so that she leaked much, and to relieve the ship some cargo, say Pepper and Betel Nut, was thrown over. There were about 10 ft water in her when she anchored here; but since lightened, the leaking has nearly ceased. From what we hear, it is our opinion she strained, and the oakum worked out. Part of her cargo is cotton, all which is to be landed here.—Captain BIDEN states that the *Pascoa*, Morgan, was on a reef of rocks off Singapore, and was so much injured, that after they got her off, she was run ashore to save her from sinking, and the water was up to the second deck. Other reports stated that the *Treasure* and *Silk* in the *Pascoa* was saved.

From the despatches of the American ship, *OSAGE*, from Cadiz 10th September—"We learn that the Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed throughout Spain on the 14th of August, by the Queen's government; DON CARLOS driven out of Spain, and the Biscayans ceased hostilities. A new governor-General was at Cadiz, to embark with his family for this place in all September; said to be a lieutenant general. Dates from England 10th of August; nothing of interest.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31TH 1837.

NO. 5.

PRICE
50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA

Despatches have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

Canton, 31st December 1836. [Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co

Canton, 14th Novr. 1836.

T. A. GIBB.

NOTICE The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the firm of MIDDLETON & Co.

Canton, 28th January 1837.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE INGLIS, Captain WISE, 1321 Tons, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

Canton, 10th January, 1837

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship WILLIAM JARDINE will meet with prompt despatch, and has spacious and elegant accommodations for Passengers. For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HUGHART, or to

Canton, 22nd December, 1836.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ORWELL, Captain LANCASTER, will have immediate despatch having three fourths of her cargo on board. Apply to

Canton, January 31st, 1837.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR LONDON.

THE NEPTUNE, Captain Williams, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

Canton, Dec. 16th, 1836.

WETMORE & Co

FOR SALE.

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London Particular Madeira Wine from Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in hogsheads and quarter Casks.—Also Some Cases in Bottle of Choice old Madeira Wine; and a Few Dozen of Malmsey Madeira in Pints from the same house. Apply to the Commander of the HERCULES, Linton, or to

Canton, 26th Dec. 1836.

JA. INNES.

NOTICE. Bills at 30 days sight on the lords of H. M.'s Treasury, London for sale in convenient sums. Apply to

Canton, 24th Janry. 1837.

JA INNES.

FOR SALE.

A Few boxes of really good Manila Segars, at \$ 5½ per box deliverable, in Canton or at Linton. apply at Number 74 French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A s pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre osquas forem oferecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may by duly surveyed, free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ge neral Agents.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with ROBT. WISE and Co. Liverpool; ROBT. WISE, FARRBRIDGE and Co. London, and the Firms of ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co. at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Canton 1st January, 1837.

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship ITALY, Captain COMRAIS, can take about one hundred Tons measurement on Freight, if early application is made to Canton, January 31, 1837.

WETMORE & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "EUPHRATES," 575 Tons W. Buckham, Commander. For terms of Freight apply to

Canton, 24th January 1837.

DIXON & Co.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARS in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.

Canton, 2nd January, 1837.

RUSSELL & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED ONAG (Am) Furber, from Liverpool and Manila. RUYMEDE, Wildridge, from Sydney and do. GRIFFON (Am) Little, Maculan. SAILED. HETWOOD, Jones, for Liverpool. 20th inst. EARL GRAY, Adamson, for Manila. 26th ANNAWAN (Am) Rathbone, LEVANT (Am) Dumaresq, for New York. MARY SOMERVILLE, JACKSON, CORDELLA, Creighton, TIGRIS, Titherington, for Liverpool. ORIXA, Ager, for London. 28th PLANTER (Du) Adboll, for Amsterdam.

The ANNA (Port) Aguilar, is to be despatched to morrow for Singapore and Bombay; The CANTON, Mordaunt, for Bristol on Thursday at noon. The MARLEHEAD, Christie, for N. York on the 1st prox. The Elizabeth Walker, Hall, for Valparaiso; Hasbemy, Hyde, for London; Trusty, West, for Limerick; in a few days.

Passenger. Omitted last week. Per Alciope. Mr. Kaufman.

Our latest date from England is the 15th of August, London papers to that date having been brought by the *Griffin*, by way of San Blas, Mexico, as also by the American Ship *Osage*, via the Cape of Good Hope. That papers to the same date from the same city should arrive within the space of a few days by both the eastern and western routes to China, is a singular coincidence, and evinces the great increase and extension of commerce round the globe, as well as the enterprise and intelligence of the merchants and commanders of ships of the present day.

Spain. The *Osage*, fram Cadiz, brings us intelligence from Spain to the 10th of September.

An insurrection had broken out in the cities of Barcelona and Malaga, where several of the officers of government had been massacred; this was followed by the proclamation of the constitution of 1812, which was subsequently adopted at Cadiz, Seville, and lastly at Madrid, where the queen was forced to sign it's articles under strong fears for her life.

Don Carlos still maintained his ground; many severe skirmishes had taken place between several of the divisions of each army, but not a general action. General Evans was dissatisfied with the Spanish government, and it was said would soon return to England.

General Rodil, had been appointed commander in chief of the queen's forces.

There seemed no prospect of French intervention in the affairs of Spain. It was said the king of the French was negotiating for the marriage of his son with an Austrian arch-duchess, and would not interfere against Don Carlos.

The letter from Mr. Edwards, relating to the delivery of the letters of the Parsee Merchants, per *Euphrates*, gives a very flat contradiction to the assertions contained in the letter, signed A Parsee Merchant in the Register of the 17th inst. We leave the parties themselves to explain and reconcile, if possible, their several statements. We shall only remark that we consider our censure could not be too severe on so serious a matter;

and observe that truth has been violated by one of the parties concerned; and further, should the statement of 'A Parsee Merchant' be true, that, if an affidavit has been made, the other party has added perjury to his first great and censurable neglect of duty, and disregard of the general interests of the public.

HIS MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDENTS.

A circular from H. M.'s Superintendents having been sent round yesterday evening, in which those officers required the 8th resolution, passed at a general meeting of British merchants on the 23d instant,—which resolution enabled the Committee of the British Residents in Canton appointed to correspond with H. M.'s Superintendents to call general meetings of British subjects whensoever they might deem it expedient,—should be rescinded,—a meeting of British subjects was held, in consequence, at Mr. Layton's rooms at halfpast nine last night.

The surprise and disappointment of several members of the meeting at the unexpected suggestion of H. M.'s Superintendents were feelingly expressed.

It should be considered that the offer of H. M.'s Superintendents to convey, in the most general, speedy, and efficient manner, such information as they might conceive to be interesting or important to the British merchants in Canton, was tendered voluntarily; and if the communication is accepted, it may be argued with some show of reason that the tenderer is entitled to make his own terms. We cannot easily conceive that there will be any occasions for the Superintendents to make secret or confidential communications; neither do we think any five merchants of Canton would receive information or intelligence which they were enjoined to withhold from their brother merchants during the pleasure of the Superintendents.

It can only be supposed that the Superintendents were solely actuated by motives of duty in making the proposition of corresponding with an appointed Committee; and we do not at all believe, that any slight to or disregard of the Public community of Canton and their opinions, were intended by the Superintendents in their circular. We hope that the Superintendents will not abandon their intentions; and, as the protection and promotion of British commerce with this country are their duties and their objects, we trust that they will so offer and arrange their correspondence with the British community as to render it both useful and acceptable; for it is obvious that such correspondence, unless it is conducted with the most perfect good faith and understanding, and on the acknowledged principle of *Pro Bono Publico*, will become an occasion of doubt, mistrust, and invidious feeling; and will consequently weaken instead of strengthen the British interests in China.

But we have the most confident hopes that a result so fatal and disgraceful will be avoided by the Superintendents immediately commencing their communications with the committee in that public spirit, and frank, unreserved, open, independent, and manly feeling, which are the peculiar attributes of a British officer, and by which the first chief Superintendent of the British Free Trade to China, the gallant lord Napier, was so distinguished. Then we are sure H. M.'s Superintendents will receive the most cordial and active support from every British subject in China.

POSTSCRIPT TO A DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON TO THE EMPEROR.

Further, of all the nations permitted to trade at Canton, the trade of the merchants of the English nation compared with that of all other nations is the greatest.

Formerly the said nation had a company who managed their trade by a committee of two, three, or four supercargoes, appointed by them to come to Canton & carry on their business. In the 7th and until the 12th moon of each year the company's ships arrived with cargo, and during the first and second moons of the next year they left the port and returned home. The said supercargoes, when all the company's ships had left the port, requested a license before they went to Macao, to remain there until the 7th

moon, at which period the ships of the said nation began to arrive, when they requested a permit to come up to Canton, to attend to their trade: thus until then every affair was successively managed according to the stated regulations. Afterwards, because the company's monopoly was abolished, the supercargoes came no longer, and a man was wanted for the general management of the business.

Loo, when governor of Canton, received the imperial orders "to instruct the hongmerchants to order the said supercargoes to send a letter to their country, in order that another trading chief should come and manage the affairs of commerce, in accordance with the old regulations &c. *Respect this.*"—The orders were respectfully obeyed accordingly: this is on record.

Now, during the 11th moon of the present year, I ascertained that the English foreigner *E-lett* [Elliot], transmitted a petition from Macao, in which he reported that he had received a public despatch from home, specially appointing him to the office of Superintendent over his country's resident merchants, supercargoes, and sailors; and as at present many ships were in port, and multitudes were in the provincial city, Whampoa &c, many of whom were ignorant of the laws and restrictions of the celestial dynasty, he was really apprehensive that some disturbance might arise, and he consequently petitioned to be permitted to come to Canton to superintend affairs; and so forth.

I concluded from the contents of the said foreigner's petition,—he having used, with reference to himself, the term *yuen-chih* (which means that he is in the government, or *kings* service in his own distant country),—that the office to which he has been appointed is more like that of a reign Superintendent, than that of a trading chief.

What office and rank does the said foreigner hold in his own country; and is he come to Canton merely for the purpose of controlling the merchants and sailors, and is he not at all connected with the trade; And has he or not a commission from the said country? there were no proofs of any explicit declarations on any of these points.

I forthwith deputed officers directing them to take hongmerchants with them and go to Macao, and unite with the civil and military officers there, and make a strict enquiry into the facts. They went and returned; and it is authenticated that the said deputed officers reported as follows.

"In company with the hongmerchants we proceeded to the said foreigner Elliot, and made an enquiry on each separate subject, and Elliot replied—that he holds an honorable public office in England's fourth order of employments. Near the autumn of the 14th year of Taoukwang he arrived in a cruiser, which was regularly reported by the pilots. The said foreigner remained two years at Macao, and succeeded to the Superintendentship of the English merchant vessels, and signed his name to their papers when they sailed. Now, because the company is no more, neither is there any trading chief, the king of the said nation has ordered an officer of the first rank to make known to him by letter that he is appointed to preside over the merchants and sailors, but that he is not to manage the trade. He has also an official order, (or credentials), directing him to reside in Canton, that he may decide on any affair that is illegal on the part of the merchants or sailors, in which cases application is to be made to him only: these are his words.

We have further ascertained by enquiry that the said foreigner Elliot has a wife, one son and four followers (from England).—On enquiring of the resident foreigners in Macao, and of the foreign merchants of the said nation, we learnt from them generally that Elliot was a very quiet and peaceable man; and further, that there were not any other causes (for his application) &c.

This report coming before me; I have examined the records, and found that since the breaking up of the English company a trading chief has not arrived; and in the succeeding years, that Elliot, whilst dwelling in Macao, attended to the business of signing the papers of the foreign vessels of his country when they sailed; and he may be reported as a man who confines himself to the performance of his proper and peculiar duties.

Now the ships of the said nation are continually arriving; and merchants and sailors are coming in crowds; a little bell—a petty officer—is immediately required to preserve order amongst them. Now, since the said foreigner has credentials from his nation, appointing him to the duty of the general control of the merchants and sailors, although it is a fact that his office is not similar to that of the former trading chiefs, yet

notwithstanding, they only differ in name not in reality; and in all cases the foreigners can be controlled by a foreigner, to which office and duty he is to be strictly confined, and not be allowed to intermeddle in other matters. Under this proviso I consider that the state of present circumstances justify a change (from former regulations).—I have examined the regulations respecting the former trading chiefs coming up to Canton, and in conformity to them, he may be permitted to come up. I have already ordered the said foreigner to remain, for the present, in Macao, waiting there until a report of the facts has been made. I shall be humbly grateful if he is allowed to come; I can then transmit orders to the hoppo to issue a red permit for his entering Canton. Hereafter, whether in Canton or Macao, he must go and come in accordance with the old established regulations; he must not be allowed to linger about after the appointed times have expired; until he gradually makes himself a *planted* resident. It is right that I enjoin the said commanding civil and military officers, hongmerchants, &c to constantly observe a strict regard to truth in their investigations.—If the said foreigner steps be on the sphere of his proper duty, and acts disorderly; connect himself with traitorous natives, and lays schemes to distort and oppose the laws, he must forthwith be driven back to his own country, in order that the springs of evils may be cut off. Whether the foregoing is proper or not, I have added it as a postscript to my prepared report, and humbly request the imperial attention and orders (on the subject).—A respectful report.

Peking Gazette.—Ventriloquism. 8th Moon, 2nd day (Sept 12th). *Hs-le*, the *Yushe* who is appointed to go and look round the northern city, kneeling reports respecting the seizure of a woman who cures sickness through the efficacy of a descending god, requesting that she may be delivered over to the board of punishment for examination and judgment; looking up I pray for the imperial attention.

I heard that in the *Woo Towchae* neighbourhood, outside the *Ching Yang gate*, there is a house called *Poo-Kwo*, occupied by a man whose surname is *Choo* (Vermillion). His wife is able to send forth words from her stomach, by which she cures sick people. I forthwith secretly sent *Sun-che* and others as spies, in disguise, to take her into custody. The said officers immediately seized the woman who cured complaints, *Choo Chinshe*, with her husband *Choo Kingshan*, and his partner, *Yuen Tikhung*; they also took out of the house a shrine of the goddess, 'the lady of the western hill,' and an image of *Teen-see* (an ancient astronomer of *Keang-se*), and a small copper image of *Budh*, and brought them before my tribunal. I myself conducted the examination, and ascertained from the evidence of *Choo Chinshe* that she was a native of *Tszke* been in *Chekeang* province. I came (she said) with my husband in the 2nd year of *Taoukwang* to live in Peking. My husband is a tailor by trade and keeps a shop in *Se-ho-yuen* street. In the third moon of the eighth year I suddenly fell sick of a hot disease, and sunk into a trance; while in this state it seemed as if some one whispered in my ear as follows: "I am one of the female genii of the hills; it is I who have brought this illness upon you; if you will make a vow to burn incense for ten years, on account of men, you shall be able to cure them of their complaints; and your own sickness shall be immediately cured."—On hearing these words I forthwith recovered, &c. called to my husband to go to the *Chinghuang* temple and make the vow; and also to procure a shrine in which to place an image of the 'lady of the western hill,' and also a little copper image of *Hoo-shin* (protector of the person) *Fuh*; to both of these images I burnt incense morning and night. Afterwards the report of this being spread abroad, sick people came to my house, calling on me to burn incense and cure them. I then worshipped the goddess and burnt incense, when in a short space of time I was filled with the divine *afflatus*, and the goddess spoke, saying—"what is your sickness and what medicines have you taken;" and I forthwith uttered these words to the patients. "Each time I received several hundred *cash* as incense-money."—Such is her statement. The evidence of her husband, *Choo Kingshan*, was also to the same purport.—*Yuen Tikhung* stated that he had dwelt in *Choo Kingshan's* tailor's shop to earn a livelihood; and that he had constantly seen *Choo Chinshe* burn incense and cure disorders, and also that it was true that the goddess spoke by her mouth, and so forth.

Now, the depraved and superstitious practices and pretences of burning incense and curing bodily disorders, are great offences against the laws.—The said woman has dared to pretend to call down demons to bewitch her, in order to obtain money by the deception.

It is my duty to request the imperial will that she be delivered over to the board of punishments for examination and to be dealt with according to law; that traitorous and depraved practices may cease, and the public morals be rectified. On these accounts I have made this duly prepared report.—The imperial will has been received. *It is recorded.*

THE MISSING-BRIG FAIRY.

Extract of a letter from Manila.—"We have information that there are a number of Manila sailors about the place who have in their possession many bars of gold, with China marks on them; but we as yet can hear nothing of any *Syces*. There are more sailors at *Ylogie*, who have similar pieces of gold; and 'tis said those here come thence. As it is only a moment since we got the information, it is not in our power to give further particulars; we are busy arranging with the police to seize all the parties at once, and look into the matter. The name of one of the sailors, who has bars of gold, is Antonio Xavier Nunes, known to some persons who saw him with gold.

We have accounts that may be relied on that three drifted on shore near *Capis*, in the island of *Panhey*, about 21 days since, a rudder, evidently of a size for a vessel of 3 or 400 tons; and also a figure-head, with moustaches painted thereon, the lost vessel was probably on her way through the straits of *St. Bernardino*.

To the Editor of the Canton Register
CANTON

Sir.—Reading in your Paper of the 17th inst. a letter signed "A Parsee" Merchant, I have to make the following remarks.

The letters *pr. Euphrates* arrived at the Post Office on Sunday evening, and the *St. George* was ordered to take them up on Monday, for which purpose the Parsee's letters were selected and put into a bag by themselves, as is customary; the letters for the other houses also put by themselves; the *Bombay* also leaving on Monday, the Parsees enquired if the letters were to be sent by her, and were informed by the clerk at the Post Office that the *St. George* was ordered to take them; the following named Parsees came to the Post Office.

Heerjeebhoy Rustumjee. *Dunjeebhoy Muscherjee*
and said they would pay the Postage of the Parsee's letters, if they could take them on board the *Rombay*, which was acceded to by the clerk (but no Postage was demanded or asked but voluntarily tendered by the above named Parsees); and to which fact an affidavit will be sworn to tomorrow, and forwarded to you for insertion.

The *St. George* did not leave Macao for several hours after the *Bombay*, but the Parsees, who had the whole of the boat, remained at *Lintia*, by which means the *St. George* arrived at Canton before her.

But that any distinction was made in selecting the letters, is wrong; they would have been forwarded at the same time by the *St. George*, but at the request of the Parsees before named; and the blame of the Parsee's letters not being at Canton so early as those for other houses, is the sole fault of the parties before named.

And I cannot but observe Mr. Editor, but that your observations are severe, and without any just ground. I shall be obliged by your inserting the above in your next paper.

I remain, Sir, Yr. Most Ob servant,
ROBT. EDWARDS.

IMPORTANT TO NAUTICAL MEN.—The following particulars of a dangerous shoal, discovered by Captain Liffen, of the *Richard Reynolds*, during his late voyage to *Batavia* and *Singapore*, we willingly publish:—For the information of masters of ships trading in that direction, you will have the goodness to make known through the medium of *The Herald*, that a shoal exists between *Harley's Islands* and the *Large Reef*, to the northward of the same, which I have not seen laid down in any chart. I would advise commanders of vessels who may be standing to or from the anchorage-place, to keep well towards the islands. The shoal appeared to be about twice the length of the ship, and I found 24 fathoms water upon it, with the following bearings:—the small southern-most island, S. by E.; the opening between the two large islands, S. half W.; and the westernmost part of the largest island, S. W. by the compass. The position of the shoal may be pointed out by *Ashmole's* chart, but not any other as I have seen, as in all except *Ashmole's* the small island is not placed far enough to the eastward. The shoal did not show itself by the colour of the water.—HENRY LIFFEN, commander *Richard Reynolds*.—*Herald*. The Colonist.

PUNISHMENT BY PROXY.—The *Gazette de Weimar* makes the following reflections on the occasion of the bastinado which the inferior Turkish officials were to have suffered for their outrage on Mr. Churchill:—"We ought to make known a thing of which the world is generally ignorant, that in Turkey there exists a number of substitutes, poor persons who receive the bastinado in lieu of the criminal to be punished, who agrees to pay a certain sum, the price depending upon the number of blows the substitute is to receive. A substitute is usually found at the rate of fifty piastres (about 4 imperial crowns), and in every place of any importance in Turkey, several Muselmans of the lowest class have no other means of existence. In this case the punishment of the bastinado loses much of its cruelty, since he who is condemned to suffer it never receives it if he possesses money enough to pay for a substitute."

ARABIAN FRAGMENTS.

Honours mutant moris.

An individual was in great favor with his sovereign. One of his friends having heard this good news came to wish him joy. He, pretending not to recognize his friend, asked him who he was, and why he had come to his house. The poor man, seeing himself despised, replied:—"You don't remember me then? I am your old friend. I had heard that you were blind, and I am come to see if it is true. Of that I am now fully assured and I am off."

Singular answer of a miser. A certain person was very intimate with a miser. One day he said to him:—"I am just going on a journey, give me your ring, I will carefully preserve it, and when I look on it I shall always remember you." The miser answered:—"If you would remind yourself of me, you have only to look at your finger, and you will then remember that you asked for the ring of such a one and didn't get it."

Witty answer of a blind man. A blind man was walking through the market on a dark night, with a lantern in his hand and a pitcher on his head. Some one said to him: "Listen, you stupid fellow, day and night are the same to you; of what use then is your lantern?"—"This lantern," he replied, "is not for mine but for your use, in order that you may not chance to break my pitcher."

Cruelty to animals is the sign of a bad heart. Some one said to a dog:—"Why do you lie down here sleeping in the middle of the path?" The dog answered:—"To distinguish the good from the wicked."—"Well!—how can you tell which is which?"—"The dog replied:—"A good man will not do me any harm, but a bad one will give me a kick."

The following is the quaint title of a *black-letter* book, from which we shall occasionally make extracts for the *Register*. It was written before the conquest of China by the Mantchow Tatars. We have given, as is right in our first Extract, *place aux dames*.

THE HISTORIE OF THE GREAT AND MIGHTIE KINGDOME OF CHINA, AND THE SITUATION THEREOF:

TOGETHER WITH THE GREAT RICHES, HUGE
CITIES, POLITIKE GOVERNEMENT, AND
RARE INVENTIONS IN THE SAME.

TRANSLATED OUT OF SPANISH BY R. PARKE,

LONDON.

PRINTED BY I. WOLFE FOR EDWARD WHITE,
AND ARE TO BE SOLD AT THE LITTLE NORTH
DOORE OF PAULES, AT THE SIGNE
OF THE GUN.

1598

CHAP. XX.

Of the great closeness that the women of this kingdom do live in, and with what condition they admit common women.

The principal intent that this king and his governors have, as is gathered by their laws, is to preserve their commonwealth from vices; for the which be both set down great penalties, and executeth the same without any remission, and least any should offend they use great vigilance; and do judge that the libertie and dishonestie of the women is most prejudiciall thereunto, and is the occasion that their commonwealth faileth to decay, being never so well-governed: therefore they have ordained many preservations and remedies by their laws and customs to prevent the same, which is the only occasion (that although it is so long since this kingdom first began, and again being so great as you may understand), yet in this one point there is less inconvenience or prejudice than in any other country of less antiquity and fewer people. So that a dishonest woman is known by name, although it be in a great city, the which is seldom seen, and a rare thing. And the best way they have to prevent this, is: that all people that have daughters are commanded by express order, that they shall bring them up (after they have the use of reason) in their own houses very close, and not be seen, but always to do something to avoid idleness, for that it is the mother of all vices, whereby it may take no root in them. This law doth comprehend married women, and is kept in such sort, that the wives of the viceroys and governors do observe it, yea they say that queens themselves do observe it; and that they are always spinning gold, silk, or flax, or doing some other exercise with their hands, esteeming all idle persons worthy to be hated and condemned; so that the children being brought up in this manner, seeing the good example of their mothers, is the occasion that this virtuous exercise, worthy to be imitated, is converted into a daily and perpetual custom, in such sort, that they think it a perpetual torment to command them to be idle. These ordinarie and voluntarie exercises have the women of this kingdom in such sort, that it is news and a strange thing to meet a woman in the streets of any city or town, neither at the windows, which is a signe that they live honest. If it so fall out that of force they must go abroad, as to the burial of parents and kinsfolk, or to visit any one being sick, or upon anylike occasion, then are they carried in litter-chairs, where they are seen of none, as we told you before; but other superfluous visitations or meetings of gossips are not there used. Albeit tending the conservation of this honest crew, and to eschew greater evils in the commonwealth, they permit common women as a necessarie thing; yet they do allow them in such sort, that their evil example may not be hurtful unto the honest state of those which live chaste. And therefore they do build for them houses out of the cities and towns in the suburbs, giving them straight commandment there to remain in the said houses, and not to straggle and go abroad at all. And whilst they live there they are prohibited upon pain of death to enter into the gates of the city or any part thereof.

Such women as do use this facultie, are nothing esteemed amongst them for they are for the most part of the basest sort; as strangers, slaves, or such as have been bought of their mothers being young, which is a kind of perpetual bondage, yea a great cruelty which is used amongst them there. You shall understand that such as are poor widows and driven by necessitie, cannot sustain themselves, they may for the applying of their wants, sell their children and bid them to perpetual servitude, the which is permitted in such sort, that there are amongst them rich merchants that deal in no other thing; and all the maiden children that they buy so, be brought up with great care, and taught to play and sing; and other things appertaining unto pleasure. Then after, when they are of years, they carry them into the houses aforesaid ordained for common women. The first day that they do dedicate her to this ill office, before she is put into this common house, they carry her before a judge which the king has ordained for every house appertaining to any city or town, appointed to be their keeper, and see that there be no evil rule kept amongst them; and this judge doth place her in the house himself, and from that day forwards her master hath no more to do with her, but to go every month unto the judge to recover his tribute, which is a certain sum set down by the judge, by agreement made between them both, and he appointeth besides this the time when he shall be paid for her, and for that was spent in her bringing up and teaching.

These women be very much haunted, and pass away the time marvellous pleasantly by reason of their singing and playing, which they do with great cunning, and according unto the report of the CHINESE, they apparel themselves with great curiositie and paint themselves. They have amongst them many blind women, that are free and not bond; these are trimmed, dressed, and painted by others that have their sight, and such as have spent all their youth in these houses cannot go forth as long as they live, as is commanded by a law publick, least by their dishonest demeanour they should be an occasion of some harm and evil example to others. Whatsoever profit doth remain unto these women when they have payed their master they give unto the judge their superior, who doth keep it faithfully and carefully, and giveth a good account thereof every year unto the visitors. And afterwards when these women wax old it is repaid unto them again by order of the said judge. But it is bestowed in such sort they shall not lack, neither have urgent necessitie. But if it so fall out that they should lack, they will give them a stipend to maintain them only for to dress and trim the blind women, or else they will put them into the King's hospital, a place ordained for such as cannot help themselves.

The man children which they buy and are sold to supply their necessitie, in the order aforesaid, of the women, they put to learn some occupation, and after that they are expert therein, they do serve a master in the sametrade for a certain time; the which being expired, their masters are not only bound to give them the free libertie, but also to provide them of wives and to marrie them, providing also for them houses, and necessaries wherewith they may get their living. Which if they do not of their own free-will, they are compelled by justice to do, whether they are willing or no. And they for a token of gratefulness must come unto their masters the first day of the year and other days appointed, and bring him some present. The children of these be all free, and subject to no bondage for the benefit done unto their father for their bringing up.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER

THERM. BAR.

night. noon.

WINDS.

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|-------|--|
| 1 | 57 | 70 | 30:20 | N. Fine weather throughout, mod. breeze. |
| 2 | 54 | 63 | 30:20 | NaNNE. do do fresh breeze. |
| 3 | 44 | 58 | 30:40 | N. do do do |
| 4 | 42 | 67 | 30:45 | N. do do do |
| 5 | 40 | 58 | 30:40 | N. do do do |
| 6 | 49 | 65 | 30:40 | NaNNW. do do mod. breeze. |
| 7 | 48 | 66 | 30:35 | NaNNE. do do fresh breeze. |
| 8 | 55 | 63 | 30:35 | N. Cloudy, do breeze. |
| 9 | 55 | 66 | 30:20 | NaNNW. do mod. do. |
| 10 | 60 | 73 | 30:15 | — Fine weather cloudy at times light br. |
| 11 | 65 | 75 | 30:15 | NaNE. do do |
| 12 | 66 | 69 | 30:20 | NaNbyE. Cloudy, mod. breeze. |
| 13 | 60 | 64 | 30:25 | N. do do |
| 14 | 59 | 72 | 30:20 | NaSE. do light vble. do |
| 15 | 65 | 74 | 30:10 | N. do lat. part fr. breeze with livly rn. |
| 16 | 52 | 60 | 30:40 | — Fine wr. fr. breeze. |
| 17 | 42 | 56 | 30:40 | — do do |
| 18 | 42 | 58 | 30:40 | — do mod. breeze. |
| 19 | 45 | 64 | 30:40 | — do do |
| 20 | 54 | 64 | 30:20 | NaSE. cloudy, mostly light vble. br. |
| 21 | 55 | 64 | 30:20 | N. do do |
| 22 | 58 | 67 | 30:05 | SEaE. ody, with light rn. at times light br. |
| 23 | 60 | 64 | 30:05 | N. do do |
| 24 | 52 | 64 | 30:10 | — Fine weather, mod. br. |
| 25 | 48 | 62 | 30:20 | — do do. |
| 26 | 49 | 64 | 30:20 | — do do. |
| 27 | 48 | 62 | 30:30 | — do do. |
| 28 | 48 | 59 | 30:30 | NaE. do light breeze. |
| 29 | 50 | 66 | 30:30 | N. do do. |
| 30 | 52 | 68 | 30:20 | NaNNW. do do. |
| 31 | 52 | 68 | 30:20 | — do do. |

THE CANTON REGISTER.

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH 1837.

**NO. 6. } PRICE }
50 CENT.**

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA

Despatches have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao - December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India. Canton, 31st December 1836. [Signed] J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o'clock.

Canton General Chamber of Commerce

2 Danish Hong 4th February 1837.

By order of the Committee

WILLIAM SCOTT

FOR LONDON.

THE INGLIS, Captain Wise, 1321 Tons, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 10th January, 1837 **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co**

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship **WILLIAM JARDINE** will meet with prompt despatch, and has spacious and elegant accommodations for Passengers For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HIGHT, or to Canton, 22nd December, 1836. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE ORWELL, Captain LANCASTER, will have immediate despatch, having three fourths of her cargo on board. Apply to Canton, January 31st, 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE NEPTUNE, Captain Williams, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have early despatch. For Freight apply to Canton, Dec. 16th, 1836. **WETMORE & Co**

FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship **ITALY**, Captain COMERAIS, can take about one hundred Tons measurement on Freight, if early application is made to Canton, January 31, 1837. **WETMORE & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "**EUPHRATES**," 575 Tons W. Buckham, Commander, having the great part of her cargo engaged For terms of Freight apply to Canton, 24th January 1837. **Dixon & Co.**

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Half yearly Average of the Weekly Liabilities of the Bank of Australasia, with in the Colonies of New South Wales & Van Diemens Land, from the 11 April, to the 10 October inclusive.

Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation

| | | | |
|---|------------------|---|-----------------|
| Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest | £ 25,181,19,11 | Gold, Silver & other metals | £ 98,488, 3 10 |
| Bills in circulation, not bearing Interest | 5,804, 10, 9 | Landed properly | 1,307, 13 10 |
| Billed notes in circulation, not bearing Interest | | Bills of other Banks | |
| Balances due to other Banks | 162, 15, 4 | Balances due from other Banks | 1,230, 12 9 |
| Cash deposited, not bearing Interest | 61,714 - 4 | Debts due to Bank, including notes, Bills & | 232,500 19 |
| Cash deposited, bearing Interest | 56,535, 10, 5 | | |
| Total LIABILITIES within the Colonies | £ 149,398, 15, 9 | Total Assets within the Colonies | £ 328,527, 9, 5 |

(S.)

G. Kinnear Inspector
BELL & Co., Agents, Canton

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted Mr. **WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON**, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of **GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.** Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. **T. A. GIBB.**

NOTICE. The interest of Mr. **JOHN TEMPLETON** having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of **MIDDLETON & Co.** Canton, 28th January 1837. **JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.**

NOTICE. Bills at 30 days sight on the lords of H. M.'s Treasury, London for sale in convenient sums. Apply to Canton, 24th Janry. 1837. **JA INNES.**

FOR SALE.

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London Particular Madeira Wine from Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in hogsheads and quarter Casks. Also Some Cases in Bottle of Choice old Madeira Wine; and a Few Dozen of Malmsey Madeira in Pints from the same house. Apply to the Commander of the **HERCULES**, Lintin, or to Canton, 26th Dec. 1836. **JA. INNES.**

FOR SALE.

A Few boxes of really good Manila Segars, at \$ 51 per box deliverable, in Canton or at Lintin. apply at Number 71 French Hoag to **JOHN SMITH.**

NOTICE. The interest of **SAMUEL RUSSELL** and **Augustine Heard** in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836. Canton, 2nd January, 1837. **RUSSELL & Co.**

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with **ROBT. WISE AND Co.** Liverpool; **ROBT. WISE, FAIRBRIDGE AND Co.** London, and the Firms of **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.** at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope. Canton 1st January, 1837. **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may by duly surveyed, free of expense to the assured before commencing to receive cargo. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.**

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A s pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina saõ providenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents**

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are

LONDON, **SIR CHAS. COCKERELL Bt & Co.** MADRAS **MESSRS. E. S. MOORAT & Co.** BOMBAY, **MESSRS. MC. GREGOR, BROWNRIEG & Co.** SINGAPORE **MESSRS. GUTHRIE & Co.**

BELL and Co.
Agents CANTON.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL WETMORE JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment. Canton, February 1st, 1837. **WETMORE & Co.**

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—**SYDEN**, (Danish) Burd, from Lomback; **ROWE**, [Am.] Jenks, and **BROOKLYN**, Pearce, from Manila; **ROMAN**, Benson from New-york;

PASSENGERS.—Per **SYDEN** Mrs. Burd. Omitted last week Per **QUEEN** Messrs. W. W. Scarborough and W. C. Goodhue.

SAILED.—**ANNA** [Port.] Aguiar; **BOMBAY CASTLE**, Wemyss, for Singapore and Bombay. **HASHMIV**, Hyde for London. **TRUSTY**, West, for Limerick and London. **FATIMA**, Fethers, for Liverpool. **BOMBAY** (Am.) Whippin, for Manila. **ELIZABETH WALKER**, Hall, for Valparaiso.

PASSENGERS.—Per **BOMBAY CASTLE**, Mr. A. Matheson. Omitted on 24th January, Sailed, **CHARLES GRANT**. Passengers Mr. J. Pitcairn and Mr. Houge, Messrs. Nourajee Carsejee, Furdoojee Hormusjee, and 5 other Parsee Gentlemen.

The Editor begs to express his regret and to offer his apologies for the delay in the publication of the present number; the delay has been occasioned by severe ill health.

We have received the affidavit, made at Macao, respecting the delivery of the letters, *per Euphrates*, to the Parsee merchants; but as this affidavit was made in the Portuguese language, we do not think it would be right for us to publish our own English translation of a document so solemn and important; we therefore wait until we receive an attested English translation from Macao.—We publish to day a letter from 'A Parsee Merchant,' respecting the letter from Mr. Edwards, which appeared in our last.

We have republished from the *Canton Press* the minutes of the Proceedings of a meeting of British Merchants, held at Mr. Layton's rooms, and to which we alluded in our last number.

These resolutions were in type, ready for the *Register* of Tuesday last;—but some doubt having arisen whether H. M's. Superintendents had received any communication from the Committee appointed to correspond with them on the part of the resident British Community, we thought the more prudent course would be to withhold from publication,—especially as public opinion was divided (we beg pardon for the Irish Bull), the resolutions as well as the circular of H. M's. Superintendents;—the original of which,—as our cotemporary has remarked,—disappeared in an expeditious and most extraordinary manner, which has not yet been explained or accounted for.

Copies of the Circular were made and preserved; and we could have easily obtained one of them to fill our columns; but we paused before we sent forth to the world any paper connected with the proceedings of a meeting the majority of which was composed of the Juveniles of Canton, both in age and standing, and at which two motions of adjournment were made. We do not allege that any juvenilities were committed;—we simply thought—and, perhaps, in the opinion of some, we may have thought simply on this matter,—that, until a public measure was understood and completed, the details—involving, of course, many differences of opinion—were unimportant, useless, and would be perhaps detrimental to the end in view if too crudely and publicly discussed, under an ill-defined and mis-understood application.

It rests with H. M's. Superintendents and the Corresponding Committee to inform the Public further on this matter.

Men who have a personal interest in any state of affairs, or in any concurrence of events, are more watchful of what passes, and, consequently, understand more intelligibly the measures which may be most useful to themselves.

If the above opinion is just, it follows that the individuals who are established in business in Canton should—if not sway,—at least guide the measures of the British government,—for they best understand the means of securing a most important portion of the revenue.

But the public acts of the British government, since the opening of the trade to China, would seem to show that all local experience and knowledge are disregarded with the utmost contempt; whilst the whole trade with this country, both from the United Kingdom and India, is left to the care of Superintendents, who are absentees from the *Commercial Mart*, the interests of which they are to promote and protect.

Such a proceeding would be singular in any period of British history: it is most remarkable under whig Ministers and a Reformed house of Commons; and why a population, which clamoured with a voice so loud that it drowned the strong pretensions and cries of a powerful monopoly, should submit to measures which are so detrimental to their own interest—and to the well being of the most indus-

trious people of Europe, who possess the most extensive and powerful commercial capital, is, to us, inexplicable.

We have re-published a letter from the '*Canton Press*, addressed to the Editor of that respectable paper by Mr. Lindsay.

We have, with all the alacrity that our hebdomadal movements admit of, corrected the error which our esteemed correspondent, 'Dust and Ashes', made in the report of the meeting on the 20th January.

The mistake is one which is most likely to be made in a report of the proceedings of a public meeting; and those men who stand forth, with a noble disregard of individual interests, scrutinizing the motives and proving the principles of a public measure, must be reconciled to an occasional mis-statement of their words and opinions.

In the CXII number of the Quarterly Review there is a very good article on the house of lords.

In the same number—there are notices of works on China and Japan.

That in a Journal which has so temperately explained and ably supported the hereditary peerage of England,—there should be arguments which seem to justify the irresponsible and unrestrained political powers of *one man*, such as the Emperors of China and Japan, is to us a matter of much astonishment.

We leave that number, for the present, with strong feelings of respect and regret.

It shall shortly have our humble meed of praise,—and also our frank censure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir:—In the Reports of a Public Meeting lately held in Canton, I perceive that I am stated to have expressed a disregard for the Public opinion of Canton; now this being an incorrect report of what I said, may I request that you will insert this letter in your next paper. My remark, I will not vouch for the precise words, they having been used in a hurried and somewhat irregular discussion was "that I had but little respect for what was called Public opinion, which I instantly qualified by explaining that I did not apply the words to the deliberate voice of Public opinion, the power of which all must admit, but to such as was usually arrived at from Public meetings." My remark was general and applicable to any part of the world, but had it been particularly applied to Canton, it would have been an insult to a community with which a residence of more than fifteen years has completely identified myself, and which comprises among its members many highly esteemed and valued friends. It is therefore a sentiment which I entirely disclaim either having felt or expressed.

I am, Your obedient Servant.

H. H. LINDSAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the letter of Mr. Edwards, which appeared in your last,—I now beg to say that our letters *per Euphrates* were delivered, in Canton 24 hours before those belonging to other parties;—This fact contradicts an important assertion in Mr. Edwards's letter; the whole of which shall have my further attention.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A PARSEE MERCHANT.

CERTIDAM.

Antonio Vicente do Rozario Aggersborg, Cavalleiro da Ordem de CRISTO, e Escrivam da Ouvidoria Geral e annexas em Macao na China por Sua Magestade Fidelissima que Dros Guarde &c. Certifico, que existem no meu Cartorio huns Autos de Justificacam a requerimento de Joam Carlos Pereira, e nelles o Requerimento e a Sentenca do teor seguinte—

REQUERIMENTO

Illmo. Sñr. Ouvidor—Diz Joam Carlos Pereira, que a elle para bem da sua justica convem justificar o seguinte. Que servindo elle como serve, de Escrivam da Casa de Hospedaria dos Negociantes Rbt. Edwards, e encarregado da remessa das cartas para Cantam, succedeo, chegasse o Navio Inglez Enfrates trazendo varias cartas, as quizes querendo o Justificante remeter a Cantam, e ao ponto de assim fazer, chegaram dois Parcos Herjebhoy Rustomjee, e Danjebhoy Mancherjee; e hum delles—Herjebhoy Rustomjee pedio-lhe todas as cartas, que fossem dirigidas aos Parcos offerecendo-se levar, alegando, que faria chegar com mais brevidade; prometendo pagar o seu porte, que eram oito Patacas a que o Supplicante acedeo, unicamente para satisfazer ao seu empenho, sem que houvesse da parte do Justificante nenhuma outra exigencia, cujo facto passou-se na presenca do Cidadam José Joaquim Alves da Silveira China, Alam, e China Tachin, mas como não

obstante a verdade notoria deste facto tem se publicado por meio da imprensa que o Justificante nam queria entregar as ditas cartas, sem primeiro receber o seu importe, por isso convem justificar perante V. Sria. por tanto—Pede a V. Sria. seja servido mandar perguntar as testemunhas abaixo apontadas para justificar quanto basta, se julgar por sentença o conteúdo neste, e mandar entregar-lhe o proprio Instrumento da Justificacam E. R. Merce.

Testemunhas—José Joaquim Alves de Silveira — China Alam — China Tachin (assignado) Joam Carlos Pereira.

Despacho—Justifque. Macão vinte equatro de Janeiro de mil outo centos trinta e sette. (assignado) Amaral

Sentença.—Hei por justificado o expellido no requerimento f. 2 de-se ao Justificante Instrumento, e pague as custas. Macão vinte e seis de Janeiro de mil outo centos trinta e sette. (assignado) Francisco J. da Costa e Amaral.

Conforme aos originaes, a que me reporto. Em fê do que passei o presente a requerimento do Justificante. Macão vinte e seis de Janeiro de mil outo centos trinta e sette annos. Eu o sobredito Escrivam o sobacrevi, e assigney.

Antonio Vicente do Rozario Aggersborg.

(From a Correspondent)

Peking Gazette. *Keying*, lately imperial commissioner, in conjunction with *Choozeyen*; to *Keangse* and this province, had, we observe, been degraded. Having before given a translation of an edict respecting his offence, we will now add one relating to his punishment.

"Imperial edict.—*Keying*, being an officer of the first rank, when certain Eunuchs implored his interference in their favor, did not at once utterly reject their request; for which offence he has been condemned by the censorate to be dismissed our service. Such penalty his offence certainly merits; but remembering that his general public conduct is unblameable, we are pleased to direct only that he vacate the offices of President, General, Commandant of Peking, and minister of the Household, and that he await an appointment to the vice-presidency one of the Boards. We would thus conjoin encouragement with punishment: respect this."

The offence seems a trifling one in comparison with the punishment awarded—But when we call to mind the baneful consequences that have at various periods of Chinese history resulted from the influence gained by the Eunuchs, both in the palace and throughout the court, we are not at all surprised to see the most vigorous measures employed for suppressing them at every step taken by them towards the exertion of a like influence.—By *Keying's* degradation, many changes of appointments have been occasioned among the high officers of the court.

Imperial Kindred. A censor has reported against one of the imperial family, for violence exercised towards a police messenger who was sent to apprehend two individuals, who had sheltered themselves in the young nobleman's house; where their patron refused to allow of their apprehension, and tore from the messenger, the warrant which he held from the board of punishments. Having so done he bound the messenger, and sent him before a magistrate, charging him with having caused a disturbance in his house. The subject is laid before the board of punishments and the court of the imperial kindred.

Fire in the palace of Yuen-ming-yuen.—"Imperial Edict. On the 26th of the 9th month, about 10 o'clock at night a fire broke out at *Yuen-ming-yuen*, arising from negligence. The princes and great ministers, followed by officers of every rank, and the military, assembled with the utmost speed, and succeeded in speedily extinguishing it. The heads of the various offices of the Household have now, in obedience to our commands presented for our inspection a list of those who thus exerted themselves, which we have carefully read over. The princes, the great ministers, with all the officers and soldiers, having thus strenuously and unflinchingly exerted themselves, are indeed deserving of praise, and merit that we should confer on them marks of our favor, as encouragements for the future." A long list of names follows, including [among those who were at the time in waiting, and those who ran in as soon as the palace doors were opened] the Emperor's two brothers, with other near relatives, the cabinet ministers, &c.; all of whom are raised three grades in honorary rank; others who came later are raised one grade; many subaltern officers of the Household

and of the guards are raised three grades; and 35 laborers employed in the gardens, 126 soldiers of the guard, 74 water bearers, and 385 of the Peking city guards, in all 620, receive each one tael in money, and two silver beads. What the weight of these last is, we are not able to learn.

Cochinchina. The triennial ambassador from this tributary country is allowed to appear at Peking, in the 7th month of the present year [August 1837]. His route is overland, from Tonquin through Kwangse, Hookwang, &c.

Gambling. In Mantchouria, we find a number of officers disgraced, by command of the emperor, for having suffered gambling and playacting within their jurisdiction! Even an officer of high rank is subjected to a court of inquiry for not having foreseen and prevented it.

Canton, 30th January, 1837.

At a Meeting of British Merchants held this evening at the house of T. H. Layton, Esq. convened in consequence of a letter addressed by H. M's Superintendents of Trade "to the British Merchants established in Canton" dated Macao 26 January 1837. — Present.

A. C. Maclean Esq. in the Chair. Messrs. W. Bell, T. A. Gibb, T. H. Layton, W. Wallace, J. R. Reeves, A. Matheson, James Innes, W. Blenkin, W. Mc Donald, G. G. Nicol, R. Douglas, J. Middleton, J. H. Middleton, J. Slade, and W. Cragg Secretary.

It was Resolved;

1. That this Meeting regrets that the appointment of the Committee by "the General Meeting of British Merchants" held on the 23rd instant, for the purpose of corresponding with H. M. Superintendents of Trade, under certain restrictions and limitations, has not been recognised or acknowledged by the Superintendents.

2. That whilst we regret that objections should have been taken by H. M's Superintendents to the principle adopted and recognised by the Public Meeting of British Merchants for the guidance of its Committee; namely, that on all important points reference should be made to their Constituents by the Committee:—the present Meeting feels itself imperatively called upon to declare its determination, that having appointed a committee for the reception of information on matters of Trade and public interest from H. M's Superintendents, they cannot consent to receive any communication from the said Superintendents excepting through that authorised channel.

3. That the foregoing Resolutions be communicated to William Jardine, Esq., through whom the letter of H. M. Superintendents was circulated.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS ESTABLISHED AT CANTON.

Macao, January 26th, 1837.

The Superintendents have had the honor to receive a Copy of Resolutions adopted at a public meeting of British merchants held in Canton on the 20th, and by adjournment, on the 23d instant.

They are of opinion that the resolutions with one exception are calculated to meet the single object they contemplated, or have any power to put forward in suggesting the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence, namely the establishment of a channel of communication between the merchants and themselves upon all public matters of general interest to the British Trade in China.

The excepted Resolution is the 8th.

When the Superintendents left it to the meeting to devise the manner of ascertaining the general sense of the firms upon all questionable subjects that might form part of any correspondence, it certainly did not occur to them that general meetings, to be called at the pleasure of the Committee, could by any possibility suggest itself as a convenient mode.

If this resolution were adopted by the meeting with any reference to that part of their circular of the 9th instant, the Superintendents are sorry they did not foresee such a contingency in order that it might have been effectually prevented.

There is yet time however to declare that in their own judgments the process prescribed in the 8th resolution is quite unsuited to the transaction of the kind of business which it is the object of the resolution to provide for: and indeed that it is in several other respects so inexpedient as to be impossible of admission on the part of the Superintendents.

They must further observe that unless the course they now take the liberty to propose upon this point be acceptable to the merchants, the Superintendents will feel it their duty however reluctantly to relinquish the idea of a Committee of correspondence of the particular nature which they had proposed.

It is now solicited that the 8th resolution be rescinded, and that the following propositions be adopted instead thereof.

1st. Proposition.

"That whenever the Committee (not being enjoined to confidence by the Superintendents) shall desire to ascertain the general sense of the merchants upon the whole or any parts of any correspondence which they may receive from the Superintendents, or of any communications which it may be the intention of the Committee to transmit in reply, the whole or particular portions of such communications, as may seem necessary to the Committee, shall be forwarded to the respective Firms and Merchants carrying on business on their own accounts, with a request that parties desiring to offer any remarks will be pleased to forward them (sealed up) to the Committee for its consideration."

2nd. Proposition.

"That the committee specify in all such cases the number of hours or days during which it will be prepared to receive any such sealed remarks in consideration."

In order to save the merchants the trouble of any more public meetings upon this subject the Superintendents request that Gentlemen who attended the meeting of the 20th and 23rd. instant, will be so good as to sign their names in the respective columns hereunto annexed agreeably to their opinions.

If three fourths of the whole shall accede to the rescision of the 8th Resolution and to the adoption of the above propositions instead thereof, the Superintendents will proceed to correspond with the committee.

If three fourths of the whole do not agree to rescind the 8th Resolution and to adopt these propositions in its stead, the Superintendents can only once more express their regret that they are constrained by a sense of duty entirely to abandon a scheme which they had hoped might prove of general advantage to the trade.

They feel assured that it will appear to all practical men of business upon a moment's further consideration that to make this project work to any useful public purposes, so long as the 8th Resolution forms part of it, would not merely be a futile attempt, but an attempt productive of signally unhappy consequences.

In conclusion, the Superintendents must respectfully but plainly declare that if it be determined to have a committee of correspondence of the nature which has been suggested, the Superintendents must completely reserve to themselves the discretion and the right to assemble a Public Meeting in any way connected with it, only when they may see fit to do so.

By order of the Superintendents,

(Signed.) EDWARD ELSMLIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

The following extract from the Morning Post long as it is will be interesting to our Macao subscribers, and it will show in what state are the regal government and ministry of Portugal, that ancient ally of England.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTUGAL.

ALARMING STATE OF LISBON.—INTERFERENCE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.

A part of the following interesting correspondence appeared yesterday in a second edition of the *Morning Post* :—LISBON, October 8.

Considerable sensation has been produced throughout this city in consequence of the Talavera line-of-battle ship, which arrived here last Tuesday, taking up her station in front of Black Horse-square—a circumstance perfectly unusual, the line of demarcation for all foreign ships of war being one half mile further down the river. The Ministers have, however, felt so much uneasiness in consequence that they applied to the Admiral, as well as to our Minister, Lord Howard, for explanation. The answers given were evasive and exceedingly unsatisfactory, one of the excuses being, that, a Brazilian corvette, having been allowed to take up her anchorage beyond the line prescribed, no objection ought to be made to an English vessel doing the same; more particularly as she had the right of precedence.

A Council of Ministers was immediately held, to take into consideration the probable consequences which might result from the menacing attitude of this line-of-battle ship, and feeling their inability to compel her taking up a different position they resolved on taking every precaution to repress those insurrections which they (and very justly so) considered her presence was likely to create. The Ministers have good grounds for taking alarm at this vessel, as they are daily and hourly witnessing gun-boats running up and down the river, making frequent communications to the various line-of-battle ships—four in number, and one frigate—whilst the sailors are daily exercised, firing off their cannon, &c., on the other side of the river, in addition to the marines performing two drills daily, presenting to the alarmed folks of Lisbon an appearance of hostility which they naturally surmise they shall speedily reap the benefit of. This feeling becomes the more heightened amongst the votaries of the present Constitution, as they are aware of the original cause of this unusual number of vessels of war in the river. When Don Carlos's forces entered Galicia last July the late Ministers availed themselves of this excuse (as menacing their frontiers) to apply to the British Government to send out a military force immediately to Lisbon, although they knew that at the time of the application the Carlists were retiring from Galicia to their former position near the Ebro. The real motive of their demanding this force was, as I have already stated, to repress any attempt to proclaim the present Constitution, which I felt satisfied would speedily, as in Spain, be established. The British Government having had the good sense to see the utter impossibility of acceding to this request, rendered them the next available assistance, by sending the present vessels of war, in accordance, doubtless, with the consistent professions of a Whig neutrality in domestic legislature. The same unhappy fatality which appears to direct all my Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and more particularly with reference to this country, appears still to have influenced the movements of other vessels. They arrived too late to influence the change of Government and sufficiently soon to point out the manoeuvres of the late Ministers and the desire of our Government towards supporting them. Foiled in this attempt, our Minister here (who certainly cannot possibly know the state of the country, nor the motives which led to the late revolution, as he was at that time at Cintra, where he usually resides)—our Minister, in conjunction with the late Portuguese Administration, still represented to the British Government that the recent revolution was the result of a mere drunken, riotous freak of the people: very easily counteracted, if England would but send an additional naval force to the Tagus, as the soldiers had already evinced a deep regret for their disloyalty and disobedience, and were ready to turn over in favour of the late "Charter," which bribery, under any circumstance, could at all times ensure. Acting under the talented and sagacious advice of our Minister, the Talavera was evidently hurried out here in furtherance of their projects. On the arrival of this vessel, Admiral Gage, who commands this station, sent instructions in one of his gun-boats for her taking up her position in front of the Black Horse-square, the very centre of the town, and signalled from his own vessel the exact distance from the quay, which orders were punctually obeyed, and with such precision that the Talavera was taking her soundings, in

order to approach the square. Every hostile demonstration which could, with the shadow of an excuse, be made, was resorted to, in order to intimidate the present people in power and their partisans, and force the charter of Don Pedro, *volens volens*, down their throats—as the best suited to the national habits and wishes; also the darling spoiled child of my Lord Palmerston—as well as the cause of so much bloodshed and misery to this country; and, consequently, so many sacrifices having been made on its account, it could not fail to be the fittest form of Government for the people. To counteract the effect of their hostile dispositions, the present Ministers have availed themselves of every possible means to repress public disturbances and secret intrigues. On Thursday last information was given to Ministers that the troops were generally being tempted by bribes, more particularly the 5th Caçadores, some of whose officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, gave evidence before the Minister of War to this effect, which has led to the arrest of several individuals; one of whom is the Colonel of the 5th, who is to be tried by a Court-Martial. And such information has been obtained respecting this plot as to involve an Aide-de-Camp of the Prince, two of the late Ministers, and two Foreign Ambassadors,—and it has been further proved that it was the intention of Queen proclaiming the Charter on this very night, whilst the person of the Queen was to be protected under all circumstances, by seeking refuge on board the English shipping. The Ministers on learning beyond a doubt the extent of this plot, immediately waited on the Queen and told her of the same, and said that unless they had an assurance from her Majesty that she was not aware of anything of the kind they must tender their resignations. The Queen burst into a flood of tears, and assured them of her ignorance of them, and her anxiety to do everything for the benefit of her people. Poor soul! I suspect she will not long have it in her power to call them by this appellation. However, the Ministers again read her Majesty a lecture as to the exact conditions on which she held her Crown, and that the very instant she placed her foot on board of any British vessel she will lose all right to the same. They strongly urged her not to listen to any advice leading to such step, at the same time adding that they would not control, by compulsion, her Majesty's movements, as she was free to go wherever she liked. The little Queen again burst forth into tears, and vowed she would stand by her people under every circumstance and do everything to the utmost of her power for their happiness. It is said that some alterations respecting her conduct on this occasion took place afterwards between her and the Prince. However, I will not vouch for this as a certainty, although I think it exceedingly probable. Notwithstanding all the tender assurances which the youthful Queen gave her Ministers on the Thursday, it was not sufficient to dispel their mistrust; and at nightfall the drums beat all the National Guards to their quarters, and they remained under arms until midnight, in the most conspicuous parts of the town. At this hour they returned to their respective homes, after leaving small detachments in the various barracks, to be in readiness at a moment's call. Up to the present no signs of any disturbance whatever have been evinced; the Government have made several more arrests, as well as resolved on the 5th Caçadores proceeding forthwith to the Algarves, to strengthen the division sent thither to combat that enterprising fellow, Remedinho, who, in the cause of Dom Miguel, is daily rallying numbers around his standard. The very natural consequence of these hostile movements in the river has been to bring upon the English here the odium of the Constitutionalists, and to such a degree that I certainly consider it dangerous to be out late at night, more particularly when the National Guards are under arms.

(The Morning Post, October 18, 1836.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

THERM. BAR.

| night. noon. | | WINDS. | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ○ 1 52 66 | 30:10 N. a E. | Fine weather | vble. breeze. |
| ● 2 55 68 | 30:05 N. a E. | do. | do. |
| ● 3 58 68 | 30:10 E. | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 4 55 66 | 30:30 N. | Cloudy with light rain | at times, mod. br. |
| ⋈ 5 42 53 | 30:30 N. | Fine weather, | fresh breeze. |
| ⋈ 6 41 52 | 30:35 N. | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 7 38 54 | 30:45 N. | do. | do. |
| ○ 8 38 50 | 30:50 N a NNE | do. | do. |
| ● 9 34 54 | 30:45 N. | do. | do. |
| ● 10 35 54 | 30:45 N. | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 11 40 54 | 30:50 N. | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 12 34 49 | 30:50 N. | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 13 36 54 | 30:50 N a SE | do. | mod. breeze. |
| ⋈ 14 39 59 | 30:50 N. | do. | fresh breeze. |
| ○ 15 42 57 | 30:50 N. | do. | do. |
| ● 16 45 58 | 30:40 N. | Cloudy, | mod. breeze. |
| ⋈ 17 50 60 | 30:25 N. | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 18 54 68 | 30:20 N a SE | do. | light vble breeze. |
| ⋈ 19 57 70 | 30:20 N a SE | Fine weather, | do. |
| ⋈ 20 50 70 | 30:15 N a SE | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 21 52 68 | 30:20 N. | do. | mod. breeze. |
| ○ 22 50 62 | 30:25 N. | do. | do. |
| ○ 23 48 60 | 30:20 N. | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 24 52 62 | 30:20 E a NNW | Cloudy, | vble. |
| ⋈ 25 54 66 | 30:10 N a NNW | do. | mod. part light breeze. |
| ⋈ 26 55 64 | 30:15 N a NNE | Fine weather, | mod. breeze. |
| ⋈ 27 53 64 | 30:20 N a SE | do. | do. |
| ⋈ 28 54 64 | 30:25 N a E. | do. | light |
| ○ 29 53 64 | 30:25 N. | do. | do. |
| ○ 30 49 64 | 30:25 N. | do. | mod. breeze. |
| ⋈ 31 45 58 | 30:20 N. | do. | do. |

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH 1837. NO. 7. PRICE 40 CENT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA

Despatches have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao, December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

Canton, 31st December 1836. (Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o'clock.

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
2 Danish Hong 4th February 1837.

By order of the Committee
WILLIAM SCOTT

FOR LONDON.

THE INGLIS, Captain Wise, 1321 Tons, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 10th January, 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE LORD LOWTHER, Captain Vincent, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 23th Febr'y. 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ORWELL, Captain LANCASTER, will have immediate despatch, having three fourths of her cargo on board. Apply to
Canton, January 31st, 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE NEPTUNE, Captain Williams, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have early despatch. For Freight apply to
Canton, Dec. 16th, 1836. WETMORE & Co.

FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship ITALY, Captain COMERAI, can take about one hundred Tons measurement on Freight, if early application is made to
Canton, January 31, 1837. WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "EUPHRATES," 575 Tons W. Buckham, Commander, having the great part of her cargo engaged For terms of Freight apply to
Canton, 24th January 1837. DIXON & Co.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Half yearly Average of the Weekly Liabilities of the Bank of Australasia, with in the Colonies of New South Wales & Van Diemens Land, from the 11 April, to the 10 October inclusive.

Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest | £ 25,181.19.11 | Gold, Silver & other metals | £ 93,488. 3.10 |
| Bills in circulation, not bearing Interest | 5,804.10. 9 | Landed properly | 1,307.13.10 |
| Bills & notes in circulation not bearing Interest | | Bills of other Banks | |
| Balances due to other Banks | 162.15. 4 | Balances due from other Banks | 1,230.12. 9 |
| Cash deposited, not bearing Interest | 61,714 — 4 | Debts due to Bank, including notes, Bills & | 232,506.19 |
| Cash deposited, bearing Interest | 56,535.10. 5 | | |
| Total LIABILITIES within the Colonies | £ 149,398.16. 9 | Total Assets within the Colonies | £ 325,527. 9. 5 |

(S.)

G. Kinnear Inspector
BELL & Co., Agents, Canton

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co
Canton, 14th Novr. 1836.

T. A. GIBB.

NOTICE The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.

Canton, 28th January 1837.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Few boxes of really good Manila Segars, at \$ 5 1/2 per box deliverable, in Canton or at Lintin. apply at Number 7, French Hong to
JOHN SMITH.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.
Canton, 2nd January, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with ROBT. WISE AND Co. Liverpool; ROBT. WISE, FARNBRIDGE AND Co. London, and the Firms of ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co. at Manilla, Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope.
Canton 1st January, 1837. ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may by duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertencerem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are

LONDON, SIR CHAS. COCKERELL Bt & Co. MADRAS MESSRS. E. S. MOONAT & Co. BOMBAY, MESSRS. MC. GREGOR, BROWNIEG & Co. SINGAPORE MESSRS. GUTHRIE & Co.

BELL and Co.
Agents CANTON

NOTICE.

SAMUEL WETMORE JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment.
Canton, February 1st, 1837. WETMORE & CO.

FOR SALE. An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 3 Danish Hong.

ERRATA.—IN THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR.

PAGE 36 For Captain Charles, read Charles Elliot.

Supply J. R. Morrison, Esq.

The Reverend Charles Guttschlag Chinese Interpreters.

" 48 For 18 mers, Mackillop & Co. (London) read Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co.

" R. Wilkinson, Esq. (Calcutta) read Mackillop, Stewart & Co.

" Car, Tagore & Co. Sec. (S) read R. Stewart, Esq. Sec.

Comm. Insurance. Co. for Sa. Rs. 50,000 read \$ 15,000.

India do do 70,000 read \$ 50,000.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—The American Ship BROOKLYN, Richardson, SARAN & ARSELLA, Gardner, and JOHN GILPIN, Walsh, from Manilla. HAROVER, Leech, from Java. DELIGHT, Storey, from Philadelphia, and MANILA. CHAMPLAIN, Richie, from Liverpool 26th October. VIRGINIA, Alac. Michael, from Samarak. LONDON, Brace, from U. S. and Southey. British Ship EMMA EUGENIA, Buchan, from London. HOOPER, Bayley, from Sydney. HOPE, (Am.) Nomap, from Manilla. CHAS. (Port) Ramon, from Bombay. AMELIA, THOMPSON, Tompkinson. (Brit.) Lancaster. BRILLIANT, Rogerson, from Liverpool and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Emma Eugenia, Mr. & Mrs. White, Mr. Walkshaw & Mr. Oswald.

SAILED.—WILLIAM JARDINE, Highat, for Liverpool. GENERAL CRANE, Schmidt, for Manilla. CLYTON, Worsell, for St. John. New Brunswick. EMMETT, MacDowel, for New York.

PASSENGER.—Per WILLIAM JARDINE, T. Fox, Esq.

Per Plymouth A. H. P. Edwards, Esq. American Consul at Manilla. E. V. Gillespie, Geo. R. Sampson, S. R. Rawie, S. W. Lewis, Esqrs.

The arrival of the American ship *Champlaine*, Captain Ritchie, from Liverpool 26th Oct. bringing London Papers to the 24th Oct. has been a most welcome surprise. At this time last year our news from England (brought by the same vessel) was to the 26th of September.

The American ship *Roman*, Captain Benson, has this year made a better passage by one day than she did last year; the former having been made in 113, the latter in 114 days. (Vide C. R. Feby. 2d 1836.)

The summary of European news is distressing. Spain and Portugal appear to be approaching a state complete confusion and anarchy. France had again changed her ministry, and the government of the citizen king appeared in danger. A Son of Louis 16th had made his appearance very unexpectedly. He had addressed letters to the different sovereigns of Europe. And a Mr. Hamilton, of Ireland, had addressed one to—what are we to all him?—to his sister, the duchess d'Angouleme. The gallant and venerable lord de Saumarez deceased; as also the celebrated vocalist Malibran de Bariot. This lady died of a puerperal fever; and there is a very interesting account of her last days in one of the papers, written by a female friend,

We have made long extracts from the CXII of the Q. R. which we hope will not be found too fatiguing to our local Readers.

We have heard rumours of an accident having occurred amongst the shipping which has hastened the departure of several of the American ships; but we do not know the particulars.

We are told the imperial *Kinchae* will not receive the visits of the governor and lieutenant governor, but, like Haroun Alrasched, that he himself silently visits the streets *incog*.

We have been favoured with—"Remarks on the proposed 'Bank of India,' by an Indian Merchant."—and we hope to be able to commence its re-publication in a supplement to this number.

Our regular file of Peking Gazettes does not reach beyond the 18th of November; but extracts from them of a months later date have just arrived. These consist chiefly of a detail of appointments, both at Court and in the provinces. A few particulars of more interest are also adverted to: Among these is a notice of the illness and death of the emperor's nephew, Yeishsaou, bearing the title of Ting Tsinwang, the highest title under that of the sovereign himself. The terms expressing the emperor's sympathy and regret, being according to rule, are not to be looked upon as expressive of his genuine feelings. The ceremonies which he directs to be observed emanate more immediately from himself, and in this instance are a little remarkable, the emperors fourth and fifth sons, now hardly six years of age, being, for the first time we believe, brought forward to engage in them.—"Let the fourth and fifth *Ako* (so the emperor's sons are called) proceed, on the 23d of the present month, to make libations before the body; and when the body is ready to be removed we will ourselves name a time for granting a second libation. Let also the deceased princes son Tsuetseuen, after the period of a hundred days mourning is completed, and after he has succeeded to the title of *keunwang* (prince of the second class) be allowed to wear a three-eyed peacock's feather.—We would thus show our feeling of high regard for the prince's own relatives. Respect this."—The deceased prince was President of the Court of the imperial family, one of the emperor's brothers is appointed temporarily to succeed him.

Another death has occurred in the imperial family, that of one of the emperors first cousins, *Meenmin*, bearing the title of king *keunwang*. The emperor mentions him as the son of his own uncle, and speaks, with less than the usual degree of imperial formality, of his personal virtues and the sorrow which his death has occasioned in the imperial breast. He leaves no son to succeed him, but the nearest of kin is to succeed to the same title, instead of taking, as is usually the case, a title one degree lower.

Dismissal. Yang Mingyang, lieutenant-governor of Shense, has been dismissed from the imperial service, in consequence of alleged general negligence, and a species of *nepotism*—the patronage of his fellow-townsmen, together with some minor breaches of the laws. This officer is a son of Yang Yueheen, who was the colleague of the premier Changling during the war of Turkistan, in 1826, 27.

Canton. The red newspaper of the day mentions that H. E. the governor has received from the emperor, his Majesty's autograph of the word *Happiness*, and a present of venison.

Peking Gazettes. In a gazette dated the 14th day of the 9th moon, is a report of a censor against the practice of the people coining *Cash*. For any of the people to coin 10000 cash and upwards is a capital crime, and if the district magistrates do not exert themselves in pursuit and seizure, they subject themselves to a court of enquiry; the law in this point is most severe. "If, (says the emperor), it is as the said censor reports: that at the present day there are men in every province of the empire, who clandestinely scheming after gain, destroy the government coin, and mixing sand with the metal, clandestinely recast it into a coin of inferior standard and size let the governors and Lt governors of every province strictly enjoin on the district magistrates to increase their exertions to apprehend such offenders and punish the crime according to law, thus to guard against false coining."

In the 10th moon General Chang-tsing was promoted, for his military merits, to be a guardian the prince, and permitted to ride on horseback in the "forbidden city."

On the third day of the 10th moon the governor of Canton reported the seizure of a smuggling boat, caught in the act of taking *sysee* out of the country. This offence has been for many years forbidden by the laws. "It appears that the Officers sent on that duty seized the boat and also the crew, and 20000 tales of *sysee* were recovered. The civil and military officers and soldiers really behaved well in that affair. Let the governor select one or two of their number, that I may confer on them some especial mark of my imperial favour."

We conclude the above was the case in which the unfortunate *Aming* was implicated.

We publish the following translation of the Affidavit, which appeared in last week's Register, and for which attempt we must request the indulgence of the parties concerned and the public; it having been concocted between a Portuguese gentleman and ourselves; and both of us felt the difficulty of correctly rendering the technical legal terms. We made the translation, because we were informed the authority, who delivered the original to us for publication, that it was not probable we should obtain an English translation from Macao.

TRANSLATION.

I, Antonio Vicente do Rozario Aggersborg, knight of the order of Christ, &c. and clerk in the office of the Ouvidor of Macao, &c. do hereby certify that in my office all the papers relating to an action of Justification by Joam Carlos Pereira; and in them the petition and sentence are as follows.

Petition.

Ilmo. Sr. Ouvidor Joam Carlos Pereira most humbly begs that in his right you will please to justify the following that he, serving as he does, as clerk of the Hotel of R. Edwards, merchant, and having the charge of the letters for Canton,—it happened that the English ship "Euphrates" arrived bringing several letters, which he, the deponent, was on the point of forwarding to Canton, when two Parsees, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee and Dunjeebhoy Muncherjee, came to him; and one of them, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, asked of him all the letters that were directed to Parsees, offering himself to take them up, saying that he would cause the same to arrive in Canton in a shorter space of time, promising to pay the postage, which was \$ 8., which the deponent acceded to merely to comply with the said Parsee's importunity, without any further exigence on the part of deponent; which fact took place in the presence of the citizen Joze Joaquim Alves da Silveira, and the two-Chinese, Alam and Tschin; but notwithstanding the notorious truth of this fact, it has been

published, by a Public Press, that the deponent did not wish to deliver the said letters without first receiving the amount of postage;—wherefore, in order that it should be justified before your lordship, your lordship will be pleased to examine the witnesses above mentioned, which will be sufficient for the deponent, and to award a sentence on the contents of this, and order a proper instrument of justification to be delivered to the deponent. For which your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Witnesses. Joze Joaquim Alves da Silveira.—Alam and Tachin. (Chinese) Signed. Joam Carlos Pereira.

Order.—Let the deponent justify himself.—Macao, 24th day of January 1837. (Signed) Amaral.

Sentence.—According to the statements contained in the petition, let an instrument of Justification be issued to him on his paying the Fees.—Macao, 26th of January, 1837.

[Signed] Francisco J. da Costa e Amaral.
This is a true copy of the originals. In faith of which I have issued the required instrument. Macao. 26th of January, 1837. Which I, the above-named clerk, underwrite and sign.

(Signed) Antonio Vicente do Rozario Aggerborg.

JAPAN.

It was in the October of 1808 that an European vessel under Dutch colours appeared off the coast. The usual Dutch trader was expected; and when the governor of Nagasaki requested Mr. Doeff, then president, to send as usual two of his subordinates with the banjoosts, (the accustomed Japanese officers,) on board, he complied without suspicion. The Dutchmen preceding the Japanese were met by a boat from the vessel. A petty officer of the latter desired them in their own language to come into their boat, and the Dutchmen requesting time to wait for the Japanese officer who was following, the strangers boarded them with drawn cutlasses, and forced them on board an English frigate, the Phaeton. The Japanese rowed back, and communicated the strange occurrence which he had witnessed to the authorities. Mr. Doeff thus describes the effect of the intelligence:—

‘In the town everything was in frightful embarrassment and confusion. The governor especially was in a state of indescribable wrath, which fell in the first instance on the two upper banjoosts because they had returned without our countrymen, and without having learnt, on their own knowledge, to what nation the ship belonged. Before I could ask him a question, he said to me with fury in his countenance—“Be quiet, Mr. President; I shall take care that your people are restored.” The interpreters also assured me of his determination in this particular, even at the cost of breaking through some law or usage. I saw everything was preparing for defence, and even attack, if necessary. The governor now learnt to his consternation that at the imperial guard-house (situated between the Papenberg island and Nagasaki, and at which one thousand men are by regulation stationed) only sixty or seventy were forthcoming, and the commanders absent. The governor shuddered at the intelligence, for he foresaw his inevitable lot—the knife. Towards twelve came a letter written on board by my assistant, Schimel, whose writing I recognized, with these words only—“A ship is arrived from Bengal. The Captain’s name is Pellew; he asks for water and provisions.”

The President was consulted as to compliance with this request, which he declined to sanction. “It was midnight,” he pursues, “before I heard again from the governor. His first secretary then visited me, and informed me that he had orders to rescue the Hollanders. On my questioning him as to the mode, he replied, “Your countrymen have been seized by treachery; I shall therefore go alone, obtain admission on board by every demonstration of friendship; seek an interview with the Captain and on his refusal to deliver his prisoners, stab him first, and then myself.” The president naturally dissuaded him from an enterprise hopeless in itself, and dangerous to those he proposed to liberate. The governor, adopting the same view, was obliged to interfere to prevent the attempt.

About daylight arrived the Prince of Omura, at the head of his troops, and proposed to the governor to endeavour, with three hundred boats, each manned with three rowers, and filled with straw and reeds, to burn the frigate. The men were to escape by swimming. He offered to lead the enterprise in person. During this consultation the frigate weighed, and sailed out of the harbour with a fresh breeze.

Before we dismiss this subject it may be well to advert to the circumstances under which the British flag appeared in these unfrequented seas. Captain Pellew of the Phaeton (the second lord Exmouth), was ordered by Admiral Drury, com-

mander of our fleets in the Eastern seas, to cruise off the Japanese islands, for the purpose of intercepting the Dutch traders to Nagasaki.

Whether a nation which, like Japan, refuses all intercourse with the rest of the world may claim all those privileges of neutrality for its harbours, which other civilized nations have sanctioned for their mutual convenience, is a point of international law which we are not aware has been formally mooted or decided. We have reason at least to believe that Captain Pellew’s instructions contained no direction on this head, nor any information as to the peculiar usages of the people with whom his mission might bring him into contact. With reference to the Dutch, that mission was of course couched in the usual formula—take, burn, or destroy.

Such is the conclusion which the Q. R. arrives at in discussing an act of a British Naval officer.

We will first put the Reviewer right by informing him that the formula is—sink, burn, and destroy; the use of the *disjunctive conjunctive* particle, *or*, would make most curious nonsense of the formula.

We now proceed. It appears, then, that the Reviewer is very favorably disposed towards Captain Pellew, and thinks his conduct at Nagasaki perfectly justifiable according to the rules of war. We will not attempt to gainsay him on this point; but when Lord Napier,—being in duance, a guard of soldiers over his chained gate—the trade of his country illegally and unjustifiably interdicted, his person threatened,—his provisions stopped—wood and water denied him,—when H. M. ships passed the Bogue at his lordship’s requisition, and were fired upon by the forts,—war thus at once began by this Chinese after the previous hostile demonstrations—what was the treatment his lordship met at the hand of the Q. R. and its friends and supporters? Was a single effort made to justify his conduct or defend his character?—was a single tear shed or sigh given in England by a Q. Reviewer—even when they heard he had been all but murdered by the local officers of Canton?—No!—all was coldness—desertion, censure.

But what nonsense is it—what a contradiction in terms to talk of *inter-national* law with China and Japan. What does the word mean?—a conventional system of jurisdiction between independent states, whether in a state of peace or war; states which acknowledge each other’s independent and indefeasible sovereignty. But after all, define it as you will, it is a mere fiction. Look at Poland and Ireland, now, and formerly. Look at the Congress of Vienna. Look at Russia and Turkey, and the whole of Europe at the present day. Perhaps the Germano-Commercial league will be the best instance of *inter-national* law the world has ever known: and does the Q. R. like it?

Another instance of the fair-dealing, sound sense, logical reasoning, and gentlemanly courtesy of the Q. R. is that whilst it is always sounding its note of lamentation over the cessation of the E. I. Co.’s monopoly of trade, it can find no other terms to designate the Free Merchants, who are now conducting a trade to and from this country of far greater extent than ever the company did, than those of—“a set of opium smugglers and unprincipled adventurers.”

(Hundred Plays of Yuen.)

From the same collection, Sir George Staunton has translated the *argument* of another play called ‘The Student’s Daughter Revenged.’ As the story gives a fair specimen of the manner in which the Chinese work up the plot, though at the same time it offers not a very favourable view of their morality, we shall give it in the translator’s words.

ARGUMENT.—FIRST PART.

‘A rich old woman has one son, a child of eight years. A poor student, who has a daughter aged seven years, borrows a small sum of money from the old woman, which he is unable to repay. In lieu of payment he delivers up his daughter to the old woman, to be affianced as the future wife of her son.’

SECOND PART.

‘Thirteen years after, the student’s daughter, being now twenty years of age, is still living with the old woman; though, her son having died young, the intended marriage never took place. One day the

old woman goes to an apothecary, to demand payment of a debt. The apothecary, under pretence of an intention to pay the debt, leads her into a bye place, and is going to kill her; but they are accidentally met by two men, father and son, who interfere, and save her life. These strangers, in return for this service, demand the old woman and the student's daughter in marriage; the old woman at first refuses; but the strangers threaten; upon which she consents, and brings them home to her house. The student's daughter, on being informed of this engagement, positively refuses on her part to fulfil it. However, the old woman marries the elder stranger, and she receives both as inmates into her house, in the expectation that the student's daughter may at length be brought to consent to a match with the younger.

THIRD PART.

The younger stranger, being unable to obtain the student's daughter in marriage, conceives he may attain his object by first contriving to get rid of the old woman, and he therefore goes to the before-mentioned apothecary to purchase some poison. The apothecary in the first instance, makes objections; but, upon being recognised and threatened with a discovery of his former attempt to commit murder, he complies and the young man having obtained poison, puts it into some broth which had been prepared for the old woman, who was sick. By some mistake, however, the elder stranger (the father of the younger) takes the broth in her stead, and dies immediately. The younger stranger, finding his scheme thus frustrated, repeats his demand for the student's daughter in marriage, and he threatens to accuse both her and the old woman of the murder of his father, if his demand is again refused. Still he cannot prevail on the student's daughter to give her consent; and he thereupon, out of revenge, brings both before a magistrate on the charge of murder. The magistrate subjects the student's daughter to the torture, in order to oblige her to confess; she, however, firmly resists, until she sees the old woman about to be tortured likewise, to prevent which she accuses herself of the murder, though innocent. The magistrate, upon receiving this extorted confession, declares himself satisfied; and having pronounced sentence of death upon the young woman, is thanked by the false accuser for his righteous judgment.

FOURTH PART.

The student's daughter is brought out for execution; she attests her innocence, and begs her life, but is not spared. Just before her execution she declares aloud that, in testimony of her innocence, it will snow, though in the midst of summer; that her blood will fly upwards, and stain the ensigne of the tribunal; and, lastly, that there will be a drought for three years in the district in which she is executed. All these prodigies happen accordingly.

FIFTH PART.

The poor student mentioned in the first part becomes, in the mean while, a great mandarin; and, in the execution of his office, he occasionally reverses the proceedings of inferior magistrates. One day he happens to read the record of the trial and sentence which had been passed, upon his own daughter, of whom he had heard nothing since he had parted from her when a child; when, suddenly, her ghost appears to him, relates the injustice which had been committed, and calls for revenge. Upon this he immediately summons all the surviving parties before him, institutes a new trial, and, by rectifying the sentence, appeases the ghost. The false accuser [who was himself, in fact, the murderer] is sentenced to be cut into ten thousand pieces; the wicked apothecary is banished for life; and the magistrate who had pronounced the unjust sentence is himself condemned to suffer one hundred blows, and moreover dismissed from his office.

The dramatist has taken care that poetical justice should be executed on the culpable, and the ghost of the young lady may very properly have been avenged; but Sir George Staunton's observation on the 'Orphan of China' seems applicable to this and most of their dramatic productions—viz. that the moral most offensive to the European reader is, the dreadful and systematic spirit of revenge it expressly recommends and inculcates—that, in bringing about the catastrophe, the gratification of revenge seems evidently a primary consideration, and the satisfaction of justice only a secondary one. Sir George, however, adds that, before we exclusively condemn the Chinese, we should recollect how nearly their sentiments on this subject will be found to correspond with those of the most polished nations of European antiquity. Q. R. CXII.

A DISCOURSE, OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

Chap. VI.

How they hold for a certainty, that the soul is immortal, and that he shall have another life: in the which he shall be punished or rewarded, according to the works which he doth in this world, and how they pray for the dead.

By that aforesaid, it appeareth to be of a truth that the apostle St. Thomas did preach in China; and we may presume that all that which have seen doth remaine printed in their hearts from his doctrine, and beareth a similitude of the truth, and a conformity with the things of our catholike religion. Now touching this that we will treat of in this chapter, of the immortalitie that they believe of the soule, and of the reward or punishment which they shall have in the other life, according unto the workes done in company with the bodie: which appeareth to be the occasion that they do not live so evil as they might, not having knowledge of this truth.

I do hope by the power of his divine majestie, that they will easilie be brought unto the true knowledge of the gospel. They say and do affirm it of a truth, that the soule had his first beginning from the heaven, and shall never have end: for that the heaven hath given it an eternal essence. And for the time that it is within the body that God has ordained; if it do live according to such laws as they have without doing evil or deceit unto his neighbour, that it shall live eternally with great joy, and shall be made an angel: and to the contrary, if it live ill, shall go with the diavels into darke dungeons and prisons, where

they shall suffer with them torments which never shall end. They do confess that there is a place whither such soules as shall be made angels do go to make themselves cleane of all such and us did cleave unto them, being in the bodie; and for that it should be speedily done the good deeds which are done by their parents and friends doo helpe verie much. So that it is very much used throughout all the kingdom to make orations and prayers for the dead, for which they have a day appointed in the month of August. They do not make their offering in their temples, but in their houses, the which they do in the manner following. The day appointed, all such as do bear their companionie until their sacrifices are concluded for the dead, which are such as we do call here religious men, every one hath his companion and walketh the streets, and doth report the daies and houses where they will be, for that it cannot be done altogether. So when they come into the house whereas they must do their offices; they enter in, and do prepare that every one do make oration and sacrifice according to their fashion for the dead of that house; understanding that by their help they shall be made cleane from their evils, which is an impediment that they cannot be angels nor enjoy the benefit which is ordained for them in heaven. One of these that is like unto a priest doth bring with him a taber, and other two little bords, and another a little bell. They then do make an altar, where on they do set such idols as the dead had for their saints living; then they do perfume them with frankincense and other sweet smells; then do they put 5 or 6 tables full of victuals for the dead and for the saints; then straightwayes at the sound of the taber, little bords and little bells, they begin to sing certain songs which they have for that purpose, then do the novices go up unto the altar, and do offer in written paper those orisons which they did sing to the sound of those instruments. This being done, they sit down, and begin a new to sing as before. In the end of their prayers and songs he who doth this office, doth sing a prayer, and in the end thereof (with a little bords, that he hath in his hand for that purpose) he striketh a blow upon the table, then the other do answer in the same tune, declining their heads, and doe take certain painted papers and guilt papers, and doe burne them before the altar. In this sort they are all the night, which is the time that ordinarily they do make their sacrifices; the which being done, the priests and those that be in the house, do eat the victuals that was set upon the tables, wherein they do spend the residue of the night till it be day. They say that in doing this, they do purifie and make cleane the soules that they may go, and become angels. The common people do believe of truth that the soule that liveth not well, before they go into hell (which shall not be before the end of the world, according as they do think in their error); in recompense of their evil life, the heavens do put them into the bodies of beasts and those which live well into the bodies of kings and lords, whereas they are very much made of and well served.

These and a thousand toies in like sort, making that the soule doth move out of one into another, as certaine old philosophers did affirme it to be, who were as blind and as far from the truth as they.

COURT OF REQUESTS, KINGS-GATE-STREET—MONDAY.

The under current of society set in uncommonly strong yesterday, and a vast number of "odd fish" were thrown upon the surface. Nearly two hundred cases were disposed of which a rapidity that might shame the Court of Chancery; and as the suitors have no appeal, of course every one is supposed to be satisfied. Two remarkable exceptions, however occurred, viz.

MY WIFE'S TOOTH!—Policeman K. (No. 66), a tall wire-haired Connaught boy, evidently very recently caught, appeared to support a claim for 12. 1s. against a lipping dentist, named Cracour. The latter gentleman had rings upon each finger, and seemed to require nothing but bells on his toes to complete the *tout ensemble* of a walking jeweller's shop.

Tell us all about it, Dennis, said Mr. Commissioner Duvois. Plaintiff—It's th' same I'll do. Me wife, Norah (here she is, ye Honor), lost a front tooth, an she come to Mister Cracour (laughter) to put in another. Dennis, says she to me, what will I give him for the same tooth? Och, says I, Norah, my own jewel, you'll be after just giving what the spalpeen'll take. Well, in consideration of its being a good tooth, and warranted to last fifty years, Norah paid a 'goulden sovereign, and a rale silver shillin' for that same tooth (laughter). So ye'r Honor, she had it put in her mouth, but faith it hadn't been there a month before it turned as black as the Hill of Howth, and she took it back; but Mister Cracour wouldn't take his dirty tooth again, and I've summoned him for that same goulden sovereign and me own silver shillin' (roars of laughter).

MR. COMMISSIONER—Is Mrs. Norah, Dennis, present? if so, swear her Plaintiff—Here she is, swear away, Norah (laughter).

Norah, who was quite as ugly as her husband, kissed the book. COMMISSIONER—Now, Norah, what sort of a tooth was this in dispute—a molar, or an incisor.

Norah (very much puzzled)—No, me Lord, it was not a sizer (roars of laughter)—it was very small (laughter).

Nonsense, my good woman, was it a grinder, or a front tooth?—Long life to ye'r Honor, it was a front tooth, and here was the place. (Here she opened a mouth which presented a vast variety of very indifferent teeth, and pointed out the spot where the tooth had been fixed.—(And this is the tooth he sould me, said Norah, handing up a discoloured ivory artificial one.

Will you swear, Norah, that you have not put this tooth into any nasty place to discolour it?—No nasty place whatever, me Lord, beside me own mouth.

COMMISSIONER—Now, Mr. Cracour, what have you to say? Defendant (lipping)—Thay—ther—I can't have as thif (this), that th tooth I put in that polceethman's wife's mouth was as good as if thirty guineas had been paid for it—though I thay it methelf—(much laughter) I took a model of her mouth (laughter).

COMMISSIONER—Did you? I suppose you will preserve it among the rest of your curiosities? The case is dismissed—the tooth in your hand (turning to Mrs. Norah) is better than any you have in your mouth—(much laughter).

Policeman K 66 and his palpable better half then quitted the Court in great wrath, amid roars of laughter.—(The Morning Herald, 11 Oct.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1837.

Remarks on the proposed "Bank of India," its principles and practical working. By an India Merchant.

REMARKS, &c.

THE introduction of a National Bank into India has recently been brought under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and the Court of Directors, by an influential body of London Merchants, and as it is a subject of general interest, and of great importance, whether viewed in relation to our Commerce with that country, or its influence on her internal condition, the Plan and other Documents, explanatory of the views it is intended to realize, which have been submitted to Ministers and the East India Authorities, ought to be made extensively public, and to receive the attentive investigation of the Mercantile community directly and indirectly connected with India.

The Gentlemen who are most active in furthering this plan do not, however, appear to think it desirable to invite investigation, for hitherto they have not taken any steps to give publicity to their proceedings. Even the greater number of the Merchants directly engaged in the Commerce with India, whose interest the measure more immediately affects, are ignorant of the present position of the negotiation with the Government and the Court of Directors; but it is presumed to be favourable, from the personal influence which its promoters are said to possess in high quarters. Copies of the Plan, Prospectus, and Correspondence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Board of Control, and Court of Directors, up to 21st June last, are given in the Appendix. By a reference to these documents, it will be seen that the projectors design to embrace the whole of British India under one combined system of Banking, and the vast objects they have in view are practically of a monopolizing character, while the details under which these are proposed to be realized, when taken, as they must be, in connexion with the peculiar position of India, are open to very serious objections.

The primary reasons stated by the promoters for bringing it forward are "The peculiar state of the money market of Great Britain. The desire generally evinced of obtaining in other than the ordinary modes of investment, safe and profitable employment for the accumulating capital of the country. The belief, that in British India there is ample field for the diffusion of British capital. The fact of various projects for the formation of an Anglo-India Bank being in agitation, the formation of which, in the state of the public mind, they considered inevitable, and the fear of, and desire to avert, the evils which would infallibly result from such a measure, inconsiderately and injudiciously framed."

The peculiar state of the money market, and the prevailing desire for extraordinary modes of investment here alluded to, were only temporary, and certainly not very justifiable impulses to such an undertaking. The features of the former are now entirely changed, and some portion of the "accumulating capital of the country" is disappearing with our surplus paper money, which the Banks now find it necessary to diminish, and with it, the gambling spirit, which such a state of our currency invariably produces. The formation of the Bank projects which were in agitation, connected with India, was not inevitable, for, if they had not expired with the cause which gave them birth, the Government would doubtless have put an end to them by refusing charters of limited liability, had the evils with which they were pregnant been properly brought before it.

But, "the desire to avert the evils which would infallibly result from such a measure, inconsiderately and injudiciously framed," was laudable, and would have entitled the projectors of the Bank of India to the thanks of the Indian Commercial community, had their plan afforded evidence that they were qualified for, and deserved to be intrusted with, the task which they had undertaken.

The mere belief "That in British India there is ample field for the diffusion of more British capital" than is already employed, may be thought sufficient security by the sanguine amongst us for the £2,000,000 required to be advanced, though the discerning and prudent part of the public will, doubtless be of opinion, that the fact ought to have been ascertained before they were called upon to advance so large a sum.

The opening, which India at present offers for the profitable employment of the capital, of the Bank of India, and the judgment and policy shown in its construction, and designs of its promoters, constitute, therefore, the subject matter of inquiry.

The third and following paragraphs of the Prospectus are calculated to lead to the conclusion, that India is entirely dependent for Banking facilities on the Establishments therein mentioned, viz. the Bengal and Union Banks of Calcutta, the Government Bank at Madras, and the Military Bank at Agra, in the upper provinces; but such is not the fact. Nearly all of the European Houses of Agency in India are more or less of a Banking character, for, not only do they employ their capital in annual advances to the Indigo, Cotton, Silk, Sugar and Rice planters, and to Commercial constituents, but they transact all the operations of Banking, issuing notes payable on demand excepted. Independent of the facilities and aids which these Houses give to the Agriculture and Commerce of India, that country possesses within her native community a very numerous, influential, and immensely wealthy class of Bankers, called Shroffs, Banians, &c. who afford extensive pecuniary facilities to the Native Land Owners, Farmers, Merchants and Tradesmen. Of these Shroffs, &c. there are, probably, not fewer than a hundred resident in Calcutta, and they form but a small portion, indeed, of the aggregate of this class, who follow Banking as a profession in Madras, Bombay, Puna, Benares, Dacca, Mirzapoor, Delhi, and the other seats of Commerce in the interior.

The transactions of some these Bankers are of great magnitude, and evince a spirit of enterprise and knowledge of business not inferior to our own, while others bring their pecuniary facilities even within the reach of the poorest class of the community. The great profits of Banking in India, and the high rate of Commercial Interest charged in that country, are referred to by the promoters, in their Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as unequivocally demonstrating the want of Banking facilities, and the room there is for other establishments; * but the truth is, as shown by the comparative statement annexed, that the profits of Banking in India are under the average returns of Banking in this country; while, on the other hand, the facts, that the Indian Government Loans, bearing only four per cent. interest, are negotiable at from one to two per cent. discount on par; that the Banks allow only four per cent. on permanent deposits, discount Government and Salary Bills, at the same rate, and advance money on stock at five per cent, prove that the rate of interest on good security is moderate, that there is capital waiting more profitable investment in India, and that the commercial rate charged is more indicative of the risk and peculiar nature of the transaction, than of a want of money; while, again, the fact that the Indian Merchants supply the French and Americans with a large amount of the funds employed by them in purchasing the products of India and China, that at times, also, they are necessitated to make their returns to England in the bullion which has been imported into India, instead of the merchandise of that country, proves that the British capital, hitherto embarked in her external trade, is as great as its capacity will admit of, and consequently, that the funds of the new Bank could not be forced into it, without displacing an equivalent amount of that now employed by private individuals. We need only refer to the statements presented by the old Houses of Agency of Calcutta to their creditors, to illustrate the ruinous consequences which have resulted from injudicious attempts to force capital into employment in India. These statements exhibit debts due from civil, military, and commercial constituents, sums lost in merchandise adventures to this and other countries, and in indigo, coffee, sugar, and other agricultural undertakings, amounting to nearly £200,000,000 sterling. The unlimited credit possessed by these Houses, their consequent command of capital, and anxiety to employ it profitably, induced the imprudent pecuniary accommodation which they gave to the civil and military services, and the support of extensive undertakings for the growth of export articles; gone into by speculative adventurers, without reference to the circumstances which determined the external demand; and hence, Indian production was pushed beyond consumption, large stocks, in some instances from one to two years' supply, accumulated in the Home markets, and the heavy losses in consequence sustained, added to the irrecoverable balances due by the services, &c. led to the calamitous failures referred to, which, though productive of extensive mischief at the time, have, nevertheless, brought about a return to the healthy and solid state of trade now existing in Calcutta, and which it is of vital importance to those engaged in it to preserve. It is obvious, therefore, that before the large mass of additional capital proposed to be advanced by the new Bank, is required in India, an opening must be made for its employment, by removing the existing obstacles to the expansion of external demand for her productions, viz. equalizing the duty in this country on such of her articles as are still subjected to discriminative rates, lowering it on others, now impolitically taxed, improving the quality of her cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c. by encouraging the emigration of practical, experienced planters, and bringing them into successful competition with these articles, the growth of America, and other countries; also, by the removal of the obstacles to her internal advancement, viz. remedying the evils of her revenue and customs laws, of her judicial system and police, and extending inland communication.

But, perhaps, the promoters of the Bank will condescend to show how, under the present circumstances of India, and with her Export Trade fully met by Merchandise Imports, and our tributary demand for home charges, &c. they can profitably employ in Exchange operations, and otherwise, the £3,000,000 of capital proposed to be advanced, and probably double that amount, raised by paper issues and deposits, without displacing the capital already embarked, which they surely do not contemplate, when they talk of "giving employment to the accumulating capital of the country." It is not likely that the Indian Directors of the Bank will be authorized to incur the trouble and great hazard of seeking out for new sources for the employment of its capital, if they can command the existing ones. Their instructions will doubtless be, to avoid lending their aid to all speculative, agricultural, or commercial undertakings, and to secure good and safe business. Their great weight and influence will, consequently, be brought to bear upon the present occupants; and as that must, as I shall presently show, prove successful, the result will be, not the immediate or eventual appropriation of more British capital to the Indian trade than is already embarked, and would flow to it through the existing channels; but the substitution of the funds of the new Bank for the capital our Merchants at present employ in this country, in working the outward business, and by the Merchants in India, in working the internal and homeward business.

Hence, Joint Stock, or corporate capital and management, will supersede and paralyze individual enterprise; and this brings us to the investigation of the plan under which the former is proposed to be conducted.

It is proposed to establish main Branches of the Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, and Canton, with subordinate ones at Dacca, Puna, Benares, Delhi, &c. thus connecting the whole of British India and its dependencies under one great Establishment; and

further, (Vide Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to "incorporate or amalgamate" the Bank of Bengal, the only existing institution of the kind powerful enough to contend against it, and from which the public could expect the benefits arising from competition. It is deserving of remark, that in the letter referred to, the promoters, while avowing their intention to incorporate the Bank of Bengal, and soliciting the Chancellor of the Exchequer to use his influence to obtain for them a Royal Charter, that they might enter on the negotiation on an advantageous footing, admit that this Bank enjoys exclusive privileges, and that it is almost a monopoly; yet, in the same letter, they disclaim any intention of seeking for such. The Bank of Bengal undoubtedly does enjoy exclusive privileges, though not so many as the promoters of the Bank of India seek to obtain; and if it is almost a monopoly in its present shape, it will be entirely so under the proposed comprehensive scheme.

But, independent of the inevitable tendency of such an institution to run into a monopoly, the plan of chaining the whole Banking establishments of India, and placing the local branches under the direction of Boards appointed by, and subordinate to, those of the presidency cities, must greatly weaken the security against internal mismanagement, and endanger local interests, by making them subservient to those of the capitals, whilst the distress of the Parent Establishment, arising from causes with which the provinces had little or no concern, would be generally diffused throughout the country. A state of things which would not occur, had each presidency and provincial city its own Bank, supported by local capital, and managed by an independent Board, chosen from its own community.

2d. The promoters of the Bank of India propose that the Government Treasuries and Financial Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Canton, also the Interior Collectories, be abolished, and their Bank substituted, for the receipt and diffusion of the Indian revenues, and the transaction of all other Government financial business.

3d. That their notes be made a legal tender in payment of these revenues.

4th. They seek the co-operation of His Majesty's Government, a close and intimate connexion with the East India Company, and the local Government of India.

Such extensive arrangements and important privileges would necessarily attach a political importance to the Bank. It would, in fact, (as apparently intended) be the Treasury department of the Indian Government, and would carry with it, in its competition for business, all the influence, direct and indirect, which the connexion with an arbitrary Government, amongst so dependent a community as that of India confers, whilst its notes being made a legal tender in payment of revenue, would exclude from circulation those of any other Bank; any effort, therefore, on the part of the resident European Merchants to bring such a powerful Institution under check or competition, would be fruitless, and the influence which it would eventually exert through its temporary possession of the revenues, monopoly of the paper currency and Banking facilities, over the internal commerce and prosperity of India, would be absolute. Yet it is proposed to place this powerful machinery, from which all the ordinary checks would be removed, and upon which the law of England relating to Banking imposes no restraint, under the supreme direction of a Board in London, chiefly composed of men connected with Indian Houses of Agency.

5th. It is a primary object with the promoters of the Bank, to obtain from the East India Company the exclusive privilege of remitting the Home Disbursements, amounting to upwards of three millions sterling annually to this country. India receives no return for this money; and as she cannot afford to part with her bullion, the tribute is paid in merchandise, remitted direct and through barter transactions with China, &c.—necessarily creating a permanent excess of her Exports over Imports.

The East India Company being now prohibited remitting in produce, the private merchant is of necessity obliged to undertake it; and this is accomplished by the Company's cashing his bills on London in favour of their Home Treasury, drawn against the proceeds of the produce. To transfer the remittance of this money to the Bank, is therefore virtually to give that Establishment the entire control over an equivalent amount of the Export Trade of India, the ability to influence its value through the Exchanges—India on China, China on London, and India on London, and its consignment to London and to Directors of the Bank, to the detriment of the outports and Merchants who are not of that body. Under the local Government of India, and the Financial Committee of China, this money is impartially dealt out to the commercial community; but the same equitable distribution could not be expected, when left to a Bank, the Directors of which were partners in London Houses of Agency. Independent of this, the arrangement would entail on that Establishment the necessity for working various foreign Exchange accounts, to do which with profit and security, it must eventually be driven, directly or indirectly, into transactions more or less of a commercial character, besides being exposed to the temptation of applying its powerful means in India, at the active season of purchase and shipment, to secure a large profit on its Foreign Accounts. Exchange operations, Calcutta on London, and vice versa, and advancing on shipments outwards, now forms part of the business of the private merchant, and the Bank, by interfering therewith, is placed in a most unfair competition with him, and the natural relations betwixt Banker and Constituent, viz. mutual benefit and support, are consequently upset. The promoters say, that by transferring the remittance of this money to the Bank, the East India Company's interference in Commerce, so much complained of, would be got rid of—which is true; but the transfer would simply be, from a Government influenced by various considerations, connected with the prosperity of India, and by higher motives than that of mere pecuniary gain to a corporate establishment, the sole object of which was profit; besides, the interference (in my opinion, unjustly complained of) has already, in a great measure, been obviated, by the Company selling in London bills on their Indian Treasuries. It may be assumed, that the Government will insist upon the same rate of Exchange from the Bank as it obtained from the private merchant; and hence its profit must come off the latter—or otherwise, an additional item of cost be laid upon Indian productions to the consumer. It will perhaps be advanced, that the merchant is not compelled to take the money from the Bank—nor is he; but in that case, the latter must send home the produce, and it would then occupy precisely the same position

in the Trade of India, as the East India Company formerly did, and which there is every probability it will eventually do. The Government connexion will secure the annual remittances of the civil and military services of India to the Bank; and if the promoters succeed in obtaining the exclusive privilege of remitting the three millions for the home disbursement, and follow out their intention of employing their capital in buying bills, drawn upon Calcutta, under the security of the outward merchandise consignments, they will thus command nearly all the funds with which the external trade of India is worked, and possess an absolute control over the Exchanges; in other words, the funds thus annually centred in India, for return to Europe in Eastern productions, will be dealt out at their own terms. With neighbouring States, an unnatural elevation of the Exchange is prevented by competition, or immediately corrected, at a trifling cost, by the export of bullion; but India is differently circumstanced, from its great distance, and expense of the transmission of bullion; besides, in this case, the Bank would almost be the sole source of supply, and how is a merchant, unless he is in its secrets, to make his calculation, as to a rise or fall of the Exchanges, with any thing approaching to certainty: and to make provision accordingly?

6th. The promoters of the Bank are now negotiating with His Majesty's Ministers for a Royal Charter, of limited liability, and which the King, by the Act VI. Geo. 4. cap. 91., has the power to grant, at their recommendation. The justice and policy cannot be questioned, of extending this protection to Companies formed for the construction of bridges, railways, and other undertakings of that description, which greatly benefit the public, by the outlay for cost of material and erection, and by increasing the facilities to communication and value of the property in their neighbourhood—to such alone, it may be presumed, was this Act intended to apply; but the wisdom or justice of extending it to a Company formed for the benefit of a few, at the expense of many—which seeks to obtain the privilege of manufacturing money—its being made a legal tender, and other important concessions, may well be questioned, especially when the objections stated to their plan are taken into consideration.

7th. The system of English management proposed to be adopted, and the construction of the Bank of India, are radically objectionable. The home direction is to be confided to a Board of twenty-four members, the majority of whom are resident in London, and individually partners of India Agency Houses, whilst more than two-thirds of its capital stock is to be vested in a proprietary a tattered throughout the country, and who, it may be presumed, possess no community of feeling with the people of India.

The Calcutta and Indian Boards of Direction are to be nominated by the London one, and to continue subject to their entire control and guidance. This plan presents the preposterous absurdity of a Bank for India, chiefly held and entirely governed by British interest; of a supreme Board of Direction sitting in London, while the monetary and commercial systems submitted to their control, are in India, and at a distance of twelve months' communication—a parallel case to which would be, two-thirds of the Banking stock of this country held by an Indian proprietary, and our monetary system subjected to the control of a Board of twenty-four, Merchants resident in Calcutta.

The government of the Bank would devolve upon the few, the most active of the London Merchants in the Direction; for although Directors have been named for the outports, still these gentlemen are not permanently resident in London, and no provision is made for their voting by proxy. The plan also provides that the Directors first elected are to remain in office for five years, and to go out by rotation of one-third of their number; but as those who retire are declared qualified to be re-elected, the chances are, that the office would become permanent.

In concluding these objections to the Bank of India, I trust they will not be understood as discouraging the judicious transmission of capital to that country, or the extension of her public Banks. With respect to the first, there can exist no doubt of ample funds being applied here, and remitted out, to meet the progressive extension of the trade, without the aid of any corporate body, or the protection of charters, and the encouragement of preferences; as a proof of which, we have already witnessed the ability of our Merchants to take up the lapsed commercial business of the East India Company. As regards the latter, I maintain that India possesses within herself all the materials requisite to organize public Banks adequate to her wants. She has abundance of productive landed property; and a large amount of specie in circulation, on the security of which, an extensive paper currency, when required, can be based. All that is necessary to bring these resources into full play, is mutual trust and confidence, which a wise policy on the part of her local Government, and judicious construction of her Banks would gradually extend, until confirmed by habit, and external profitable demand for her productions, which a more liberal and enlightened policy on the part of the British Government would greatly aid in conferring.

The Banks of India must really be Indian in construction and government, and be influenced by entirely national interests, to insure the judicious application of their resources, and not, like the proposed Joint Stock monopoly, to which the name of Bank does not strictly apply, for an establishment such as the one under review, with two-thirds of its proprietary and chief direction in England, and its transactions centering in London, must, in working its Exchange operations, be forced into transactions purely mercantile, to the serious injury of the private trader, and directly at variance with the strict rules of Banking. The number of highly respectable signatures attached to the Prospectus, is calculated to give the public a favourable impression of the Bank, but the fact is well known, that many who have signed this document are opposed to the scheme, but, considering its formation inevitable, hope, by taking a share in the direction, to prevent the mischief it is pregnant with. Others, again, foreseeing its result, are determined to maintain their Indian influence and connexion through its means. Not a few have signed it without reflection, merely in reliance on the judgment and purity of motive of those who preceded them. There is another, numerically limited, but influential class of subscribers, who, without the employment of actual capital, lend their credit to the Americans and French Traders. The Bank would unquestionably benefit this class, as the large amount of Bills offered in the Indian market would there find an improved currency, through the exercise of a due quantum of influence at head quarters in London.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST 1837.

NO. 8. } PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA

Despatches have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

FOR LONDON.

THE INGLIS, Captain Wise, 1321 Tons, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 10th January, 1837 **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co**

FOR LONDON.

THE LORD LOWTHER, Captain Vincent, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 23th Feby. 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "EUPHRATES," 575 Tons W. Buckham, Commander. having the great part of her cargo engaged For terms of Freight apply to Canton, 24th January 1837. **DIBON & Co.**

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Half yearly Average of the Weekly Liabilities of the Bank of Australasia, with in the Colonies of New South Wales & Van Diemens Land, from the 11 April, to the 10 October inclusive.

| Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation | |
|--|----------------|
| Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest | £ 25,181.19.11 |
| Bills in circulation, not bearing Interest | 5,804.10.9 |
| Bills & notes in circulation, not bearing Interest | 162.15.2 |
| Balances due to other Banks | 102.15.2 |
| Cash deposited, not bearing Interest | 61,714 — 4 |
| Cash deposited, bearing Interest | 56,535.10.5 |
| Total LIABILITIES within the Colonies | £ 149,398.16.9 |
| Gold, Silver & other metals | £ 93,488.3.10 |
| Landed property | 1,307.13.10 |
| Bills of other Banks | |
| Balances due from other Banks | 1,230.12.9 |
| Debts due to Bank, including notes, Bills & | £ 232,500.19 |
| Total ASSETS within the Colonies | £ 328,527.9.5 |

(S.) **G. Kinnear** Inspector
BELL & Co., Agents, Canton

NOTICE.

HAVING admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a PARTNER in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the firm of **GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co** Canton, 14th Novr. 1836. **T. A. GIBB.**

FOR SALE.

A Few boxes of really good Manila Segars, at \$ 5½ per box deliverable, in Canton or at Lintin. apply at Number 7½ French Hong to **JOHN SMITH.**

NOTICE. The interest of **SAMUEL RUSSELL** and **AUGUSTINE HEARD** in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836. **RUSSELL & Co.** Canton, 2nd January, 1837.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with **ROBT. WISE & Co.** Liverpool; **ROBT. WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co.** London, and the Firms of **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.** at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope. Canton 1st January, 1837. **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A 8 pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** General Agents

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Parties Intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are
LONDON, SIR CHAS. COCKERELL Bt & Co. MADRAS MESSRS. E. S. MOONAY & Co. BOMBAY, MESSRS. MC. GREGOR, BROWNIEG & Co. SINGAPORE MESSRS. GUTHRIE & Co.

BELL and Co.
Agents CANTON

NOTICE.

SAMUEL WETMORE JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment
Canton, February 1st, 1837. **WETMORE & CO.**

FOR SALE. An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 3 Danish Hong.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSON BOYD in our Firm ceased on 1st inst. **TURNER & CO.**

Canton, 18th February, 1837.

ERRATA.—IN THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR.

PAGE 36 For Captain Charles, read *Charles Elliot*.
Supply J. R. Morrison, Esq. } Chinese Interpreters.
The Reverend Charles Gutzlaff }
" 48 For Pa'mers, Mackillop & Co. (London) read *Palmer, Mackillop, Dent & Co.*
" R. Wilkinson, Esq. (Calcutta) read *Mackillop, Stewart & Co.*
" Car, Tagore & Co. Secs (do) read *R. Stewart, Esq. Sec.*
Comml. Insurance Co. for Sa. Rs. 50,000 read \$ 75,000.
India do do " \$ 70,000 read \$ 50,000.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED, 11th inst. **RESOLUCAO** [Port.] *Jorge*, from Lisbon. **COMMERCIAL** [Am.] *Fleming* from London. **NEPOMSET** [Am.] *Hunt*, from Manila. **EMILY TAYLOR** [Am.] *Hallett*, from Singapore. **British Ships**, **REB ROVER**, *Wright*, **ANTONIO PEREIRA**, Young, from Calcutta. **SIR HERBERT COMPTON**, Boulton, from Bombay. **BENGAL MERCHANT**, *Campbell*, from Sidney. **ALICE**, *Seales*, from Manila. **Passengers**. Per *Resolucão*, Ilmo. Sr. Adriano Aciaco da Silveira Pinto, Governor of Macao; lady and family. Per *Nepomset* *G. J. Foster Esquire*.

SAILED. **LIBERTY** [Am.] *MacDowel*, for New York. **FATAL HAIR**, Inguas for Java. **MERMAID**, *Roche*, for Calcutta. **ITALY** [Am.] *Comerais*, for New York. **PLYMOUTH** [Am.] *Kenrick*, Philadelphia. **ORWELL**, Lancaster, London. **BROOKLYN** [Am.] *Richardson*, for Singapore. **CYNTHIA** [Am.] *New York*. **ANTONIO PEREIRA**, Young, Calcutta. **NEW GROVE**, Johnston, for Sydney and Hobart Town.

Passengers. Per *Liberty*. **D. W. C. Olyphant, Esq.** *Plymouth*. [see last week's P. C.] **ORWELL**. *Sir George B. Robinson, Lady Robinson and family* **Mr. J. Dodgson**.

By the late arrivals we have received Calcutta Papers to the 7th and Singapore Papers to the 21st of January, as well as the Bombay Gazette for November, and Madras Papers of September.

The *Water Witch*, Captain Henderson, encountered a furious hurricane in the Bay of Bengal, on her passage from Singapore to Calcutta, on the 25th and 26th of last November. The topmasts and a quarter boat were cut away.

JANUARY OPIUM SALE.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:—(4th January).
Behar, chests 4970, highest 1685, lowest 1365, average 1,612.37, proceeds 80,177.25. Benares, chests 1991, highest 1505, lowest 1435, 1455, average 1,459.47, proceeds 29,065.60. Half 4 chests highest 720, proceeds 2920. (Englishmen 5th January).

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It is supposed that the Ganchang (Oancheong) hong will not be able to stand. One of the partners is dead, another (Aming) in the hands of the government, and the remaining partner, *Takqua*, has not, it is thought, sufficient capital to conduct the business.

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We conclude in our present number and supplement the republication of the small pamphlet on the Bank of India.

It is only in courtesy to our co-temporary that we notice his leading article in the *Canton Press* of the 18th instant.

We regret that he has brought this subject again before the public, and we very unwillingly recur to it's discussion.

Neither our regret nor our disinclination are for ourselves, for we have not made any mis-statement; and we shall not say all that we could say, — but we shall dismiss the matter in as few, — yet, we trust, satisfactory, — words as possible.

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When a Public Meeting is called, it is generally done by a Circular, signed by those parties who think themselves authorised to assume a duty so important and responsible; and the causes of calling it, and the subjects likely to be brought under discussion, are authenticated by signatures.

The Meeting in question was not called by a Circular Summons but by Private Notes; we attended in obedience to a request conveyed to us in a Private Note from a friend.

There was not one Individual at that Meeting who certainly knew whether H. M.'s Superintendents had received any communication from the Committee of Correspondence, previous to the issue of the Circular, dated Macao 26th of January.

Now, it was in consequence of this doubt, — as to whether H. M.'s Superintendents had received the letter from the Committee announcing their appointment as a Corresponding Committee, that we, with the full concurrence of the Chairman, withheld the minutes of the proceedings of the Meeting from publication. — And as the original Circular of H. M.'s Superintendents had disappeared, we should not, in any case, have published a surreptitious copy of that document; — nor of the original, unless desired to do so by competent authority. But as our co-temporary thought it right to publish both the Minutes of the proceedings and the Circular, we transferred them from his to our pages simply as a matter of public news.

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Plymouth has been declared a Warehousing Port for East India Goods.

PORT OF GLOUCESTER. — An application was made a short time since by several of the merchants and shipowners of this city, to the Lords of the Treasury, to constitute Gloucester a port for the importation of East India produce, and the request has been a-cceded to.

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Pihwan keu accuses *Kwangfung Ming* of taking possession of his burying ground, and of having beaten his son, *Hwang*, to death; and then changing and disguising the wounds (giving them an appearance which would make it difficult for the coroner to say with what instrument they were inflicted); all of circumstances which have not yet been investigated. The following is the evidence of *Pihwan keu*.

"I am a native of *Seven Gan Heen*, and get my living by field labor. In the 13th year of *Taoukwang* my father died. His grave is at *Seuenlungtung*; which *Kwangfung Ming*, a clerk in the *Foo* magistrate's office, endeavoured to possess himself of, pretending that the ground belonged to a temple. He accused me to the *Heen* magistrates, who ordered me to be hand-cuffed, extorted from me fourteen taels, and then released me. On the third day of the 10th moon, *Kwangfung Ming*, accompanied by more than a hundred men, brought his deceased wife's coffin and placed it before my father's grave. When my mother heard of it, she took me and my uterine brothers, *Pihwan Fung* and *Pihwan Yuh*, to the grave, to reason upon the matter. *Kwangfung Ming* beat my younger brother. My mother and myself went and complained to the magistrate. On the 5th day *Kwangfung Ming* fired iron shot at the graves of my family. *Pihwan Hwang* stopped him. His son, *Kwangpang Yew* and others fell upon *Pihwan Hwang* and beat him to death, and threw his body to the bottom of the hill. When the *Heen* magistrate examined the body there were upwards of thirty wounds, made with sticks and stones, on it. *Pihwan fung* was also wounded, and made a cripple. *Kwangfung Ming* bribed the clerk in the *Heen*'s office to say that the death had been caused by the fall from the hill. The *Heen*, likewise, did not investigate the case; on the contrary, he seized *Pihwan Yuh* and *Pihwan Fung*, and had them beaten. This having excited my indignation, I am come to Peking to accuse him. Such are his words."

An enquiry is then directed to be made into the *heen*'s conduct for neglecting to investigate the case.

In the *Macaista Imparcial* of the 16th inst. there is published a correspondence between the *Tao-tang* of *Heang-Shan* and the Portuguese Officer who has charge of the Chinese Correspondence, respecting the attack made by the villagers of the *Lopa* on some officers of the French frigate *La Bonite*.

The first document, which is dated the 13th of January, was issued by the *Taotang*, in consequence of certain Frenchmen having come to his office.

He complains that all the Foreigners at Macao, whether those who are resident, or those who sojourn for a time only, are always ready to trouble him with their complaints; but that he has received express orders from his superiors that such complaints should be forwarded through the hongmerchants, and that the Chinese courts are not to be entered without permission. He says, "About 8 o'clock at night on the 6th of the moon, five Frenchmen, whom I did not know, entered my residence; and as I not only did not understand what they said — but because they had entered without permission, I ordered the police-runners and porters to drive them out. The same strangers returned the next morning at 7 o'clock with six or seven other persons, and entered and required with a loud voice something which I did not understand; and as the language was different so that nobody could understand what they said, neither could any examination be made into the matter in which they sought redress, I dismissed them. As the said strangers do not understand the laws and statutes of this dynasty, I order the said officer to forthwith inform those men that when they again come to Macao, and shall have any affair to manage, it must be clearly explained and communicated to me through the said officer, that I may be able to afford redress; they must not again enter the public offices, which is contrary to the established laws &c."

The next document dated the 19th January, is a letter from the Portuguese officer charged with conducting the Chinese correspondence to the *Taotang*, representing the ill-treatment which an officer of *La Bonite* and the French Missionary M.

Guillet received from the villagers of the *Lapa* whilst walking there. He represents the Chinese to the number of sixty, as having abused and insulted those gentlemen, and pelted them with stones, and lastly attacked them with sticks and bamboos &c. They having lost in their flight their hats, stick and one dollar, which the Chinese robbed them of; he then demands that the things and money should be restored and the Chinese punished.

The *Tsotang* in his reply, dated the 21st of January, says that the Chinese have been examined and confessed the theft of the two hats and stick, but not of the dollars; that the stolen articles had been delivered up, and he orders them to be returned to the owners; but he declares it to be illegal for the officers of the French frigate to leave their ship and go on shore; and he directs the Portuguese officer to advise her Commander and Officers not to offend again, lest they should bring trouble upon themselves.

OBITUARY.

By the death of the Rev. Edwin Stevens, which occurred on the 5th ult., the cause of Christian benevolence in the East has lost an active agent, a faithful and able supporter. Firm, constant, and persevering, his great and steady aim was to do good to others. Those who knew him best, esteemed him most. He arrived in China, as chaplain to the seamen in the port of Canton, on the 26th of Oct. 1832; and, with a few occasional interruptions, continued to perform the duties of that office till his death. He was the seaman's friend. Many of the Masters and sailors esteemed and loved him much; as he did them. Clearness, force, and great plainness characterized his preaching. During his residence in this country, besides performing his other duties, he made considerable progress in the acquisition of the Chinese language, and had formed the purpose of devoting himself entirely to labors for the benefit of those who speak that language. He had already made two voyages along the coast of China, brief journals of which have been given to the public. On the 3d of Dec. last, he embarked for a third voyage, the first part of which, it was hoped, would bring him in contact with Chinese emigrants in the Indian Archipelago. He arrived at Singapore, on the 15th of the same month, ill of a fever, which terminated with effusion upon the brain and death. The intelligence of his sudden death reached this place two days ago.

Canton, Feb. 20th 1837.

B.

TURKISH USE OF OPIUM.

It is highly probable that the accounts of the Turkish use of this drug have been much exaggerated, both as to its extent and its effects. It is certain, however, that the ill consequences of chewing it were so serious, that firmanes were often issued, prohibiting its public use; and to promote their observance, alarming accounts were circulated of its deleterious qualities, of which we had an example. The number of coffee houses where it was used, with their kiosks still standing, attest that it was once a general enjoyment practiced in public, like any other recreation, while the aged appearance and decayed state of the edifices at the present day indicate the disease into which it has fallen. The Turks were formerly much more rigid observers of the laws of temperance inculcated by the Koran, than they are now. The use of wines and intoxicating liquors was strictly prohibited, while that of opium was not; so they naturally fell into an allowed indulgence, till it's [their!] excess caused an interdiction to be laid on it also. As its use, however, declined, that of other stimulants increased, and intoxicated Turks are now frequently met with. One of the Janissaries of our palace was a very intemperate fellow, and made no scruple of taking wine or spirits whenever he could get them. In fact, the use of opium as a recreation is now principally confined to the district where it is grown. I had afterwards occasion to pass through it just as they were gathering it. Making Kef was pretty generally among the peasantry, who in getting in their crop, made merry with the produce of their fields, as those of England do at harvest-home. It is but a temporary gratification with them, and they are as ruddy and healthy as any other people. [Walsh's Constantinople. Vol. 1st.]

OPIUM HARVEST—EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE NOT INJURIOUS.

Having passed the plain of locusts, I came to a plain of poppies. The greatest part of the opium used in Europe is brought from this place, and poppies are everywhere cultivated. It was now just the opium harvest, and the people were all in the fields gathering it. I went in among them and saw the process, which is very simple. When the flower falls off and the capsule or seed-vessel is formed, they go in the evening into the plantation, and with a hooked knife they make a circular incision round the capsule; from this there exudes a white

milky juice, which being exposed next day to the heat of the sun, concretes into a dark brown mass, which is the crude opium of our shops. On the next and several succeeding evenings they come and scrape this off, as long as the plant continues to exude it: this is called by the Turks *measac*, and by the Greeks *opon*, which literally signifies juice, and hence our name of opium. The opium sent to Europe is always adulterated. They boil down the poppy heads with other narcotic plants, and having inspissated the juice, wrap it up in poppy leaves, and so send the impure mass in cakes for our use. The pure *measac*, gathered as I saw it, they generally keep for their own use, when they intend to make kef. The word kef implies an undefinable sensation of pleasure, and so is intranslatable. When a Turk wishes to produce it, he takes a drachm of opium as an Irishman takes a dram of whiskey; he then adds a drink of water, and, throwing himself on his divan, he is in a few minutes rapt in Elysium. The effects, as described by De Tott, are here unknown, though perhaps the use is as general as ever. Indeed our host at Yeni Shehr had affirmed, that as the people were prohibited the use of *saraf* and *raki* (wine and spirits), it was but reasonable they should indulge in something else; and he informed us of one boy who took a Turkish drachm every hour without any apparent injury, a quantity which no European constitution could bear; and if his report be true, there must be something in the constitution of an Asiatic Turk which resists its deleterious effects. The people here who use it to what we should consider a fearful excess, are certainly a remarkable healthy, well-looking race. [Ibid.]

SIMILARITY OF CHINESE AND TURKISH JUSTICE.

You will think this careless substitution of one victim for another and at the discretion of whomsoever it may be who received the order, is a thing incredible in any state of society where a law exists to distinguish between guilt and innocence, but it seems the constant usage of the Turks; they require a certain number of heads, and are not very particular as to the identity of the persons to whom they may belong. When Yanko Calamachi, the dragoman of the port, had been executed the year before, the Chouash was directed to bring also the head of his Capi Tchocadar, who had attended with him at the Porte. The man contrived to keep out of the way, and another was seized and executed in his place. When the mistake was explained to the Chouash, he merely said, tossing up his thumb, "Hiipi birdir" "it is all one" and sent on the heads to the Seraglio. [Ibid.]

SIMILARITY OF CHINESE AND TURKISH MODES OF TORTURE.

There were thirty six Greeks confined there, who were subject to various inflictions of bodily pain, some of which he saw them undergo, by looking through an aperture in a door and others were told him. One man was stripped naked. He was then suspended by the feet, till the blood accumulated in his head and he was nearly smothered. Presently two men came in with large clubs, and in that situation they struck and goaded him till he was left without sense or motion. Whether he died on the spot, or lived to undergo the torture again, my informant could not say.

Another was suspended by the ears on iron hooks, with a weight appended to his feet, till the muscles of his face were all displaced, and the features so distorted, that his mouth appeared on his forehead.

A third had a sharp instrument stuck with needles applied to the ends of his fingers, till the points penetrated through the quick, and appeared out at the back of his nails.

A fourth had a screw pressed on his wrists till the joints were dislocated, and the back of his hands occupied the place of the palms.

A fifth had a screw applied to his head in such a way as to press upon the temples. This was closed by degrees, till at length the compression was so great as to force the eyes out of their sockets.

A sixth had a metal cap applied hot to the head. The Greeks wear a small red cap, called a *fez*, on the crown, under the turban, about the shape and size of a saucer, which fits quite close to scalp. This was plucked off, and one of red-hot metal, of the same shape, size, and colour, applied to the head in its place.

But the last punishment was one which may be added to the many existing proofs of the unchanging permanency of customs in the East. The oven, or furnace, was made hot, into this victims were thrust, till their beards and the hair of their heads were singed, and the skin blistered off their bodies. The punishment of the burning fiery furnace, which the king of Persia inflicted on the persecuted Jews, was the model, perhaps, which the modern Nebuchadnezzar within the walls of his palace inflicts on his Christian subjects, and these, too, men convicted of no offence, but, like Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, the most upright and excellent of his people. [Ibid.]

BANK OF INDIA.

(Continued from the Supplement to the Register of the 14th of February.)

NOTE.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average Dividends and Bonuses of the Bank of England, from 1800 to 1831, inclusive, upwards of..... | 10 per Cent. |
| Average Dividends of the Bank of Bengal, from its establishment in 1808 to 1831, inclusive,..... | 9½ do. |
| Since 1831, only..... | 7½ do. |
| Average Dividends of the Union Bank of Calcutta, since its establishment under..... | 5 do. |
| The English Joint Stock Banks give a return of from.... | 5 to 10 do. |

* This is a term by which the Turk expresses his festivity, but particularly, the exhilarating effects of the drug.

† Near Nicæa, in Asia Minor.

(Ibid.)

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It is supposed that the Ganchang (Oancheong) hong will not be able to stand. One of the partners is dead, another (Aming) in the hands of the government, and the remaining partner, *Takqua*, has not, it is thought, sufficient capital to conduct the business.

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The next document dated the 19th January, is a letter from the Portuguese officer charged with conducting the Chinese correspondence to the *Tsotang*, representing the ill-treatment which an officer of *La Bonite* and the French Missionary M.

Guillet received from the villagers of the *Lapa* whilst walking there. He represents the Chinese to the number of sixty, as having abused and insulted those gentlemen, and pelted them with stones, and lastly attacked them with sticks and bamboos &c. They having lost in their flight their hats, stick and one dollar, which the Chinese robbed them of; he then demands that the thing, and money should be restored and the Chinese punished.

The *Trotang* in his reply, dated the 21st of January, says that the Chinese have been examined and confessed the theft of the two hats and stick, but not of the dollars; that the stolen articles had been delivered up, and he orders them to be returned to the owners; but he declares it to be illegal for the officers of the French frigate to leave their ship and go on shore; and he directs the Portuguese officer to advise her Commander and Officers not to offend again, lest they should bring trouble upon themselves.

OBITUARY.

By the death of the Rev. Edwin Stevens, which occurred on the 5th ult., the cause of Christian benevolence in the East has lost an active agent, a faithful and able supporter. Firm, constant, and persevering, his great and steady aim was to do good to others. Those who knew him best, esteemed him most. He arrived in China, as chaplain to the seamen in the port of Canton, on the 26th of Oct. 1832; and, with a few occasional interruptions, continued to perform the duties of that office till his death. He was the seaman's friend. Many of the Masters and sailors esteemed and loved him much; as he did them. Clearness, force, and great plainness characterized his preaching. During his residence in this country, besides performing his other duties, he made considerable progress in the acquisition of the Chinese language, and had formed the purpose of devoting himself entirely to labors for the benefit of those who speak that language. He had already made two voyages along the coast of China, brief journals of which have been given to the public. On the 3d of Dec. last, he embarked for a third voyage, the first part of which, it was hoped, would bring him in contact with Chinese emigrants in the Indian Archipelago. He arrived at Singapore, on the 15th of the same month, ill of a fever, which terminated with effusion upon the brain and death. The intelligence of his sudden death reached this place two days ago.

Canton, Feb. 20th 1837.

B.

TURKISH USE OF OPIUM.

It is highly probable that the accounts of the Turkish use of this drug have been much exaggerated, both as to its extent and its effects. It is certain, however, that the ill consequences of chewing it were so serious, that firmans were often issued, prohibiting its public use; and to promote their observance, alarming accounts were circulated of its deleterious qualities, of which we had an example. The number of coffee houses where it was used, with their kiosks still standing, attest that it was once a general enjoyment practised in public, like any other recreation, while the aged appearance and decayed state of the edifices at the present day indicate the disuse into which it has fallen. The Turks were formerly much more rigid observers of the laws of temperance inculcated by the Koran, than they are now. The use of wines and intoxicating liquors was strictly prohibited, while that of opium was not; so they naturally fell into an allowed indulgence, till it's [their!] excess caused an interdiction to be laid on it also. As its use, however, declined, that of other stimulants increased, and intoxicated Turks are now frequently met with. One of the Janissaries of our palace was a very intemperate fellow, and made no scruple of taking wine or spirits whenever he could get them. In fact, the use of opium as a recreation is now principally confined to the district where it is grown. I had afterwards occasion to pass through it just as they were gathering it. Making * Kef was pretty generally among the peasantry, who in getting in their crop, made merry with the produce of their fields, as those of England do at harvest-home. It is but a temporary gratification with them, and they are as ruddy and healthy as any other people. [Walsh's Constantinople. Vol. 1st.]

OPIUM HARVEST—EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE NOT INJURIOUS.

Having passed the plain of locusts, I came to a plain of poppies. The greatest part of the opium used in Europe is brought from this place, and poppies are everywhere cultivated. It was now just the opium harvest, and the people were all in the fields gathering it. I went in among them and saw the process, which is very simple. When the flower falls off and the capsule or seed-vessel is formed, they go in the evening into the plantation, and with a hooked knife they make a circular incision round the capsule; from this there exudes a white

* This is a term by which the Turk express any festivity, and particularly, the exhilarating effects of the drug.

† Near Nicæa, in Asia Minor.

(Ibid.)

milky juice, which being exposed next day to the heat of the sun, concretes into a dark brown mass, which is the crude opium of our shops. On the next and several succeeding evenings they come and scrape this off, as long as the plant continues to exude it: this is called by the Turks *meastac*, and by the Greeks *opon*, which literally signifies juice, and hence our name of opium. The opium sent to Europe is always adulterated. They boil down the poppy heads with other narcotic plants, and having inspissated the juice, wrap it up in poppy leaves, and send the impure mass in cakes for our use. The pure *meastac*, gathered as I saw it, they generally keep for their own use, when they intend to make kef. The word kef implies an undefinable sensation of pleasure, and is intranslatable. When a Turk wishes to produce it, he takes a drachm of opium as an Irishman takes a dram of whiskey; he then adds a drink of water, and, throwing himself on his divan, he is in a few minutes rapt in Elysium. The effects, as described by De Tott, are here unknown, though perhaps the use is as general as ever. Indeed our host at Yeni Shehr had affirmed, that as the people were prohibited the use of *saraf* and *raki* (wine and spirits), it was but reasonable they should indulge in something else; and he informed us of one boy who took a Turkish drachm every hour without any apparent injury, a quantity which no European constitution could bear; and if his report be true, there must be something in the constitution of an Asiatic Turk which resists it's deleterious effects. The people here who use it to what we should consider a fearful excess, are certainly a remarkable healthy, well-looking race. [Ibid.]

SIMILARITY OF CHINESE AND TURKISH JUSTICE.

You will think this careless substitution of one victim for another and at the discretion of whomsoever it may be who received the order, is a thing incredible in any state of society where a law exists to distinguish between guilt and innocence, but it seems the constant usage of the Turks; they require a certain number of heads, and are not very particular as to the identity of the persons to whom they may belong. When Yanko Calamachi, the dragoman of the port, had been executed the year before, the Chouash was directed to bring also the head of his Capi Tchocadar, who had attended with him at the Porte. The man contrived to keep out of the way, and another was seized and executed in his place. When the mistake was explained to the Chouash, he merely said, tossing up his thumb, "Hipsi birdir" "it is all one" and sent on the heads to the Seraglio. [Ibid.]

SIMILARITY OF CHINESE AND TURKISH MODES OF TORTURE.

There were thirty six Greeks confined there, who were subject to various inflictions of bodily pain, some of which he saw them undergo, by looking through an aperture in a door and others were told him. One man was stripped naked. He was then suspended by the feet, till the blood accumulated in his head and he was nearly smothered. Presently two men came in with large clubs, and in that situation they struck and goaded him till he was left without sense or motion. When they died on the spot, or lived to undergo the torture again, my informant could not say.

Another was suspended by the ears on iron hooks, with a weight appended to his feet, till the muscles of his face were all displaced, and the features so distorted, that his mouth appeared on his forehead.

A third had a sharp instrument stuck with needles applied to the ends of his fingers, till the points penetrated through the quick, and appeared out at the back of his nail.

A fourth had a screw pressed on his wrists till the joints were dislocated, and the back of his hands occupied the place of the palms.

A fifth had a screw applied to his head in such a way as to press upon the temples. This was closed by degrees, till at length the compression was so great as to force the eyes out of their sockets.

A sixth had a metal cap applied hot to the head. The Greeks wear a small red cap, called a fez, on the crown, under the turban, about the shape and size of a saucer, which fits quite close to scalp. This was plucked off, and one of red-hot metal, of the same shape, size, and colour, applied to the head in it's place.

But the last punishment was one which may be added to the many existing proofs of the unchanging permanency of customs in the East. The oven, or furnace, was made hot, into this victims were thrust, till their beards and the hair of their heads were singed, and the skin blistered off their bodies. The punishment of the burning fiery furnace, which the king of Persia inflicted on the persecuted jews, was the model, perhaps, which the modern Nebuchadnezzar within the walls of his palace inflicts on his Christian subjects, and these, too, men convicted of no offence, but, like Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, the most upright and excellent of his people. [Ibid.]

BANK OF INDIA.

(Continued from the Supplement to the Register of the 14th of February.)

NOTE.

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|---|--------------|
| Average Dividends and Bonuses of the Bank of England, from 1800 to 1831, inclusive, upwards of..... | 10 per Cent. |
| Average Dividends of the Bank of Bengal, from its establishment in 1808 to 1831, inclusive..... | 9½ do. |
| Since 1831, only..... | 7½ do. |
| Average Dividends of the Union Bank of Calcutta, since its establishment, under..... | 6 do. |
| The English Joint Stock Banks give a return of from.... | 5 to 10 do. |

In the correspondence betwixt Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK and the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, relative to the increase of twenty Lacs of Rupees, ordered by the Court of Directors to the capital of that Establishment, his Lordship says, 29th Dec. 1834, "The effect of an increase, and even the prospect of increase, is almost necessarily a fall in the market value of the shares, for, except the increase be made specially to meet a demand for increase—a commodation from the mercantile community, which is not at present understood to be the case, the addition to the capital must, for some time at least, produce no corresponding increase of the Banking business, whence the profit is yielded; the same amount of profit will therefore have to be distributed amongst a larger number; and the dividend upon each share will be diminished in proportion."

When his Lordship was apprehensive of a fall on the value of the Bank stock, and diminution of the dividends, consequent upon the addition of the £200,000 ordered by the Court, it will give some notion of the opening that exists in India for the £5,000,000 proposed to be advanced by the Bank of India. With respect to the establishment of Branch Banks in the Interior, his Lordship says, 7th March, 1835, "The Governor-General, in Council, agrees with the Bank Directors in opinion, that the state of things in the Interior is not at present such as to make this question ripe for consideration; but there can be no objection to the new charter that may be prepared containing a provision on the subject, so as to allow the establishment of Branch Banks, whenever the measure may be deemed expedient."

APPENDIX.

PROSPECTUS OF A BANK FOR INDIA.

London, May 12, 1836.

1st. The state of the Money Market in Great Britain, and the desire so generally evinced of obtaining, in other than the ordinary modes of investment, safe and profitable employment for the accumulating capital of the country, has led the undersigned to consider the present a very favorable moment for instituting, on a very solid foundation, a great Banking Establishment for British India.

2d. It is thought that in British India there is an ample field for the diffusion of British capital, and that with the co-operation of the East India Company and his Majesty's Government, an Establishment may be formed, alike beneficial to the public in India, and to the members of the proposed Company.

3d. The Banks in India are, the Bank of Bengal, and the Union Bank at Calcutta, a sort of Government Establishment for Banking at Madras, and a Bank at Agra, in Bengal. The Union Bank is the only one of which the capital is wholly furnished by individuals, on the principle of a Joint Stock Bank, but it has no Charter, and its Notes, not being received by Government at the Treasuries of the Collectors in the provinces, its circulation is very limited, and confined to Calcutta and its immediate vicinity.

4th. The Bank of Bengal is supported, in a degree, by the capital of the East India Company, and managed in part by the official servants of the Bengal Government, the number of its Directors being 9, of which 3 are appointed by the Government, and 6 by the Proprietors; the Financial Secretary, the Accountant General, and the Sub-Treasurer are the *ex officio* Directors. It has a Charter from the East India Company, terminable upon a year's notice. Its capital, which was 50 Lacs of Rupees, divided into 500 shares of 10,000 Rupees each, of which the Government held 109 shares, or 10 Lacs, (one-fifth), has recently been increased to 75 Lacs, and the regulations for the Discount of Bills, and the amount of Deposit in specie in proportion to its issue of Notes, have lately been altered and improved. Its circulation in 1835 was 1 Crore 16 Lacs.

5th. But the constitution of the Bank of Bengal prevents its becoming as efficient an instrument for the public service, and for the public interests of British India, as a Bank ought to be, and might be made. The defect in its constitution is, its immediate connexion with the Government. A Bank in India, to be really useful, should rely upon its own resources; and its connexion with the Government should not be one of partnership but of superintendence on the part of the latter. Government should share neither responsibility nor profit, but keep the action of the Bank steady within its prescribed limits.

That the Government at times requires for financial and revenue operations in peace, and for its expenditure in war, the aid of a wealthy Bank, is undeniable; but the primary object of its establishment should not be to afford assistance to the Government. This it is, to be feared, will however always be the case, when the Government are at once Partners and Managers of a Bank.

6th. But notwithstanding its identity with the Government, the Bank of Bengal is not what a wealthy independent Bank might be, viz., the Government Bank transacting the Government business.

The Bengal Government keep their Treasury quite distinct from the Bank of Bengal; but a Bank properly constituted might supersede the necessity of the Treasury, the Financial Agency at Canton and Madras, and thereby occasion a considerable saving to the East India Company. A Bank relying upon its own resources, and those resources known to be large and adequate to its operations, might, adhering strictly to Banking principles, not only transact, at a moderate charge, the public business, manage the payment of Interest of the Public Debt, facilitate the receipt of the Revenue, and its subsequent diffusion through the various channels of the public expenditure; but it might provide the remittance to Great Britain of the sums required there for the home charges of the East India Company, and enable the East India Company to act up to the intention of the Legislature, by keeping their Government entirely aloof from that interference with the commerce of India, which the present system of remittance involves.

7th. At present the basis of the Bank of Bengal is too narrow for such a customer as the Government—and the Bank and the Government being one, the period of exigency of the Government is the time of the distress of the Bank also. But establish a Bank of adequate dimensions, and its solid capital and extensive credit would enable it to render important pecuniary assistance to the Government in times of political difficulty.

8th. The state of society, however, in India is such, that it is most desirable to maintain a close connection between the public Bank and the Government; and to insure the proper administration of its affairs, at such a

distance from its Proprietary, the Government in India should possess a power of superintendence over the operations of the Bank.

9th. If the Bank of Bengal be not adequate to fulfil the functions required of a public Bank, much less so is the Union Bank, with a limited capital and without a Charter, and since the failures which commenced in 1830, and when all the private Banks were swept away, none have been established, nor is it to be desired that Commercial Agency and Banking should ever again be united. It is clearly for the true interests of both that the separation should be strongly drawn.

10th. This state of things, it is thought, offers a very favourable opportunity for the introduction into India of a large Banking Company, which would keep steadily in view the legitimate objects of such an establishment, and adopt throughout the acknowledged principles upon which a sound system of Banking should be founded, modified only by the peculiar situation of India, and of the East India Company.

PLAN FOR THE BANK OF INDIA.

1st. A Joint Stock Company to be formed in Great Britain, to be entitled the "BANK OF INDIA," and to be incorporated by Charters from the Crown and the East India Company.

2d. The Capital to be £5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £100 each. £10 per share to be paid on the allotment, and £15 per share more on obtaining the Charter from the Crown, the remainder as soon as the money can be beneficially employed, but not in greater instalments than £10 per share, nor at less intervals than three months between each instalment. 15,000 of the shares to be reserved for distribution in India.

3d. The Bank of India shall have its chief office in London, and the management be vested in a board of twenty-four Directors, each Director to hold not less than 40 shares. The Directors first appointed to remain in office five years, from the 1st January following the date of the Charter from the Crown, with power to complete their number, in case of vacancy during that period.

4th. The management in India to be confided to a Board of nine Directors at Calcutta, with subordinate Boards at Bombay, Madras, and at other places where Branch Banks may be established. The first Directors in India being appointed by the Direction in London, and subject to their control.

5th. After the lapse of the time appointed, the Directors in London to go out of office in rotation, one-third each succeeding year; but to be eligible for re-election by a majority of the Proprietors. The holders of

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 5 Shares, and less than 15; | to have 1 vote. |
| 15 Do., and less than 40, | 2 |
| 40 Do., and less than 80, | 3 |
| 80 Do., and upwards, | 4 |

6th. After the lapse of three years from their appointment, the Directors in India to go out of office in rotation, one-third each succeeding year, and to be eligible for re-election by the Proprietors in India, voting in the same manner as in London; but the election in India to be subject to the approval and confirmation of the majority of the London Direction.

7th. Natives to be eligible to be elected Directors in India.

8th. The Bank of India to confine its business to Banking exclusively—that is, to receiving Deposits and keeping Cash Accounts, granting Cash Credits for a limited time, and with approved security, Discounting Bills. The issue of notes payable on demand, and in gold or silver, as may be hereafter determined, the purchase and sale of Bills of Exchange, and the granting of Drafts and Credits, by the establishment in London, on the several establishments in India, and vice versa. The Bank is not allowed to make advances on landed or other immovable securities, nor upon growing crops, nor to act in a mercantile capacity, by undertaking the shipment or sale of goods.

9th. Quarterly Accounts to be transmitted by the Board in India to the Directors in London, and Accounts and Reports of the Finances of the Bank to be annually made by the London Board to all the Proprietors.

10th. The following gentlemen to act as a Provisional Board of Directors until the Charter from the Crown be obtained, without which the Bank of India will not be constituted. The Provisional Directors, after the Charter is completed, to be permanent, according to article 3.

To the Honourable the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,—A Meeting of Members of the East India House, and others deeply interested in all measures having a tendency to affect existing relations with that country, was held on the 10th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration documents purporting to be a Prospectus and General Outline for the Establishment of a Bank connected with India; which document having been read and considered, the Meeting were of opinion,—

That various projects for the formation of an Anglo-Indian Bank being already in agitation, and the formation of such Establishment being in their opinion inevitable, in the present state of the public mind, they consider it their duty, as well as their interest, to endeavour to avert the evils which would infallibly result from such a measure inconsiderately or injudiciously fanned, by lending their aid to the formation of a Bank adequate to all the existing wants—which, by confining its transactions strictly to Banking principles and business, will insure stability and success.

The Meeting were of opinion, that a Bank formed on such principles, and with such views, to be denominated the "Bank of India," established by Act of Parliament, having a Charter from the East India Company, and possessed of adequate capital, would under judicious management and control, become an instrument of general good, by facilitating the employment of a portion of the redundant capital of this country, for the general improvement of Indian Commerce, giving stability to the monetary system of India, and preventing those occasional fluctuations to which it is at present subject, and also by affording the Company facilities and advantages in their future financial arrangements.

Influenced by these considerations, the Meeting nominated the undersigned as a Committee, to communicate with your Honourable Court, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the proposed measure would meet with the concurrence of your Honourable Board. We have, accordingly, the honour to submit herewith, a Prospectus of a Bank, subscribed to by many of the

(See Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1837.

Houses engaged in the India and China trade, and other parties. We beg to solicit the favor of an early reply, and to state, that should further explanation be required, we shall be ready to attend your Honourable Court, whenever we may be honoured with an intimation to that effect.

We have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,

London, 12th May, 1836.

31st May, 1836.

To the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAM HOUSHOUSE, Bart.
President of the Board of Control, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—As the Directors of the East India Company may not feel disposed to incur the responsibility of sanctioning a measure of such vast importance as the establishment of a Chartered Banking Company for British India, without the previous concurrence of the Board of Control, we take the liberty to submit herewith, copy of a letter we had the honour to address to the Honourable Court of Directors on that subject, and of the Documents which accompanied it.

Circumstances having rendered it expedient that the Prospectus should be submitted to their consideration as early as possible, the limited time at our disposal prevented our then obtaining the signatures of all the respectable parties connected with the trade of India who approve of the general principles upon which it is proposed to found the "Bank of India," although we trust we may venture to affirm, that the many very eminent and responsible signatures attached to it constitute a sufficient guarantee for the character and stability of the proposed Establishment. We nevertheless deem it our duty to keep the Prospectus open for the signatures of those who had not then an opportunity of subscribing it; and copies have, by particular desire, been forwarded to the principal outposts and manufacturing districts, which, we are assured, will in a short time be returned very numerous and respectfully signed.

We should only unnecessarily occupy your valuable time and attention, by attempting to set forth, in a letter, all the advantages which, whether as regards this country—India—or the future financial arrangements of the East India Company—we anticipate, from the establishment of the proposed Bank, possessed, as it will be, of adequate capital, and subject to judicious management and control; but if you will be pleased to honour a Deputation with a conference, and name the earliest time when it will suit your convenience to receive it, we trust we shall be able to satisfy you that our anticipations are well grounded.

When we shall have ascertained that the Board of Control and Court of Directors concur in opinion with the respectable parties so deeply interested in the Trade of India, who have signed the Prospectus, as to the advantages which may reasonably be expected from the establishment of the proposed Bank, we shall be prepared to submit a list of names for Governors and Directors, which we trust will prove as satisfactory to those authorities, as we feel assured they will be, to apply to the Crown for a Charter, and proceed to draw up the details for the general conduct and management of the "Bank of India."

We have the honour to be, &c.

India Board, June 3, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been favoured with your letter, dated the 31st ult. enclosing for my consideration copy of a letter which has been addressed by you to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, relative to the proposed establishment of a Chartered Banking Company for British India. I have reason to believe that you will shortly receive a reply from the Court to the communication you addressed to them; and as that reply has the concurrence of this Board, it will not be needful, that I should at present enter further into the very important subject to which your letter and its enclosures relate.—I am, &c.

[Signed] J. C. HOUSHOUSE.

London, 21st June, 1836.

JAMES MELVILLE, Esq. Secretary to the Honourable East India Company.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. which we deemed it our duty to lay before a Meeting of those interested in the proposed Bank, convened for that purpose on the 18th inst.

Encouraged by the favourable opinion expressed the Honourable Court of the advantages which may be expected to result to India from an enlargement of the system of Banking, on sound principles, and persuaded the Court would view with favour the adoption of measures calculated to obviate the delay which the position of the East India Company, with respect to the Bank of Bengal, and the contemplated reference to the local authorities there must unavoidably involve—it was unanimously resolved, at the meeting above mentioned, that we should immediately adopt the necessary steps for ascertaining whether any objections existed on the part of His Majesty's Government to the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation for this country to the Bank of India.

In accordance with that resolution, we have this day addressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, as our letter contains a full exposition of the views and intentions of the parties interested, we deem it our respectful duty to hand you herewith a copy of the same, for the purpose of being submitted to the consideration of the Honourable Court, and in the hope that it will meet with their approval.—We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honourable THOMAS SPRING RICE, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,—We beg to submit to your consideration the inclosed Prospectus for the establishment of an extensive Banking Company, in connexion with British India, together with copies of our correspondence with the Honourable Court of Directors, and the Right Honourable President of the India Board, on the Subject.

It will be seen from this correspondence, that the President of the India Board concurs in opinion with the Board of Directors, as to the advantages which may be expected to result to India from such an institution, founded on sound principles; but that, "as the Bank of Bengal has long acted under charter from the Company, the Court would not think it right to adopt any opinion upon a proposition involving the interests of that Institution, until the proprietors shall have had an opportunity of offering their observations upon what is proposed, nor until the Court shall have ascertained the views of the Indian Government on the subject."

We feel persuaded that the Indian Government will concur in the liberal view taken by the authorities at home, and be desirous of obtaining for India, as early as possible, the important advantages that country must necessarily derive from the establishment of an Institution which, by the introduction of ample capital, available on reasonable terms, will give an impetus to the progress of agricultural and commercial improvement, conducive alike to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and to the augmentation of the Government revenue, while the confidence that this large capital and abundant resources cannot fail to inspire, will give a stability, security and regularity, to the monetary system throughout British India, heretofore unknown. Nor will it escape observation, that such an establishment must prove most serviceable to the East India Company, as a safe and easy channel through which the necessary remittances to Europe may at all times be regularly effected, as well as a source to which they may hereafter look for pecuniary aid in cases of political exigency. However proper the reference to India, as contemplated by the President of the India Board and the Court of Directors, may be, yet it must involve considerable delay, which may be indefinitely protracted, should the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, as it is not unreasonable to suppose, desire to retain, as long as possible, the exclusive advantages which they have at present, by raising questions calculated to prolong the correspondence between the local and home authorities, during which much valuable time will be lost. It was therefore unanimously resolved, at a meeting of parties interested in the proposed Establishment, which took place on the 18th inst. that the Committee which has heretofore conducted the correspondence now submitted to your consideration, should proceed to the attainment of the only remaining preliminary measure which it appears necessary to establish, prior to the formation of a Board of Directors, and the regular enrolment of shareholders; and we have to state, that the object of our present address is to ascertain, whether His Majesty's Government will grant the Bank of India a Charter of Incorporation from the Crown for Great Britain, limiting the responsibility of the shareholders; and enabling them to sue, and be sued through their officers, but without any exclusive privileges, which it is by no means their desire to seek.

That no misapprehension may exist as to the views and intentions of those for whom we act, we beg respectfully to state, that although the existing high rate of interest and great profits of Banking, heretofore almost monopolized by the Bank of Bengal, clearly and unequivocally demonstrate the ample field which India offers for the profitable employment of a much larger amount of capital than it has hitherto been able to command, and abundant occupation for more Banking Establishments than at present exist; they nevertheless the Bank of India has no desire, if it can be avoided, to enter into competition with the Bank of Bengal. What they propose is to offer to incorporate or amalgamate the Bank of Bengal with the Bank of India, on such terms as the Indian Government, to whose decision they are willing to submit, shall pronounce to be fair and reasonable.

Unincorporated, the promoters of the Bank of India would enter on such a negotiation at a great disadvantage; but possessed of a Royal Charter, and recommended by the Court of Directors to the favourable consideration of the supreme Government, as they have reason to expect they will be, they will proceed to India in a position on enter on the negotiation in their corporate capacity, more on a footing of equality; and should the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal deem it inexpedient, or more for their interest, to continue as they are, we cannot be thought unreasonable, in expecting to obtain from the supreme Government so soon as any existing engagements they may be under to the Bank Bengal will admit, a Charter for India on the same terms as the one held by that Establishment. We confidently trust, therefore, that we solicit from Government no more than has been so recently accorded to the Colonial, and other Banking Establishments of a similar nature; and as we shall be perfectly prepared to comply with all the conditions required on such occasions, our request for a Charter of Incorporation will be readily granted.

Although the Prospectus has only been privately submitted to those more immediately interested in the Trade of India, the signatures already attached to it include, it will be observed, many of the most eminent and influential commercial Establishments both in London and in the country—names surpassing, we will venture to affirm, in wealth, influence, and commercial knowledge, what has ever before been appended to a similar document; and judging from the interest it has already excited, amongst those to whom it has become known, we feel confident, publication would insure for it the signatures of almost every individual possessed of capital connected with India.

We are instructed to state, in conclusion, that the parties whose signatures are affixed to the Prospectus, have come forward to countenance this important undertaking, under the expectation of obtaining a Royal Charter of Incorporation; and we think it right and respectful to state explicitly at the outset, that without the protection and confidence which such a Charter would give, we should not be disposed to invite the public, or to embark ourselves in an undertaking of such magnitude, and without those wholesome restrictions, which it would be as much the duty of a watchful Government, as it would be our desire to see placed upon those who may hereafter have the direction of this great Institution.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH 1837. NO. 9. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA

DESPATCHES have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

FOR LONDON.

THE INGLIS, Captain Wise, 1221 Tons, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 10th January, 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE LORD LOWTHER, Captain Vincent, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 23th Feby. 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "EUPHRATES", 575 Tons W. Buckham, Commander, having the great part of her cargo engaged For terms of Freight apply to Canton, 24th January 1837. **DIXON & Co.**

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship COMMERCE, Captain Fleming, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged has room for a few Tons on freight. Apply to Canton 23d. February 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE RUBY, Captain Warden, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports on the 12th March. Apply to DENT & Co. Canton, 27th Feby. 1837.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish ship TRINIDAD, Captain Escovar; now at Lintin, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 27th Feby. 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

PUBLIC NOTICE TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs to give publicity, that he will at all times be most happy to receive and take charge of, and forward any Letters, Packets, Parcels, or other articles, sent to or from the United States, by Owners, Merchants, Friends, Relations, Masters of Vessels, Supercargoes, Officers and Crews, or Others, with every care and expedition. Free of any charge or expense whatever.

(Signed) William Carroll.

United States Consular Agent St. Helena.

P. S. Editors of Newspapers are respectfully invited to give publicity to the above Notice.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

HALF yearly Average of the Weekly Liabilities of the Bank of Australasia, with in the Colonies of New South Wales & Van Diemens Land, from the 14 April, to the 10 October inclusive.

Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest | £ 25,181.19.11 | Gold, Silver & other metals | £ 93,488. 3.10 |
| Bills in circulation, not bearing Interest | 5,804.10. 9 | Landed property | 1,307.13.10 |
| Bills & notes in circulation, not bearing Interest | | Bills of other Banks | |
| Balances due to other Banks | 162,15. 4 | Balances due from other Banks | 1,250.12. 9 |
| Cash deposited, not bearing Interest | 61,714. — 4 | Debts due to Bank, including notes, Bills & | 232,506.19 |
| Cash deposited, bearing Interest | 56,535.10. 5 | | |
| Total LIABILITIES within the Colonies | £ 149,398.16. 9 | Total ASSETS within the Colonies | £ 328,527. 9. 5 |

(S.)

G. Kinnear Inspector
BELL & Co., Agents, Canton

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Half Yearly General meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the General Agents on Monday the 6th of March at noon. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**
General Agents

Canton 22d. February, 1837.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836. **RUSSELL & Co.**
Canton, 2nd January, 1837.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with ROBT. WISE and Co. Liverpool; ROBT. WISE, FARRBRIDGE and Co. London, and the Firms of ROBT. WISE, HOLLIBAY & Co. at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope.
Canton 1st January, 1837. **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIBAY & Co.**

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.**

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes os comecarem a receber carga. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents**

NOTICE.

SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR, in this day admitted a partner in our establishment.
Canton, February 1st, 1837. **WETMORE & Co.**

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSON BOYD in our Firm ceased on 1st inst. **TURNER & Co.**
Canton, 16th February, 1837.

ERRATA.—IN THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR.

PAGE 36 For Captain Charles, read Charles Elliot.
Supply J. R. Morrison, Esq.
The Reverend Charles Gutzlaff } Chinese Interpreters.
" 42 For Palmers, Mackillops Co. (London), read, *Palmer, Mackillops, Dent & Co.*
" R. Wilkinson, Esq. (Calcutta) read *Mackillops, Stewart & Co.*
" Car, Tagore & Co. Secs. (do) read *R. Stewart, Esq. Sec.*
Comml. Insure. Co. for Sa. Rs. 50,000 read \$ 75,000.
India do do " \$ 70,000 read \$ 50,000.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—LA GRANGE, [Am.] Snow, from the Sandwich Islands. 23d Feby. RUBY, Warden, from Calcutta and Singapore. TRINCULO, —, and MORRISON, [Am.] —, from Liverpool.

The RUBY left Calcutta 30 Dec. arrived at Singapore 16th Jany. sailed from Singapore 19th arrived at Macao 22d Feby. Lintin 23d and at Whampoa 26th Feby. Spoke the LOWJEE FAMILY off the Arros Straits of Malacca, all well.

PASSENGER.—Per RUBY, A. G. Paterson, Esq.

SAILED.—SYDEN, [Dan.] Burd, for Lomboek. NEPTUNE, Williams, for London. EMILY TAYLOR, [Am.] Hallett, for Singapore. EGEN PREMIE, [Am.] Crocker, and PANAMA, [Am.] Benjamin, for New York.

The PRINCE REGENT, is to be despatched for London at 11 P. M. to night.—The American ship ROME, sails tomorrow for Singapore.—The SYED KHAN is to be despatched for Singapore and Bombay on Thursday, the 2d of March.

PASSENGERS.—Per SYDEN, Mrs. Burd. ANTONIO PEREIRA, W. P. Livingston, Esq. PANAMA, W. S. Wetmore, Esq.

The only arrival of the week from India, the RUBY, from Singapore and Calcutta, has not brought any fresh intelligence.

By the RUBY we received Singapore papers of the 12th and 14th January; in the Chronicle of the last date there is an interesting extract from the log of the British ship 'Heroin', Captain McCarthy, which vessel was dismasted in a hurricane in the Bay of Bengal on the 26th of Oct. The Barometer fell to 28. 65.

There are various reports current on the opium question, but we cannot discover that any one of them is deserving of credit. It is said that an edict arrived from Peking on the 21st. inst. which contains instructions on the subject; but the contents of this despatch are as yet only known to the governor and his colleagues.

We are much obliged to our correspondent—'A Coaster,' for his letter on the deportation of slaves from the province of *Fokien* to the island of *Formosa*, and for the information respecting the progress of the Chinese on that island.

The sale of children and concubines is practically, though not strictly legally, allowed in China. Kidnapping women and children is also of too frequent occurrence; but the punishment of the offenders, if discovered, is severe; namely: one hundred blows with the bamboo and perpetual banishment to the distance of 3000 *lee*.

"At Nature's mighty feast,"—as it is spread in China, there is not room for thousands, whom the universal custom and consequences of early marriages usher into a world where all the places are already occupied: infanticide, slavery, and famine almost necessarily follow; and the laws are alike powerless in these inflictions either to ensure the lives, or freedom, or sustenance of the superabundant population.

What then is to be done?—Slavery, as the least evil of the three, is wisely tolerated by the laws; two hundred years have not yet passed away since the patriotic Fletcher of *Saltoon* seriously advised a part of the agricultural population of *Scotland* to sell themselves, that they might be saved from dying of hunger.

Sir George Staunton, in his translation of the Penal Code of China, observes, in a note at page 293,—"that the slavery which is recognized and tolerated by the laws of China, is a mild species of servitude, and perhaps not very degrading in a country, in which no condition of life appears to admit of any considerable degree of personal liberty and independence."

The triumphant progress of the Chinese on *Formosa* is not unworthy the attention of the British government. The Chinese are now making a foreign conquest by force of arms; the island is of the greatest importance to them, it being the granary of the maritime provinces; but what right have they to it,—on their own extra-national system?

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The public offices were re-opened on the 23rd inst.

On the 15th of the first moon (19th inst.), a married woman, turned thirty years of age, living in *Straight* street near the North gate, poisoned her husband; and, with the assistance of her paramour (who was her husband's cousin by the mother's side), cut the body into four quarters, crammed it into a clothes chest, and threw it outside the walls.

They then forbid a serving boy, aged about 16 years, to leave the house, to prevent him from divulging the murder.

It happened that the boy wanted to have his head shaved, and he secretly stole out of the house and went to a barber's shop for that purpose. It chanced that a water-carrier belonging to the *Nanhac* been's office was in the shop. The boy and he got into conversation; when suddenly the boy blurted out the circumstances of his master's murder. The water-carrier immediately took him to the *Nanhac*'s office, where he struck the drum and asked for justice. The magistrate came forth, and when he had heard the statement, he despatched runners who apprehended both the woman and her paramour.

On the 23rd inst. the governor's son-in-law that is to be, arrived from beyond the river. It is said he is a native of *Shantung* province.

The *Kwangchow Hee, Ko*, is ordered to *Peking*, to see the emperor. Several promotions take place in consequence.

On the 23d. inst the Imperial Commissioner, *Choo*, commenced the enquiry into the charges against *Pwan*, the former *Kwangchowfoo*, and *Choo*, the former *Shaoukingfoo*. Both of these officers are suspended from office and deprived of their buttons.

Peking Gazettes. 12th moon 20th day (26th January). Which arrived in Canton by an extraordinary courier on the 15th February.

The following Edict was delivered to the Privy Council at an audience.

To day the report of *Tung* (governor of *Kwangtung*), on entirely putting a stop to the importation of opium, has been received. "The introduction of opium into China occasions a daily dimi-

nution of *Sycee Silver*. It is now an object of anxious consideration to put, an entire stop to the importation of an article from whence flow such serious evils. But to prevent the *Sycee* leaving the country is an object of the first importance. If it is possible to know the places from whence it is exported, the paths by which it goes must be strictly examined, and then the native traitors and foreigners will not be able to carry their cunning schemes into effect, and thus it is evident the leak may be gradually stopped."

It is thus that the said governor and his colleagues think they can effect their measures (to prevent the export of *Sycee*). I order that they immediately, with united will and sincere endeavour, proceed to examine and search all places roundabout, and repress the connections of the native traitors and the grasping avarice of the foreigners; thus it may be hoped that none (*Sycee*) will leave the country. If this course is adopted, the effects will follow. There must not be any pretence of empty words, but the name must really harmonize with the deed. Make this edict known to *Tung* and also communicate it to *Ke*. Respect this.

Amongst the innumerable advantages of a Public Press, the facility of correcting mistakes and misconceptions, as widely and almost as speedily as they are published, is not the least important or praise-worthy.

We are truly happy in using this advantage by publishing the letter of C. C. C. and we should bow to his censure, if our conscience whispered us that we had deservedly rendered ourselves obnoxious to it.

But the fact is simply this:—the notice concerning the *Wan-chong hong* is a translation of a piece of Chinese news handed to us by a respectable teacher of that language: this is the 'corrupt source,' from whence we obtained it.

In giving it to the public we do not feel that we have done wrong; we have not, in any way, reflected upon the character of the hong; but have only stated that which must have been the common talk amongst the natives before it reached us; which is this:—that, in consequence of unforeseen occurrences, the only surviving and remaining partner might probably retire from business; the hong would, consequently be broken up.

We beg now to be allowed to ask C. C. C. a question. Let it be supposed, which is, however not at all probable, but simply possible,—that by any chance we first obtained information, through a Chinese source, of the tottering state of any of the hong, or dealers; what should be our duty as an Editor in using this knowledge?—not to divulge it, to communicate it privately to a few, or to convey it to the public through the pages of the Register? We have not a doubt of what should and would be our course, under the shut-up system of the hong monopoly, and the denial to Foreigners of the protection of the laws.

With reference to the cause of the death of *Ahing*, it was described to us as a terrible and rare disease, which the Chinese call *Koo-chang*. It is unnecessary to enter into particulars; but surely the record by us of what we considered a singular physical fact cannot justly subject us to the implied censure contained in C. C. C.'s letter.

We do not exactly understand the expression—"a guilty death;" it appears to us only applicable to a suicide. Death, which pays all debts and appeases all resentments; death, which often expiates a life of guilt, can hardly be called *guilty*, unless it is self-inflicted. Even the death of *Herod* might more properly be called a *retributive* than a *guilty* death; but as death is an abstraction, how can any quality be strictly predicated of it? the mode and act of dying may be painful and horrible,—but death, the negation of vitality, cannot be either: and in describing the death of *Ahing* to have been 'horrible,' and comparing it to that of *Herod*, we only made use of a common but incorrect phrase, but most assuredly we did not attribute any 'guilt' to him: to say we did so is a most gratuitous conclusion.

We understand his disease was aggravated, and his death hastened by mental anxiety, caused by the seizure, imprisonment, and cruel torture of his partner, *Aming*.

We entreat C. C. C. to have the Christian charity to think of us as one who does not, any more than himself, delight in making a needless exhibition of the undeserved misfortunes or the morbid miseries of his fellow-creatures.

PUBLIC MEETING [held 30th January 1837.]

"The meeting in question was not called by a Circular Summons but by

Private Notes; we attended in obedience to a request conveyed to us in a Private Note from a friend" [Canton Register, February, 21st 1837.]

We have made the above quotation from last week's Register, in order that we may correct in the fullest and most public manner the error which it contains.

The following is an extract from a letter which we have received on this subject.

"You say there was no Circular, that the Meeting was got up by Private Notes. I sent a Circular, requesting that night [under particular circumstances] a Meeting at Mr. Layton's—to take into consideration Captain Elliot's Circular."*** I had my Circular back with numerous initials previous to meeting you at Mr. Layton's.

I was induced to send round my Circular by numerous private notes to me on this subject; and on ascertaining the opinions of my fellow merchants to be keen on the subject, I issued the Circular."

We beg to be allowed to remark, and in extenuation not in justification of our wrong conclusion in respect to the Circular, that we neither saw nor heard of that document. The gentleman who issued the Circular requested our attendance by a private note; no allusion to the Circular reached our ears at the Meeting; and when we returned home we found another private note requesting our attendance, which was written by the directions of the gentleman at whose rooms the Meeting was held; we, therefore, too hastily concluded that a Circular had not been issued; our conclusion was wrong, and we return our thanks to our correspondent for enabling us to correct the error by publishing his letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—I regret to see in your paper of yesterday a paragraph on "Wanchong hong," founded on information which must have reached you from some corrupt source.

An arbitrary government has deprived that hong of one of its partners, and another has just been taken away by death. It is not under circumstances so painful as these, that we expect to have the call for commiseration answered by cruel and unfounded remark.

No one acquainted with the hong supposes that the remaining partner possesses much capital. Still he has one vast advantage over some of the older hongs: he is comparatively free from debt. It is, however, the remark,—your late paragraph on the case of the deceased partner, that I would have you correct. The medical gentleman, who saw him often during his last illness, assured me that there was nothing in his symptoms which merited comparison with "Herod's" case. His sickness began with intermittent fever, and went on to severe affection of the kidneys, gall, &c. and terminated his life. His deference to the wishes of his relatives and friends prevailed over his own confidence in the prescriptions of the foreign Physician, and deprived him of what might have been effectual aid.

Whatever may be the fate of the hong in question, I trust the "governor's heart" will relent towards the "unfortunate Aming;" and that your next will relieve the deceased partner from the imputation of having died a "horrible" and guilty death.

Yours, C. C. C.

SLAVE TRADE ON THE EAST COAST OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,—If the following facts are worth inserting in your columns, pray do so.

On the 3rd day of the first moon observed a small junk run close in shore and anchor. Shortly after observed a great many people go down to the boats on the beach, and also two sedan chairs; thought it was some government officer going to embark. Having some of the natives on board the barbarian ship, we asked them what was going on, and who all those people were. They replied it was two or three gentlemen going to Formosa with slaves; they had bought them prior to the new year. Women and children, about 150, were embarked on board this small vessel, not exceeding 90 tons burthen. When they had all got on board, a barbarian officer (using the celestial term) went on board the junk to see how they were stowed away. The hold of the junk was divided into four parts; the aftermost was allotted to the gentlemen, and the other three parts to the women and children. Here they were, poor creatures! stowed very close; the greatest part of them being children from two years old upwards, male and female; and several poor little urchins on deck exposed to the cold winds. The Officer took the hatch off to put them below; there was not one that would lay hold of them; and the stench was so great, he was obliged to place them on deck again. The price of the children varied from twenty to fifty dollars each; that of the older women from thirty to eighty. One stout young woman, about nineteen years old, was offered for sale; they asked fifty dollars for her; the officer made no purchase, but let her take her chance in the new country.

We asked some of the men how such a practice was allowed in such a country as theirs; the reply was:—what can the poor people do who have no rice to give their children? It was much better to sell them for dollars than let them starve; and their parents want dollars for the new year."

This abominable practice is carried on to great extent. Slaves and free emigrants go over to Formosa from the Fokien coast in hordes; the numbers are incredible. The Chinese will soon have the island entirely under their sway; there are several new settlements on the N. E. and E. side of Formosa. The natives give battle sometimes, but invariably are obliged to retreat.

Yours truly — A Coaster.

EXTRACTS.

Yesterday the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East India Company proceeded to the King's-yard at Deptford to visit the Prince Regent yacht, which is now ready for sea, and will sail probably about the end of the month, taking out Lord Elphinstone to his government of Madras, touching probably at Madeira, the coast of South America, the Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon, before she reaches Muscat, her final destination, where she will be presented to the Imam or reigning Prince, who is the most powerful chieftain in the Persian Gulf, and a close ally of the British. The chairman was accompanied by Sir Charles Forbes, Sir Alexander Johnston, and a large party of the Directors and friends of Captain Cogan, who had prepared a sumptuous collation for his guests. Globe 9 Sept.

COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.—The Northern Bee says, "The great advantage that trade would derive from a more convenient communication with China gave rise to a plan for making a better road round Lake Baikal. The expense was estimated at about 222,000 rubles. While the plan was under consideration, M. Igremoff, an eminent citizen and merchant of Koxetlas, proposed to the merchants trading to China to make a road round Lake Baikal at their own expense, and offered to advance the sum necessary for commencing it. The merchants of Moscow and Kasan, and the Russian American Company, who trade with China, have expressed their wish to join in this undertaking. A report has been made to his Majesty, and the local authorities have communicated the plan to the Director of the Roads. The merchants trading to Kruchta had pledged themselves in writing to make the road at their own expense, and the Governor General of East Sibiria can not hesitate to allow them immediately to begin the work. His Majesty, on a report of the Minister of Finance, has approved of the plan."—Frankfort Paper.

The official return of the Revenue for the year ending on the 10th October, compared with the corresponding period of 1835, shows an increase of 1,758,705l. on the duties of Customs; on the Excise, 606,976l.; on the Stamps, 291,215l.; and on the Post-office, 90,000l.; making a total increase on the ordinary Revenue, of 2,746,896l. From this is to be deducted deficiencies under the heads of Assessed and Miscellaneous taxes, amounting to 87,454l., leaving a net increase on the year, of 2,659,442l.

The increase on the quarter compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is,—on the Customs, 999,790l.; Stamps, 73,537l.; Post-Office 270,000l. making a total of the ordinary revenue of 1,100,327l.—from this there is to be deducted a deficiency on the Excise of 145,346l., Taxes 29,232l., and Miscellaneous 16,273l., leaving the net increase on the quarter 924,475l.

In consequence of the recent transfer of the duties from the Excise to the Customs, it renders it more difficult to draw any accurate conclusion respecting the trade and commerce of the country by comparison with any former period, under any one of the two great sources of revenue taken by itself; and the very large increase in the duties of Customs is presumptive evidence of increased consumption, and a corresponding improvement in the condition of the people. Taken in conjunction with the increase in the Stamp Duties, it may also, to a certain extent, justify the measures lately adopted by the Directors of the Bank of England as a necessary and salutary restraint upon undue speculation. As the aggregate increase on the Customs and Excise duties for the year amounts to 2,365,681l., it removes all cavil about deductions being drawn from partial data, if the revenue is to be taken as a correct criterion of the relative comfort enjoyed by the people. There is abundant evidence in the return before us, to show that all the staple branches of our industry are in a sound and healthy state; and we therefore cordially offer our congratulations to the Country, on the prospective view in which we feel justified in indulging. The Englishman (London Paper).

THE PENNY-A-LINER.—The penny-a-liner, like Pope, "is known by his style." His fine Roman hand, once seen, may be sworn to by the most cursory observer. But though in this one respect of identity resembling Pope, he bears not in any other the least likeness to author dead or living. He has no brother and is like no brother, in literature. Such as he was, he is. He disdains to accommodate his manner to the ever-altering taste of the times. He refuses to bow down to the popular idol—innovation. He has a style, and he sticks to it. He seems to depart from it, to gratify the thirst for novelty. He even thinks that it improves with use, and that his pet-phrases acquire a finer point and additional emphasis upon every fresh application. Thus, in relating the last fashionable occurrence, how a noble family has been plunged into consternation and sorrow by the elopement of Lady Prudentia a month after marriage, he informs you, as though the phrase itself carried conviction to the heart, that the "feelings of the injured husband may be more easily conceived than described." If he requires that phrase twice in the same narrative, he consents to vary it by saying that "they may be imagined but cannot be depicted." In reporting an incident illustrative of the fatal effects of taking prussic acid, he states that the "vital spark is extinct, and that not the smallest hope is entertained of the unfortunate gentleman's recovery." A lady's bag is barbarously stolen from her arm by "a monster in the human form." A thunder-storm is described as having "visited" the metropolis, and the memory of the oldest inhabitant furnishes no parallel to the ravages of the "electric fluid." A new actress "surpasses the most sanguine expectation" of the public, and exhibits talents "that have seldom been equalled—never excelled." A new book is not simply published; it "emanates from the press." On the demise of a person of eminence, "it is confidently averred that he had a hand 'open as day to melting charity,' and that 'take him for all in all, we never shall look upon his like again.'" Two objects not immediately connected are sure to be "far as the poles asunder;" although they are very easily brought together and reconciled in the reader's mind by the convenience of the phrase.

"as it were, which is an especial favourite, and constantly in request. He is a great admirer of amplitude of title, for papable reasons; as when he reports that "Yesterday the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, M. P., his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dined with." &c. He is wonderfully expert in the measurement of hailstones, and in the calculation of the number of panes of glass which they demolish in their descent.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

PUBLICATION OF THE FIRST OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The influence on public opinion in the East even of this paper determined the Turkish government to adopt the extraordinary expedient of publishing one for themselves, and a M. Blaque then the editor, was sent for to conduct a similar paper in the capital. The precursor of the newspaper was a bulletin, containing an account of an expedition of Daud Pasha of Bagdad, and this, I believe, was the first printed detail of passing events ever issued by the government of Turkey for the information of the people.

On the 13th of October 1831, a prospectus of the intended newspaper was issued, printed both in French and Turkish. It stated, "that it was the sincere desire of the Sultan to assure the public tranquillity, and deliver his people from those suspicions and vain fears which false reports and idle speculations always engender; that ignorance was the cause of distrust and opposition, for men were ever disposed to set themselves against that of whose cause or object they were not informed, and ready to attribute measures to motives entirely different from those which actuated the government." After this extraordinary and most unexpected concession to public opinion, it goes on to state, that a conference had been held to take the matter into consideration, and that it was determined that the people should be henceforth informed in a prompt and efficient manner of all circumstances, domestic and foreign, which related to the Turkish government, and the political communications should be accompanied by whatever intelligence could enlighten the public mind, new inventions, commercial transactions, and all other objects of public utility.

In order to reconcile a multitude of persons who earn a livelihood by copying the Koran, and afford them an additional means of subsistence, it was at first supposed that the infant gazette would be published in manuscript, as all the Turkish edicts and placards are; but the exceeding labour and inconvenience of such a thing soon caused the idea to be abandoned, and a printing-office was established in the neighbourhood of the Seraskier's palace, expressly and exclusively for the newspaper. Sheikhade Essaid Mehmet Effendi, a learned mollah of Mecca, and the historian and poet of the empire, was appointed to superintend and direct it. All the political news was every day sent to him by the ministers of the Porte, and all military details by the Seraskier.

On Saturday the 5th of November, 1831, this phenomenon, called *Taukvimi Veekai*, or the "Tablet of Events," first appeared in the Turkish capital, and has ever since been regularly published. In order to give it more extensive circulation, every pasha in the empire is obliged to subscribe for a certain number of copies for the information of the people of his pashalik, among whom they are distributed. It is printed in two folio sheets, in Turkish and in French; the latter is called the "*Moniteur Oriental*." The one is read by the natives and rayas, and the other by the Franks. It is issued with great exactness, and every Saturday morning it is sent up with our breakfast as regularly as a weekly paper in London. The Sultan takes great interest in it, reads it regularly, and is himself a contributor to it, writing sometime the leading article.

The Turks, when this newspaper first appeared, had no conception of any amusement to be derived from such a thing; but, like children, when their curiosity was once excited, it knew no bounds. The publication of the news of the empire in this way soon became of universal attraction. The paper made its way to the coffeehouses, and the same Turk that I had noticed before dozing, half stupefied with coffee and tobacco, I now saw actually awake, with the paper in his hand, eagerly spelling out the news. But the most usual mode of communicating it are news-rooms, and a place is taken where those who wish to hear it assemble. A stool is placed in the centre, on which the man who can read sits, and others form a circle round him and listen. The attention paid is very different from that which I saw them give to a story-teller. There was no mirth or laughter excited, but all seemed to listen with profound attention, interrupted only sometimes by a grave ejaculation of "Inshallah," or "Allah Keerim." The first thing a Turk of any consequence is anxious to know is, whether he has been mentioned, and what is said of him, and in this he shows a sensitiveness even superior to a Londoner or a Parisian, because, as the Sultan is the virtual editor, his opinion of a man is of some importance. (Wah's Constantinople).

From the Sandwich Islands.—The crew of the schr. *Honduras*, of Boston, 17 in number were all murdered by the Sandwich Islanders, in Dec. last, with the exception of the mate and one boy who succeeded in making their escape with the vessel. About the same time there was a mutiny on board the schr. *Thetis*, in the same neighborhood, and Captain Rodgers, his first and second mates, and three men were murdered.

(*Sandwich Island Gazette*, December, 31st 1836.)

DEATH.

In this place on Friday December 30th at the Palace of His Majesty, THE PRINCESS HARIETA, NAHIENAENA. Sister of King *Kauikooali*, *Tamachemeka* 3d, and daughter of *Tamachemeka* 1st and *Koopolani*, and wife of the Young Chief *Lefe Hoku*, (the son of *Kalamakou*.)

The Princess has long lingered on the bed of sickness, suffering under a very painful disorder,—until the hand of death released her from her pain she was faithfully and anxiously attended by the King, (her brother,) her husband and other Chiefs: Since her death the mournful voice of public wailing has for many days and nights resounded through our village, while the unceasing watchfulness of her kindred, around her death bed, has proved that her loss has sunk deep into their hearts. *Ibid*, Jan. 7th 1837.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN CHADS.

Three hundred and fifty pounds, we understand, were subscribed yesterday towards the Bombay testimonial to Captain Chads "for his late eminent services to the mercantile and shipping interests of the port."

The subscription is confined to the merchants and underwriters of the place, as it has only been in circulation for two days, it probably will amount, in the end, to some five or six hundred pounds, a sum that will enable the subscribers to present Captain Chads with a handsome piece of plate, for the purchase of which we believe it is to be expended.—*Bombay Courier*, December 13.

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

Of their ceremonies that they use in the celebrating the marriages.

The people of this Kingdom have a particular care to give state unto their children in time, before that they be overcome or drowned in vices or lascivious living. The which care is the occasion, that in this country being so great, there is less vice used than in any other smaller countries: whose overmuch care doth cause them many times to procure to marry their children being very young: yea and to make consort before they be borne with signs and tokens, making their writings and bonds for the performance of the same in public order. In all this Kingdom, yea and in the lands Phillipinas, it is a customary use, that the husband doth give dowrie unto the wife with whom he doth marry, and at such time as they do join in matrimony, the father of the bride doth make a great feast in his own house, and doth invite to the same, the father and mother, kinsfolkes and friends of his son in law. And the next day following, the father of the bridegroom, or his next parent, doth the like unto the kinsfolkes of the bride. These banquets being finished, the husband doth give unto his wife her dowrie in the presence of them all, and she doth give it unto her father or mother (if she have them) for the pains they took in the bringing her up. Whereby it is to be understood, that in this kingdom, and in those that do confine on it, those that have most daughters are most richest, so that with the dowries their daughters do give them, they may well sustain themselves in their necessitie, and when they die, they do give it that daughter that did give it them, that it may remaine for their children, or otherwise use it at their wills. A man may marrie with so many wives as he can sustain, so it be not with his sisters or brothers daughter, and if any do marry in these two degrees, they are punished very rigorously. Of all their wives, the first is their legitimate wife, and all the rest are counted but as lemans or concubines. These married men do live and keep house with his first wife, and the rest he doth put in other houses, or if he be a merchant, then he doth re-part them in such villages or townes whereas he doth deal in, who are unto him as servants in respect of the first.

When the father doth die, the eldest son by his first wife doth inherit the most part of all his goods, and the rest is re-parted into equal shares amongst the other children, both of his first wife and of all the other wives. For lacke of a sonne by his first wife the first-born of their wives doth inherit the most part; so that few times or never there is none that dieth without heirs, either by his first wife, or by the others. And if it so fall out that any of these his wives do commit adulterie (the which seldom chanceth, by reason of their keeping in, and great honestie, as also it is great infamie unto the man that doth offer any such thing) then may the husband, finding them together, kill them; but after that first furie being past, he cannot but complain of the adulterers unto the Justice, and although it be proved very apparent, yet can they give them no more punishment but beat them cruel upon their thyghes, as is the custom and law of the country, as shall be declared unto you in his place. Then may the husband afterwards sell his wife for a slave, and make money of her for the dowrie he gave her; notwithstanding, there be amongst them that for interest will dissemble the matter, yea and will seek opportunities and occasion. Yet if such be spied or known they are righteously punished. They say in the provinces that be near unto Tartaria, and in the selfsame Tartaria, they do use a custom and manner of marriage very strange, that is: the viceroys or governors do limit and appoint a time when that all men and women shall meet together such as will marry, or receive the order of religion. (To be continued).

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH 1837.

NO. 10. } PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

DESPATCHES have been received from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

FOR LONDON.

THE INGLIS, Captain Wise, 1321 Tons, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 10th January, 1837 **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE LORD LOWTHER, Captain Vincent, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 23th Feby. 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship COMMERCE, Captain Fleming, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, has room for a few Tons on freight. Apply to Canton 22d. February 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE RUBY, Captain Warden, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports on the 12th March. Canton, 27th Feby. 1837. Apply to **DENT & Co.**

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish ship TRINIDAD, Captain Escovar; now at Lintin, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 27th Feby. 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LINTIN, MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

THE brig DELIGHT, Captain Storey, will receive freight for the above Ports. For terms apply to Canton, February 28th, 1837. **WETMORE & Co.**

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE ship EMMA EUGENIA, D. Buchan, Commander; can have early despatch. For terms apply to Canton, March 3rd, 1837. **WETMORE & Co.**

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

A native of the Province of *Sze-Chuen*, recommended by the Reverend Charles Gutzlaff, will be happy to instruct any Foreign Gentlemen in the Chinese Language. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE. The interest of **SAMUEL RUSSELL** and **AUGUSTINE HEARD** in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836. Canton, 2nd January, 1837. **RUSSELL & Co.**

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with **ROBT. WISE** and **Co.** Liverpool; **ROBT. WISE, FARBRIDGE** and **Co.** London, and the Firms of **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.** at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope. Canton 1st January, 1837. **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A 8 pessoas que pertencem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas dora dorem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes os começarem a receber carga. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** General Agents.

NOTICE **SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR**, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment. Canton, February 2nd 1837. **WETMORE & Co.**

NOTICE. The interest of **WILLIAM H. MORSE** in the business of our House, commences with this date. Canton, March 1st, 1837. **OLYPHANT & Co.**

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of **Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSON BOYD** in our Firm ceased on 1st inst. Canton, 16th February, 1837. **TURNER & Co.**

FOR SALE. An Eight Day Box Chronometer by **Harris No. 708** Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 3 Danish Hong.

ERRATA.—In THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR.

PAGE 36 For Captain Charles, read **Charles Elliot**.

Supply **J. R. Morrison, Esq.**

The Reverend **Charles Gutzlaff** { Chinese Interpreters.

" 48 For **Falmers, Mackillop & Co.** (London) read **Falmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co.**

" **R. Wilkinson, Esq.** (Calcutta) read **Mackillop, Stewart & Co.**

" **Car, Tagore & Co.** Secs (do) read **R. Stewart, Esq. Sec.**

Commol. Insurance. Co. for **Su. Rs. 50,000** read **\$ 75,000.**

India do do **\$ 70,000** read **\$ 50,000.**

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 29th October Latest Madras date
Latest Liverpool date 31st October Latest Singapore date 6th February
Latest New York date 11th October Latest Batavia date 16th January
Latest Calcutta date 17th January Latest Manila date 7th February
Latest Bombay date 3rd January Latest Austral-Asian date 26th Dec.

ARRIVED.—**WATER WITCH**, **Reynell, GAILLARDON, BOWEN**, from Calcutta. **DUNCAN**, [Am.] **Randall**, from New York September 8th and Batavia, January 16th. **LOUISA**, [Du.] **Le Doux**, from Sourabaya. The **TRINCULO**, reported last week, sailed from Cork, 23rd of October.

SAILED.—**PRINCE ROBERT**, Biles for London. **TYRRE**, Ellis, for Halifax. **FANNY**, Sheriff, for Singapore. (from Macao.) **ROME**, [Am.] **Jones**, for Singapore. **SEED KHAN**, Gallie, for do. and Bombay. **VIRGINIA**, [Am.] **MacMichael**, for Batavia. **LA GRANDE**, [Am.] **Snow**, for Manila. The **RUNNYMERE** is to be despatched tomorrow at 5 P. M. for Sydney; and the **WATER WITCH** on the 10th and **RUBY** on the 12th for Singapore and Calcutta.

By the **WATER WITCH** we received Singapore papers of the 2d Feby. and Calcutta papers to the 14th January.

We have republished from the Calcutta Papers the Prospectus of a Bank which is about to be—or rather now is, established at Bombay.

The whole of the shares were subscribed in one day; and from the spirit with which the scheme has been conducted, and from the sentiments expressed in the concluding paragraph of the preface, we conclude that the plan which is in embryo in London to establish a '**Bank of India**,' will be actively opposed by the British and Native communities of that large portion of the British empire.

We have transferred to our columns from the **Asiatic Journal** for September, a memoir of Captain **Horburgh**; which we trust will be read with pleasure by our local friends, who have evinced by their handsome subscriptions to a monument to the memory of that able navigator, their high sense of his public services and regard for his character.

We have received the 8th number of the '**Periodical Miscellany and Juvenile Instructor**,' published at the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca; which is the first number that has reached us.

A writer in this number, who signs himself **N.**—has affected to reduce the inconceivable ideas of eternity and infinity to an algebraical calculation; in the course of which he makes a supposition which is not only unwarranted

by the scriptures, but in direct contradiction to them. The motive of the writer is evidently good; and *respite finem* is what he urges on the attention of his readers; but we doubt whether calculations and suppositions like those of N. [how will he deal with an eternity already past?] however well-intentioned, are the best possible for the subject and for the end he has in view in making them.

We are glad to observe that the 'Miscellany' devotes a portion of its pages to grammatical disquisitions on the Chinese language; we hope for much lucid instruction on this important subject from that college which was founded and so magnificently endowed, by the first English Sinologue of his time, the reverend Doctor Morrison.

In the *Chinese Repository* for February there is a very interesting report of the proceedings and surgical practice of the American missionary, the reverend Dr. Bradley, at Bangkok, in Siam. We have not room for any extracts, having devoted a column to two interesting cases, of a Chinese young lady and gentleman, which fell under the care of the reverend Dr. Parker during the last quarter.

In the *Journal Asiatique* for July, 1836, there is a letter from Stanislas Julien, the successor of M. Remusat in the Sinological chair in Paris, in which he corrects some errors of M. Pauthier, in his translation of an account of the island of Ceylon from the works of the Chinese historian, Ma-tuan-lin.

The whole of the Chinese text is published; the characters having been beautifully lithographed. The letter of Professor S. Julien, as well the Chinese account of *Sze-tse-kwo*, or Ceylon, shall have our further attention in ensuing numbers.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 28th ulto. four criminals had their heads struck off at the usual place of execution.

On the 22nd instant the two hongmerchants, *Hingtae* and *Tungthang*, underwent an examination by the governor in person. It is said that H. E. is exceedingly angry with them, and wants to punish them with the greatest rigour; the treasurer and judge have begged of H. E. to mitigate his wrath, and punish them less severely.

On the 1st instant, the hongmerchants knocked head at the offices and had an audience of the governor and deputy governor; what subject was discussed is not known.

On the same day the governor received the word *Fuk*, HAPPINESS, which had been conferred on him by the emperor. The civil and military officers and two of the hongmerchants waited upon and congratulated H. E. on this mark of Imperial favour.

The governor has not yet given public notice of his intentions to make any alterations in the opium trade; nor can we learn at what period a definitive arrangement on this important subject may be expected.

ATLANTIC HURRICANES.

A friend has kindly handed to us 'Remarks on the gales and Hurricanes of the Western Atlantic,' by W. C. Redfield, Esq. of New York. The remarks and chart were originally prepared for the London Nautical Magazine; but the importance of the subject has induced the author to publish them separately.

We invite the attention of our Nautical friends to the subject-matter of this small memoir, in order that the course of the frequent heavy gales and typhoons in the Chinese Sea may be watched with increased attention.

An accurate examination of the courses of several of the West India hurricanes proves that those violent blasts move not in a rectilinear but a parabolic direction. The Author observes:

Among other proofs of the circuitous action of violent winds, is the fact that the track of a vessel which runs directly before the gale, will, in many cases, be found to be strikingly curvilinear when traced on the chart; in other words, the veering of the wind, which so often occurs, when only considered, is, in itself, a complete demonstration of the fact in question. Many readers will recollect the case of a vessel driven from Falmouth in the great hurricane of 1703, by a circuitous course to the Isle of Wight, with only a cabin boy on board, which course clearly indicates the phases of one marginal section of that memorable storm. It can but seldom happen, however, that the track of a vessel which acedes through a gale, will fully develop the entire circuit of the wind, the combination of circumstances necessary to this result being but

rarely encountered. Still, I have obtained notice of a few such cases, and a respectable ship-master not long since informed me that he once scudded for twenty-four hours under a typhoon in the China Sea, and on its departure, found himself nearly in the position where he first took the gale.

The author is inclined to think that the phenomena of hurricanes, as also the general winds [the trade-winds and monsoons] in which they occur, are to be ascribed, mainly, to the mechanical gravitation of the atmospheric strata, as connected with the relative and orbital movements of the different parts of the earth's surface, rather than to lunar, cometary, electric, or even to calorific agency in any just and proper sense of the word.

It is only by watching and recording facts that the true system of atmospheric physics can be developed; we, therefore, once more recommend the memoir and the advice it contains to our nautical readers.

BARK ARDASEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Sir,

You will be kind enough to insert in your paper, what occasioned the return of the *Bark Ardaseer* to Singapore on the afternoon of 31st January.

The *Ardaseer* left Singapore Roads at day-break of the 31st. bound to China; at 9 o'clock *Johore Hill* bore North, *North Point of Battam* South, 3 miles; ship then laying East; tacked to the northward for 30 minutes, then tacked to the eastward.

At Noon *Bintang Saddle Hill* S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. *North-east point of Bintang* E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. tacked in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; ship's head after tacking was N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. having been on the starboard tack, standing off shore about ten minutes, when she struck on a coral rock, not laid down in any chart, and where 9 fathoms is marked. Directly she struck we hove all sails aback, by which means she fell off the rock, having been above thirty seconds on it, and perceiving some of the false keel floating alongside and the vessel not answering her helm as well as before striking, and thinking our fore foot to be injured, [which we have found to be the case since our arrival here, by sending divers down, who have brought up a piece of wood and copper—and who state that the fore-foot and false keel are gone]—I deemed it advisable to return.

The Compasses being in such an agitated state for some time, prevented us from getting the exact situation of the Rock—but the nearest we could get were the following bearings:—*Bintang Saddle Hill* S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. to $\frac{1}{2}$ W. *Bintang North-East Point*, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. to E. by S. distance of ship off shore, 3 miles.

Yours most obediently,

A. MCINTYRE.

Commander of the *Ardaseer*.

Ardaseer. Singapore Roads }
1st February 1837.

The Dutch *Handelsblad* exhorts the Government not to show any weakness on the question of the import duties in Java, respecting which England makes exorbitant pretensions. Pamphlets, written in the same spirit, have been published at Amsterdam and the Hague, and are eagerly read. (*The Times*, October 10, 1836).

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR G. ELDER.

It is with extreme regret we record the death of Major General Sir George Elder, K. C. B. recently arrived from England and appointed to the Mysore division of the army; and that regret is increased from his death being alike sudden and calamitous. The Major-General, we have heard, was thrown from his horse on Saturday evening with extreme violence against a tree, and died almost immediately afterward. Major General Sir G. Elder had been but a week in India when this melancholy catastrophe occurred, having come out in the *LADY FLORA*, which arrived on Sunday the 27th ultimo.—*Courier* Dec. 5.

PORTUGAL.

PROTEST OF THE PEERS OF PORTUGAL.

Madame—The Peers of the Kingdom of Portugal, undersigned, could not help reading with surprise and regret the Decree signed by your Majesty on the 10th of this month, by which your Majesty acknowledges as the public law of the realm the Political Constitution published in September, 1822.

The Constitutional Charter of this Monarchy, granted by a Portuguese Sovereign, the august father of your Majesty, accepted by the orders of the State, solemnly sworn by them and by your Majesty, and a first and second time defended by the Portuguese army with feats of the greatest constancy and bravery against military forces by far superior in numbers, though inferior in gallantry, and who had dared to fight against it, could not be revoked or annihilated in a moment of hallucination, by a fraction of the said army, when this said army according to the public law of every civilised nation, is essentially obedient, and can never be assembled to deliberate on and carry resolutions.

Madam, by the Constitutional Charter, part of the National Representation belongs to the Peers of the Kingdom; it also belongs to them to watch over the keeping of the Constitution; and without the approbation of their Chamber no alteration can be made in any of the Constitutional Articles.

These are, indeed, great prerogatives, and important duties, which their honour, the sanctity of an oath, and long sufferings supported by them, cannot permit to be despised.

It is then on this that they lay the foundation of carrying before the presence of your Majesty, as the Supreme Chief of the nation, this their protest against the illegal decree countermanded by one of your Ministers; hoping that your Majesty will make such a use of it, that the Portuguese, as well as the foreign nations, may have means of knowing that the Peers of the kingdom neither promote nor approve revolutions, and that honour and oath are not vain names to them.

By the honour of kissing your Majesty's hands, the Peers of the kingdom:—

Duke of Palmella, President.—Count Lavradio.—Francisco Manoel Trigo.—Viscount de Laborim.—Viscount de Banho.—Polycarpo José Machado.—Bartholomeo de Gamboa Liz.—Count Linhares.—Count de Farrobo.—José Francisco Bragcamp.—Duke of Terceira.—Baron de Rendufe.—Count Villa Real.—Viscount Sierra de Pillar.—Francisco Simões Margiochi.—Francisco, Bishop of Coimbra and Count of Arganil.—Francisco Luiz de Souza Barradas.—Agostinho José Freire.—Manoel de Macedo Pereira Coutinho.—Manoel Gonçalves de Miranda.—Marquis de Sampaio.—Luís de Vasconcellos e Souza.—Viscount Port Covo de Bandedeira, Count Sabugal.—Count de Sampaio.—Count de Mello.—Sebastião Xavier Botelho.

Lisbon, September 18th, 1836.

N. B. The total number of Peers is 41; of these two have never taken their seats, and many were absent from Lisbon when this protest was signed and presented to the Queen. (The Sun, October 12, 1836)

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL IN CANTON. (5th Quarterly Report.)

No. 2378. December 5th. Patient from Nanking, Chiu Sheiklin, aged 23, was accompanied by his father, who said he had come a journey of nearly two months, and a distance of many thousand *li*, with the hope of obtaining benefit for his favorite son. It appeared that a tea merchant, who was in Canton a year ago, had carried to Nanking the intelligence of the institution of the foreigner, and from his representation he was induced, as his last resort, to visit Canton. Learning these particulars, and beholding the amiable and afflicted youth, it was with deep regret little or no encouragement could be given him. The patient had been afflicted for a number of years with chronic rheumatism of nearly all his joints, terminating in complete or partial ankylosis. He could open his mouth sufficiently to speak, and to receive his food. The shoulder joints, knees, and ankles, were tolerably free, but the elbows and fingers were stiff. In the left forearm, the radius was ankylosed at the elbow and fixed at the wrist, and the ulna ankylosed at the wrist and free to rotate at the elbow. The hip-joints had only a slight motion forwards and backwards. Any motion beyond what is customary gave him much pain. The father was informed that it would require time to make any perceptible impression upon the disease, and that partial relief was the most he could expect; under these circumstances he came but a few times.

No. 2474. Dec. 26th. A young lady from Nanking, Le Awon, aged 19, eldest daughter of a silk merchant from Nanking, had suffered from infancy, from a disease of the left eye. At this time, a white spot, with a fleshy excrescence, covered the apex of the cornea; and the blood vessels were enlarged and passed over the cornea. The father was informed, that the eye might, at least, be prevented from becoming worse, and perhaps the vision improved. He said he confided the case to my care; had he not confidence, he should not have applied.

By repeated application of lunar caustic, the fleshy excrescence was destroyed; the blood vessels were divided at the union of the cornea and sclerotic; the general health was attended to, and after applying leeches to the temples, a blister was ordered. New granulations soon filled up the depression in the cornea made by the caustic. The blood vessels of the cornea became indistinct and the sight was improved, and at a little distance, a stranger could scarcely perceive that it differed from the other eye. Just before the close of the term, the father and two daughters came to take a final leave, bringing presents, which were declined, saying it was abundant reward, that the treatment of his daughter had been successful; but he would not take them away. The patient and her little sister, 15 years old, then came into the room, and a servant with a large crimson blanket. The first impression was, this is a part of the present. It was, however, spread at my feet, and the two young ladies knelt upon it. They were authoritatively told it was not required or permitted to "kiss me." They needed it not, and though I took the eldest by the collar to prevent it, both succeeded in bringing their heads twice to the floor. This was done in the presence of a large assembly of patients and several Europeans. The father was dressed like an officer, and his daughters wore splendid silk gowns with the richest embroidery. Since the case of the young man from the same city was so hopeless, it is fortunate the result should be so satisfactory in the case of the young lady.

[Chinese Repository, for Feb'y.]

ART. VII. Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to its literary researches in China.

Some months have now elapsed since a document was put into our hands, containing extracts from the minutes of the committee of correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The document is dated London, June 30th 1835, and came accompanied by a note, containing the expression of a wish from the chairman of the said committee, that the "minutes" might be published in one of the periodicals of Canton. The minutes commence with an enumeration of the several publications and institutions, which, within a few years, have been originated and supported "by European and American residents at Canton and Macao." Allusion is then made to the "instructions which were given by the Royal Asiatic Society to the late Lord Napier," on his departure from England, with regard to researches in China. After which, the chairman proceeded to remark on the extensive and happy influences likely to result from those institutions and publications which had been commenced. He then added, "that the exertions which are making by many Europeans and Americans at Canton and Macao are, considering the nature and variety of their own avocations, equally remarkable and praiseworthy. The Americans are heartily co-operating with Englishmen in diffusing amongst the Chinese a knowledge of the same language, the same religion, and the same improvements in arts and sciences.

The most pious and the most zealous of the Christian missionaries are employed in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the manners and usages of the people, at the same time that they are translating the Scriptures into Chinese, and circulating the principles of Christianity in several parts of the country. Medical men, besides attending to the ordinary duties of their profession, are active in forming and superintending hospitals for the relief of the sick, as well Chinese as Europeans and Americans. And British merchants, besides being engaged in their extensive trade, are bestowing, not only a portion of the gains, which they have acquired by their talents and their industry, but a portion of their time, which is of so much value to them in their extensive business, in the support and furtherance of these philanthropic establishments.

The chairman next mentioned the names of some individuals, connected with one of the societies, and then further added, "The part which these, as well as other gentlemen engaged in trade at Canton and Macao, have taken in the formation and support of this, and of the other societies which have been mentioned, show that the enlightened British and American merchants at Macao and Canton entertain the most statesmanlike and liberal views with respect to the moral and religious improvement of the people of China; and that the extension of British trade, when unfettered by any restrictions, is the most efficient mode of introducing into every part of the world a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and civilization of Europe, and thereby increasing the prosperity and happiness of mankind."

After a vote of thanks had been passed by the committee for sundry publications received from China, "the minutes" conclude with the following paragraph.

"On the motion of the chairman, the Committee resolve to propose to the Council the following gentlemen as Corresponding Members of the Society: the Rev. E. C. Bridgman; J. Matheson, esq; T. R. Colledge, esq; Alexander Johnston, esq; and the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff as a Foreign Member; and authorize the chairman to assure the Society [for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge] at Canton, through Mr. Matheson, of their anxiety to co-operate with the society in every way they can; and adopt such means as may be necessary to secure the mutual co-operation of both Societies, that of the Royal Asiatic Society in England, and that for the Diffusion of Knowledge in China, in attaining the literary and scientific objects which they respectively have in view."

And

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

Of their ceremonies, that they use in the celebrating the Marriages

(Continued from Number 9 Page 42.)

The time being accomplished, all such as would be married do meet together in a city of that province appointed for that purpose; and when they come thither, they do present themselves before twelve ancient and principal men appointed there by the King for the same purpose, who do take a note of their names both of men and women, and of what state and degree they are, and of their substance for to dowrie their wives with whom they shall be married. Then do they number all the men and women that be there, and if they do find more men than women, or to the contrary, more women than men, then they cast lots, and do leave the number that doth so bears in register till the next year, that they may be the first that shall be married. Then six of those ancient men do put the men in three parts; the rich they put in one part without any consideration of gentility or beauty, and those that are rich in a meaner, in an other part, and the poor in the third part. In the meantime that these six men be occupied in the reporting of the men, the other six do report the women in three parts, to say in this manner, the most fairest in one part, and them not so fair in another, and the foulest in another. This division being made, then do they marry them in this order; unto the rich men they do give the fairest, and they do give for them the price that is appointed by the judges, and unto them that are not so rich they do give them that are not so fair, without paying for them anything at all; and unto the poor men they do give the foulest with all that which the rich men do pay for the fair women, dividing it into equal parts. Sure it is a notable thing if it be true. This being done, they are all married in one day; and holpen (although prudence not all content) the marriages being done there is great feasts made, in such houses as the King has ordered in every city for the same purpose, the which are furnished with beds, and all necessities belonging therunto, for that the new married people may be served of all that is needful for the time that the feast do endure. This solemnity being finished, which they say doth endure fifty days, these new married people do go unto their own houses. You must understand that this custom of marriage is ordained for the common and poor people and not for lords nor gentlemen, who are not bound to obey this ordinance, but to marry whomever they like best, every one to seek and marry with his equal, or else by an order which the King hath set unto the viceroys and governors, what to be done therein.

PROSPECTUS

OF A BANK FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

The rapid extension of the commerce of Bombay, and a great increase of capital within the island, ready for profitable investment, render the present moment, it is believed, peculiarly fitted for the establishment of a Bank.

The want of such an institution has long been felt by the commercial community, and the recent withdrawal by Government, of the privilege of making deposits and transfers at the Treasury, has increased it to a considerable degree.

The general principles of banking are so simple, its advantages so generally admitted and so thoroughly established by the practice of all large commercial communities throughout the world, that to bring forward general reasons in favor of its introduction into so great an emporium as this is deemed almost superfluous.

To show, however, both the want and the opening in this place for such an institution it may be noticed, that the average balance of sums placed in the Treasury by a small number only of merchants and other traders, as a place of mere deposit, has, for some years past, been upwards of 20 lakhs of rupees, the whole of which, it is believed, would be readily transferred to a secure and well conducted Bank.

Our metallic currency, occasioning serious loss of time, and other inconvenience, in the transfer of large sums, affords another reason for an establishment which would facilitate such transactions, and reduce the expense attending them.

As a place of discount, too, it is believed that a bank would afford here, as elsewhere, the most considerable facilities to trade by greatly economising the capital required for carrying it on; and as establishments of the kind have been so long in operation at both the sister Presidencies, and have been attended with the most undoubted advantage, nothing further can be necessary to prove the expedience of a similar one here.

It may be added, however, that, as projects of a like nature to the present are entertained, with reference to this Presidency, both in England and Calcutta, and that, should they be carried into effect, it's floating capital, the extension or contraction of it's currency, and generally, the control and superintendence of all it's great monetary transactions would be transferred from the spot to parties at a distance, and possibly with hostile interests, no time should be lost in anticipating designs that may prove so prejudicial to the trade and prosperity of the place.

IT IS PROPOSED THEREFORE.

1st.—That a Bank be established here, to be entitled the Bank of Bombay, and that a society be incorporated for the purpose of carrying it on.

2d.—That with this view a Charter be applied for to the proper authorities, and that the Bank do not commence operations until such Charter has been obtained.

3rd.—That the Charter granted to the Bank of Bengal be adopted as a model, and that all the provisions therein contained (which it is supposed will be sufficient) to guarantee the utmost possible security to the public be admitted in the first instance, subject nevertheless to the adoption of such other practicable and reasonable rules and restrictions as may hereafter be considered necessary or advisable.

4th.—That the business of the Bank be strictly confined to banking; or in other words to receiving deposits, and keeping cash accounts; to discounting bills and drafts, and to other instruments of the kind; and lastly, to issuing bank notes, in the current coin of the place, and bank post bills payable at short dates.

5th.—That the principle in which the institution is conducted be that of the most perfect publicity as to the general state of its affairs; without however exposing in any way individual transactions.

6th.—That the capital of the institution be 30 lakhs of rupees, to be divided in 3,000 shares, of one thousand rupees each.

7th.—That such capital be subscribed upon the clear understanding that the whole will be required, and must be paid up within a short period (say 12 months) after the Charter shall have been obtained. The date and amount of the several instalments to be fixed by the Committee hereafter mentioned.

8th.—That no individual be restricted as to the amount of his subscription; but that the rules in force in other institutions of the kind to prevent an overwhelming influence on the part of great capitalists be established. Provided, however, that no more than one half of the proposed capital be allowed to be subscribed at the present meeting; or by the members present; and that the remaining half be offered to the public during two months; at the end of which period, if any should remain untaken, the original subscribers be permitted ratably to increase their subscriptions.

9th.—That of the above amount 300 shares be reserved for government in case they should be willing to join the institution upon the same terms that the capital of the Bank of Bengal is taken by the government of India.

10th.—That as soon as one-half of the capital shall have been subscribed a provisional Committee of eleven persons be appointed to superintend the application for, and the provisions of, the proposed Charter, and all other matters of a preliminary nature.

11th.—That on the Charter being obtained, the share-holders shall meet for the election of officers to manage the institution, and for the passing of bye laws for its government, and such other business as may then in due course come before them.

12th.—That Europeans and Natives be alike eligible for office.

13th.—That the parties subscribing hold themselves responsible, ratably, under the above conditions for the amount of their subscriptions, and for all necessary and reasonable charges which may be incurred by the Committee in procuring a Charter, and generally in setting the establishment on foot.

14th.—That an instalment of one per cent, upon the amount of the subscriptions be paid within ten days of the time they are made, by the parties subscribing; and that if not paid at the end of that time their right to take be cancelled.

(Courier.)

Bombay, 26th December, 1836.

At a Meeting held at the Office of Messrs. Skinner and Co. on the 26th day of December, 1836.

IT IS RESOLVED.

1st.—That the above Prospectus be adopted.

2nd.—That the following gentlemen do act as a Provisional Committee for the purpose of securing a Charter for the institution, and of attending to the interests of the subscribers until it is in operation.

Messrs. T. R. Richmond,
T. S. Finlay,
J. Wright,
D. Greenhill,
W. Turner,
Col. Wood,
Captain Henderson,
M. Brownrigg,
Dadaboy Pestonjee,
E. C. Morgan,
C. Ashburner.

And that Mr. Ashburner do act as Secretary to the Committee.

3rd.—That Messrs Dadaboy and Muncherjee Pestonjee be appointed to act as Treasurers.

4th.—That the Prospectus be published in the Native and European newspapers of the Presidency.

G. ASHBURNER, Secretary.

At Meeting of the Bank Committee, held on the 30th December 1836.

IT WAS RESOLVED.

That, in consequence of the capital of the proposed bank of Bombay having been all subscribed, and the applications for shares in the institution having greatly exceeded the number allotted by the prospectus, the Secretary be empowered to receive further applications for the same purpose and register them until the 1st of February next, and that the subject be then taken into consideration, and such further proceedings be recommended upon it, as may appear just and equitable.

(Ibid)

G. ASHBURNER, Secretary.

JAMES HORSBURGH, ESQ. F. R. S.

HYDROGRAPHER TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

DESIRIOUS of procuring materials for an authentic biographical sketch of the eminent and estimable individual who has for many years filled the office of Hydrographer to the East-India Company, we made application, indirectly, to the family of the deceased, as we have done on similar occasions with success. In this instance however our application has not been successful, and we are, therefore, obliged to have recourse, principally, to a memoir of Mr. Horsburgh [the materials which, we understand, were supplied by himself], published in the *Naval Chronicle* of 1812, incorporating therewith such additional facts as we have been able to collect from casual sources; amongst them we may, we hope without offence, name that steady friend to India and to every object that concerns its welfare, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.

James Horsburgh was born on the 23d September 1762, at Elie, in the county of Fife, in Scotland. He appears to have been engaged, in his earliest years, in the labours of the field; but neither his rural employments nor his active amusements appear to have interfered with his education.

He was sent to school, and at the age of sixteen, having acquired the elements of mathematical science, book-keeping, and the theoretical parts of navigation, with a view to a sea-faring life [to which the maritime position of his native place, on the Firth of Forth, probably invited him], he was apprenticed to Messrs. Wood of Elie. During a servitude of three years (which he commenced, as is customary, in the capacity of cabin-boy), he sailed in various vessels, chiefly in the coal-trade, from Newcastle and the Firth of Forth, to Hamburg, Holland, and Ostend. In May 1786, he was captured by a French ship of 20 guns, close to Walcheren, and detained in prison at Dunkirk for a short time. After his liberation, he made a voyage to the West-Indies, and on his return, proceeded to Calcutta. Mr. D. Briggs, the ship-builder there, was his friend, and by his intervention, in August 1784, he was made third mate of the *Nancy*, bound for Bombay. He continued in this trade for about two years, and in May 1786, when proceeding from Batavia towards Ceylon, first mate of the *Atlas*, he was wrecked upon the island Diego Garcia, owing to the incorrectness of the charts then in use. This circumstance taught him the advantage of making and recording nautical observations.*

On his return to Bombay, he joined, as third mate, *Gunjera*, a large ship belonging a respectable native merchant, and bound to China. On the vessel's arrival in China, he became first mate, and in that capacity he continued to sail backwards and forwards, in that, and other ships, between China, Bombay, and Calcutta, for several years. His experience and observation had now not merely furnished him with a large share of practical skill, but enabled him to accumulate a vast store of nautical knowledge, bearing especially on Eastern hydrography. By the study of books and by experiments, he familiarized himself with lunar observations, the use of chronometers, &c., and taught himself drawing, etching, and spherics, devoting his time, when in port, often till midnight, to these studies.

Having, during two voyages to China, by the eastern route, constructed three charts, one of the Strait of Macassar, another of the west side of the Philippine Islands, the third of the track from Dampier Strait, through Pitt's passage, towards Batavia, accompanied by a memoir of sailing directions, he presented them to the late Mr. Thomas Bruce, then at Canton, who had been his shipmate, and with whom he was on terms of intimacy. Mr. Bruce, having shewn them to several commanders of Company's ships, and to the chief of the English factory, Mr. Drummond, now Lord Strathallan, they were sent home to Mr. Dalrymple, the Company's hydrographer, and published under the patronage of the Court of Directors, for the use of their ships; and the author received a letter of thanks from the Court, accompanied by a small pecuniary present for the purchase of instruments.

In 1796, Mr. Horsburgh arrived in England as first mate of the *Carron*, belonging to Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. of Bombay. That beautiful ship, we are told, was the admiration of nautical men, from the high order in which she was kept by Mr. Horsburgh. His scientific reputation procured him an introduction to Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Maskelyne (the astronomer royal), the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, and other eminent men. He sailed again in the *Carron* to the West-Indies the vessel having been hired to transport troops to Trinidad and Porto Rico. On his return to England, he proceeded to Bombay, where, in April 1798, he obtained the command of the *Anna*, in which ship he had formerly sailed as mate, and which also belonged to Messrs. Bruce and Co. In this vessel, Capt. Horsburgh made several voyages to China, Bengal, and England. He still continued his observations and journals, and having become the purchaser, at Bombay, of the astronomical clock made by L. Bermond, for the ships which went in search of La Perouse, he employed it to ascertain the rate of his own chronometers, and in observations of a series of immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites, which he

* See his *Directions for Sailing to and from the East-India*. First edit. Note, p. 132.

(See Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER. CANTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1837.

transmitted to the astronomer royal. From the beginning of April 1802 to the middle of February 1804, he kept a register of the rise and fall of the mercury in two marine barometers, taken every four hours, which demonstrated the regular ebb and flow of the mercury twice every twenty-four hours in the open sea, from 26° N. to 26° S. lat., and that it was diminished or sometimes entirely obstructed in rivers, harbours, or narrow straits, by the influence of the land: a fact not previously known. This register is recorded in a paper laid before the Royal Society, in a letter to the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, an abstract of which is printed in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1805, "I well remember," says Sir Charles Forbes, "how anxious he was upon this subject, at Bombay, in 1803, and his shewing me his tables, telling me that, whether at sea or on shore, he never missed inspecting the barometers regularly every four hours, night and day."

Mr. Horsburgh next produced a chart of the Straits of Alas, which, with some smaller surveys, he transmitted to Mr. Dalrymple, by whom they were engraved.

He finally returned to England in 1805, and had as a fellow-voyager from China (in the *Circumceter*, Capt. Robertson) Capt. Peter Heywood, R. N., from whose intelligence and experience he derived much assistance. He soon after published a variety of charts, & with "Memoirs" of his voyages, to accompany them, explanatory of Indian navigation. "When preparing to leave Bombay," Sir Charles Forbes remarks, "I, with some difficulty, persuaded him not to give these charts to Mr. Dalrymple, but to publish them in his own name and on his own account. He was alarmed at the expenses, having acquired but a small fortune of five or six thousand pounds; but we opened a subscription for the purpose, and I took him to the governor, Mr. Duncan—one of the most liberal and best of men—who received him most kindly, inspected the manuscript charts, admired them much, and headed the list by subscribing for ten copies: many others followed, and, in a short time, his mind was at ease on the score of expense. He proceeded to England, and published his charts, and always gratefully ascribed to this circumstance much of his future fame and success. It was said, that some obstacle was thrown on the way of publishing the chart of Bombay harbour, on political grounds, from its minute and extraordinary correctness; but this was overcome, and it is, indeed, a treasure to all who frequent that port. The bearings and soundings are laid down with such accuracy, and his directions are so excellent, that no accident has occurred to any vessel entering or leaving that harbour, for many years. They were all taken with his own hands, and I have known him engaged in this important and humane work, from morning till night, for weeks together, under a tropical sun." Several of his papers, which he presented to Sir Joseph Banks, were published in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1810, particularly some remarks on luminous animals; and some are published in Nicholson's *Philosophical Journal*, vols. 13, 14, and 15.

In 1809, he published "Directions for Sailing to and from the East-Indies, China, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent ports." This invaluable work, which is now a standard authority, was commenced, as he states in the Preface, "at the solicitation of some navigators who frequent the Oriental seas," and was compiled chiefly from original journals and observations in those seas, during twenty-one years. Its great utility and accuracy have been attested by the most competent witnesses, in all parts of the world; and the author was almost a slave to it, devoting all his attention to correcting, revising, and enlarging it: he had just completed a new edition of this work prior to his death, all but the Index. "This," he told me (we still quote Sir C. Forbes) on his death-bed, and added, that he would have died contented, had it pleased God to allow him to see the book in print. I saw him on Tuesday afternoon; he died on Saturday morning. He communicated to me his last and anxious feelings respecting his valuable works, which have been attended to by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, for the benefit of his children; in conformity with his wishes, as conveyed in his letters to Mr. Melville, their secretary, of whose kindness he expressed himself with much gratitude."

In the early part of 1806, Mr. Horsburgh was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1810, on the death of Mr. Dalrymple, he was appointed by the Court of Directors, Hydrographer to the East-India Company. From this time, all his energies were dedicated to the important duties of his office, and to the construction of a variety of valuable charts and works: amongst these are, an Atmospheric Register, for indicating storms at sea (1819), a new edition of Mackenzie's Treatise on Surveying (1819), and the East-India Pilot. He also produced a paper which was read before the Royal Society, on the Icebergs in the Southern Hemisphere, which is printed in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1830. His last work was a Chart of the East Coast of China (1835), a very curious and interesting one, from having the names in the Chinese character and in English, translated by himself. It is dedicated to his friend J. Reeves, Esq., F. R. S. to whom he expresses his obligation for the use of his Chinese MSS. and Map of China, presented to the East-India Company. And here, it may be mentioned, as a proof of Mr. Horsburgh's philanthropy, that on its being remarked by a friend that he was thereby aiding the opium-smugglers in a traffic which he abhorred, as repugnant to the laws of God and man, and destructive of the morals and lives of the Chinese people, he replied, "Very true; but as they will carry on that vile trade, we may as well afford the means of preserving their lives."

His unremitting application undermined a constitution which temperance and excellent stamina might have otherwise protracted to a good old age. For two or three years past, his health had been declining; but he persevered,

1. A chart of the China sea; a chart of the straits of Malacca; a chart of the entrance of Singapore Strait; a chart of Bombay Harbour. He afterwards published a chart from lat. 38. S. to the Equator, comprising the Cape of Good Hope, the East Coast of Africa, the Madagascar Archipelago, &c.; a chart of the Peninsula of Hindostan, the Chagos, Maldiva and Laccas Dica Archipelagos, and Ceylon, and a small chart of the islands and channels between Laconia and Formosa.

2. His own, Capt. Mackintosh's, and those of other nautical friends, contemporaries in the same service, then highly respectable.

in spite of all remonstrances, in his attendance at his office, till April last, when he was compelled to take to his bed. His disorder was hydrothorax, and his bodily sufferings were severe, but he bore them with great fortitude. They were terminated on the 14th May. He died in his 74 year.

He was married in 1805; and has left one son and two daughters, to lament the loss of a most affectionate parent.

Mr. Horsburgh was a man of modest and unobtrusive character, of the most benevolent disposition and the strictest probity. He was devoted to those branches of science which belonged to his profession. Science, indeed, has lost in him an example of great moral worth. He is said to have set apart a fixed portion of his income, from his earliest life, for application to charitable purposes. His moral qualities, the seeds of which were sown in early youth, and the fruits of which were abundantly manifest in the later period of his life, were a powerful recommendation to his technical and scientific acquirements; which, however, did not wholly engross his attention. He was regular in all his religious duties, and a zealous advocate of the Established Church; in support of which he wrote several Treatises; amongst others, "An Abridgement of St. Cyprian's Unity of the Church" (no date) and "A National Church Vindicated" (1835); the latter only a few months before his death.

To be useful to his fellow creatures seems to have been the impulse of all his labours, and the number of lives and the amount of property he has been the means of preserving is incalculable. "In nautical science," observes a highly competent critic, with whose remarks we have been favoured, "no man ever stood so pre-eminently useful as Captain Horsburgh, and never did any country benefit more from the gratuitous exertions of one individual, and that for a period of twenty years' hard labours, personal exposure, and research. It is admitted by all nations, that the wonderful accuracy of his charts and observations is equalled only by the singular acuteness of his selections for publication, out of the conflicting mass of information with which he was, of late years, furnished; and, although his retiring and unobtrusive disposition prevented a general personal intercourse with Captain Horsburgh, yet no individual could do more to encourage nautical research. He may, in truth, be termed, 'the Nautical Oracle of the World.'" Another professional friend of Mr. Horsburgh remarks, that "no man has done more for the navigators of the Eastern seas, and by his death, I conceive that this country has lost one of its best and most meritorious public servants." A striking public acknowledgment of his merit is contained in the recent Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Shipwrecks, which refers to the highly valuable labours of the East-India Company's maritime officers, and "the zealous perseverance and ability of their distinguished Hydrographer, the late Captain Horsburgh, whose Directory and Charts of the Eastern seas have been invaluable safeguards to life and property in those regions."

In person, Mr. Horsburgh was of the middle size, athletic and well proportioned; his complexion dark, his countenance mild, intelligent and prepossessing; his manners were simple and unassuming. Some public commemorations is, we think, due to the memory of Mr. Horsburgh, whose fame would have been greater if his modesty had been less.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

THERM. BAR.

| night/noon. | | WINDS. | |
|-------------|----------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 49 60 | 30:20 N. | Fine weather, mod. breeze |
| 7 | 2 46 62 | 30:20 N. | do. do. |
| 2 | 3 47 60 | 30:30 N. | do. do. |
| 5 | 4 50 69 | 30:20 N. | do. light breeze. |
| 8 | 5 55 68 | 30:10 E. a S. | do. light vble. |
| 9 | 6 59 72 | 30:10 NW. a SE. | do. do. |
| 7 | 8 70 72 | 30:10 N. | do. do. |
| 8 | 9 57 65 | 30:25 N. | do. fresh breeze. |
| 2 | 9 55 64 | 30:30 N. a E. | do. mod. breeze. |
| 9 | 10 57 66 | 30:25 E. a SE. | Cloudy, light br. |
| 5 | 11 60 69 | 30:10 E. a SE. | Fine weather, mod. br. |
| 12 | 64 72 | 30:10 SE. | Cloudy most part, light br. |
| 13 | 66 72 | 30:20 SE. | Fine weather, mod. breeze |
| 14 | 62 70 | 30:20 SE. | do. do. |
| 15 | 64 74 | 30:10 SE. | Cloudy most part, light breeze |
| 16 | 66 69 | 30:10 N. | do. 1st pt. mod. a SE. litly. a fresh br. |
| 17 | 55 66 | 30:15 N. a SE. | do. mod. vble. br. |
| 18 | 62 66 | 30:20 N. | Cloudy, with light rain; mod. breeze. |
| 19 | 58 65 | 30:15 E. a SE. | Cloudy most part do. |
| 20 | 61 65 | 30:15 N. | Fine weather, do. |
| 21 | 53 59 | 30:15 N. | Cloudy, fresh breeze |
| 22 | 48 56 | 30:35 N. a NW. | do. do. |
| 23 | 46 55 | 30:35 N. | do. do. |
| 24 | 49 61 | 30:30 N. | Fine weather, mod. breeze. |
| 25 | 55 68 | 30:20 N. e. a E. | do. do. |
| 26 | 58 70 | 30:10 E. a SE. | most part cloudy, light br. |
| 27 | 64 74 | 30:10 E. a SE. | do. do. |
| 28 | 64 74 | 30:10 N. a Nby W. | Fine weather, do. |

BIRTH.—At MACAO, on the 20th Ult., the Lady of T. R. Colledge, Esq. of a Son.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14TH 1837.

NO. 11. } PRICE
50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £ 1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £ 200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 21st instant.
Macao 6th March 1837. EDWARD ELSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents
P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.

THE Ship HANOVER, Captain Leach, will leave for the above Place in a few days, and will take whatever Freight may offer.

FOR SALE.

The Silk Privilege in this Vessel.

Apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, March 9th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE LORD LOWTHER, Captain Vincent, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch) For freight apply to Canton, 23th Feby. 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship COMMENCE, Captain Fleming, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, has room for a few Tons on freight. Apply to Canton 22d. February 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE RUBY, Captain Warden. Apply to Canton, 27th Feby. 1837. DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE ship EMMA EUGENIA, D. Buchan, Commander; can have early despatch. For terms apply to Canton, March 3rd, 1837. WETMORE & Co.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836. Canton, 2nd January, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with ROBT. WISE and Co. Liverpool; ROBT. WISE, FARBRIDGE AND Co. London, and the Firms of ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co. at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope. Canton 1st January, 1837. ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co General Agents.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertencem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina são prevenidas dára darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes os comegarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

NOTICE SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment. Canton, February 1st, 1837. WETMORE & Co.

NOTICE. The interest of WILLIAM H. MORRIS in the business of our House, commences with this date OLYPHANT & Co. Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSON BOYD in our Firm ceased on 1st inst. Canton, 18th February, 1837. TURNER & Co.

FOR SALE. An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 3 Danish Hong.

ERRATA.—IN THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR.

PAGE 36 For Captain Charles, read Charles Elliot.

Supply J. R. Morrison, Esq.

The Reverend Charles Gutzlaff } Chinese Interpreters.

48 For Palmers, Mackillop & Co. (London) read Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co.

" R. Wilkinson, Esq. (Calcutta) read Mackillop, Stewart & Co.

" Car Tagore & Co. Secs. (do) read R. Stewart, Esq. Sec.

Comm. Ins. Co. for Sa. Rs. 50,000 read \$ 75,000.

India do do \$ 70,000 read \$ 50,000.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 29th October Latest Madras date

Latest Liverpool date 31st October Latest Singapore date 13th February
Latest New York date 11th October Latest Batavia date 18th January
Latest Calcutta date 29th January Latest Manila date 7th February
Latest Bombay date 3rd January Latest Austral-Asian date 26th Dec.

ARRIVED.—FALTON, Middlemist, from London, 15th Oct. Batavia 1st Feby. PLEIADES [Du.] Berg, from Lomboek. ROY ROY, Mackinnon, from Calcutta and Singapore.

The Rob Roy left the Cowasjee Family, Wallace, at Singapore.

SAILED.—LONDON. [Am.] Brace, for Batavia. WATER WIRTH, Reynolds, for Calcutta and Singapore. REGULUS, [Am.] Vassmer, for Manila and Boston. RUNNYMEDE, Wildridge for Port Jackson. HENRY CLAY, [Am.] Gilman, for Manila. ROY ROY, MacKinnon, for Calcutta. EUPHRATES, Buckham, for London. CLAUDIUS [Am.] Winsor, and TRINDAD, [Sp.] Escovar, for Manila.

Under despatch this day. Neponset, [Am.] Stobie, at 6 P. M. for New York. Delight, [Am.] Storey, from Manila. Hanover, [Am.] Leach, for Batavia. Inglis, Wise, for London at 10 P. M.

PASSENGERS.—(Omitted last week): Per Syed Khan. F. Pereira, W. Haylett, Esqs. Per Inglis, Messrs S. E. Cousens, & J. H. Middleton. Per Runnymede, Major and Mrs. Gregory.

Calcutta dates of the 29th January and 13th February have been brought by the Rob Roy, but neither our Calcutta, nor Singapore papers have yet reached us.

It is with much satisfaction we read in the Singapore Free-Press of 9th Feby that a Chamber of Commerce is established in that Settlement. The following is a list of the members of the Provisional Committee appointed to draw up Regulations for the government of the Chamber. Edward Boutstead, Thomas McMicking, Alexander Gothrie, Ellis James Gilman, William Renshaw George, Esqs.

We also observe with much pleasure in the same paper, that the plan of the Horsburgh light houses is attracting the attention it so justly merits from the Mercantile community and our cotemporaries of Singapore.

We have not any local news of importance to impart to our readers. The opium question appears to be at a stand still for the present, and the only report that has reached our ears is the bursting of some large pieces of heavy ordnance at the Bogoe Ports, which circumstance forms the subject matter of an imperial edict, dated on the 13th day of the 11th moon (20th dec. 1836.)

It is rumoured that measures of active warfare against the Lintin fleet are in contemplation by the local government.

We have extracted from the Asiatic Journal the account of Mr. Hudson's (the second officer of the ship Argyle) account of his captivity amongst the Chinese. A short memoir of this gentleman's adventures appeared in the Register of the 25th Feby. 1835.

The large space which the Second Report of the Society for the diffusion of Useful knowledge in China, occupies in our columns of to day, prevents us from giving our present attention to the critique of M. Stanislas Julien, on Mr. Pauthier's translation of the Chinese historian, Matwanlin's account of the island of Ceylon; but we hope to be able to give a translation of it in next week's Register.

In our notice of the Siamese Missionary Dispensary, last week, we erroneously supposed Dr. Bradley to be a clergyman, which he is not; he is a physician, and resides at Bangkok, as a medical practitioner.

Dr. Bradley was sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is a benevolent Institution, supported entirely by voluntary donations; but

it is, comparatively, young, having been commenced in 1812 only. It has lately sent a physician to *Singapore*, another to *Perth*, and others into other foreign countries.

Whilst our Trans-Atlantic brethren are doing so much for the common and scattered family of man, how is it that the efforts of Great Britain are suspended in those quarters where she has such immense interests at stake, or where she is the actual ruler. From whence is the apathy of the innumerable religious and charitable societies of Great Britain in a cause in which they should be leaders, not followers? Could not the British and Foreign Bible Society cast a mite out of its immense funds to the assistance of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China? This benevolent but not by any means rich Institution has yet, we believe, only been fortunate enough to attract the attention of the *Royal Asiatic Society* (*vide*, C. R. March 7th 1837.)

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S AGENCY IN CANTON.

Our cotemporary, in his laudable zeal to argue down the miserable measure of the nepotism of Leadenhall street, and the still more censurable collusion of the ministry—of the first Reform ministry—the members of which, either in ignorance of the commercial interests and resources of the British empire, or who—which is still more deserving of the most indignant reproof,—in utter contempt of those interests, sacrificed them on the shrine of expediency or corruption, and permitted the E. I. company to establish its Agents in Canton, in the face of the Free Trade to China,—our cotemporary has, inadvertently we presume, in his argument against the prolonged existence of this commerce-marring Agency, made an error which, we trust, he will thank us for correcting.

On this often mooted subject every British merchant in Canton is, at last, of one opinion. The *Register*, from the first establishment of the Agency, has never failed, as feasible opportunities offered, to do its duty to the Free Trade in this matter, both against local and distant impressions and sneers; and unanimity in Canton, on this point at least, at length reigns triumphant.

Our cotemporary has remarked that,—“at the end of last year, till when the company's treasury was open for advances, the prices of Congous Souchong Kind, were 33½ to 38 Taels per pecul, and that now (March 11th, 1837) the same tea is quoted at 22 a 26 Taels, or about 33 per cent less; and this decline in price is we believe chiefly attributable to the ceasing of the company's advances, though we will admit that other causes may have likewise contributed in some measure to depreciate teas.”

That the working of the E. I. co's Agency did, with other causes, most materially contribute, in the first instance, to the formation of the combination of the Black Teamen; and afterwards strengthen them in their mutual league against the foreign trade, all persons conversant with the facts will, we presume, allow.

The scale of prices, which was at length agreed upon, after a tedious and anxious interval, which caused great loss to the British Shipping in the Port of Canton, was not fixed until between the 7th and 13th of December last, when the trade was opened and shipments of Teas commenced.

On referring to the *Canton Press Price Current* of the 13th of December we find *Congou*, Souchong Kind, quoted at Taels 33.5 a 35.5; and *Congou*, Blk If and *Pekoe Kind*, at Taels 36 a 38, per pecul.

In the *Canton General Price Current* of the 13th December, *Congo* is quoted generally at Taels 32 a 37 Taels per pecul.

Now, no one doubts that, after the scale of prices for Congo Tea was fixed, the very short period of time allowed for the shipment of those Teas on which applications for advances had been received by the E. I. Co's Agents; namely: to the 31st of December only, occasioned a precipitancy in many of the commercial transactions

in Canton which is utterly at variance with either a sound state of trade, or even strict commercial character.—However, even the fall in the prices of Teas is not a strict and necessary consequence of their having been bolstered up by blameable and adventitious aids; but our cotemporary has made an incorrect statement even of the fall in prices: the same Congo Teas which were sold in the middle or latter end of December at the prices he has quoted, are *not* now quoted at *any* price, for there are not any of the same superior quality now in the market; or if some small quantities of approximating qualities do now remain, high prices are still demanded for them.—It is not to be supposed that the Dealers can be aware of the vacillating exchanges and conduct of the E. I. Company in China; and the high prices which they have once obtained they will hope and wait for again; and this is another bad consequence of the E. I. co's Agency, of which the trade, will, for some time perhaps, feel the ill effects, even if the Agents were recalled tomorrow.

EXTRACTS.

A BRIEF CAPTIVITY AMONGST THE CHINESE.

“At seven A.M. I left the ship in the first cutter to go on shore for a pilot, as our chronometer had stopped and we did not know exactly where we were, but supposed ourselves to be some distance to leeward, in consequence of having experienced a heavy gale from the north-east since crossing from Luconia to the Ladrões. My boat's crew consisted of two pilots [one an Englishman, the other a Manila man], nine lascars, and myself.

“On landing, I went up to a hut, about a mile distant, with a pilot and one lascar, but I found no one that could understand us. On returning to the boat, I saw about thirty or forty Chinamen running away with the masts, sails, and other things belonging to her, and found that they had stolen everything she contained, a few of the oars excepted. The tide having ebbed had left the boat nearly dry. We attempted to launch her but found that she was stove, either by the heavy rolling of the sea, or as I have more reason to conclude, by the Chinese, whom we had before seen making off; for the lascars who had been left in her were totally incapable of preventing them from doing whatever they pleased, as we had not taken the precaution of bringing arms with us. A number of persons now came round us, and we walked up to a point nearly abreast of the ship and endeavored to make a signal to her by waving one of the lascars' turbans; but, from their not sending a boat, I supposed they did not see it. A greater number of Chinamen here surrounded us, amounting, I should think, to about 150, and robbed us of everything we had, even to a part of our clothes. We now went on the rocks, close to the water's edge, when, having taken off my shirt, I again tried to make a signal, thinking that, as it was white, and the ship not being above two miles from the shore, they might probably see it. We remained on the rocks till sunset, but no boat came. A man, respectfully dressed, had been waving to us for some time from the top of the point. Thinking that he might not be so bad as the rest, and despairing of any one seeing our signal that night, we went up to him; he appeared very friendly, and beckoned to us to follow him; this, at first, I did not like to do; but so many being about us, armed with sort of bill-hook, similar to those used by hedgers in England, I was fearful of giving offence by refusing, and did as he directed, telling the men to do the same.”

“The person whom we followed took us about two miles from the beach, where we found a pretty considerable village, upon entering which the inhabitants flocked about us to such a degree, that it was with great difficulty we could get along. Our conductor seemed to be the principal person in the village. He treated us very well, and gave us water to wash ourselves, though we had been pretty well soaked with salt water before; but it was followed by some rice and sweet potatoes, of which all the men seemed to make a hearty meal. I was prevented from doing the same, being very feverish, and having a severe headache, so that I was glad when he offered us a place with some straw to lie down on.”

No explanation is offered in the journal of the somewhat strange circumstance that a second boat was not dispatched in quest of the first. The captain would not surely suppose himself off a coast where the inhabitants, as in New Zealand, were fierce and daring cannibals ready to devour their prisoners. In point of fact neither the officer nor his crew were “taken prisoners,” as he terms it. “The southern shores of China,” says Mr. Davis, “from the innumerable islands with which they are studded, have always given employment to a hardy race of fishermen, whose poverty, joined to their independent habits, have at different periods led them to combine in large bodies for piratical purposes.” This may help to account for the thieving propensities of the lower class of the inhabitants of the coast who robbed the officer and his crew, without fastening on the entire people of China the epithet of “Ladrões” [i.e. thieves, robbers], which Magellan bestowed on the neighbouring islands, on account of the propensity which the inhabitants manifested to carry off whatever they saw. But to return to the journal.

“The Chinaman who had been so kind asked us to go up to his house, making signs that he would give us something to eat. We followed him, and I believe that whilst we were walking up, twelve men might have taken every village within six miles of us, as they must have been all deserted. We were completely surrounded by men, women, and children, feeling our clothes and pulling of our caps. However, we arrived safe at the house, which was one of the best in the village, they being in general from fifteen to twenty feet in height; the first four feet built of stone, and the upper

part of a small and well-formed red brick, with a tiled roofing. The interior of this as well as the other houses I saw at this place was divided into two parts; one appropriated for the use of the women and the other for the men, the females never entering the apartments of the males (the servants, who, I believe, were commonly slave girls, but natives of the country, excepted). The place allotted to us was a kind of outhouse, or shed, where all the agricultural implements were kept. We had here a hearty meat of rice and sweet potatoes, and had also a liquor given us, extracted from rice, and called in China 'chow,' not very palatable; after this we drank our tea, smoked our pipes, and went to sleep.

"After a good night's rest, though rather cold lodging, I went at seven in the morning to the top of the nearest hill, to see if we could discern anything of the ship, but in vain. We went back again and found a pretty good breakfast; after which the man of the house brought me a glass, which he did not appear to know the use of, as he looked through the wrong end. I made him understand that I wanted to make use of it for a short time, and he complied with my request. I now went to the top of one of the hills, and saw several villages in different valleys: a short time after my return a man and a servant came in sight. On going to the side of the hill I saw a ship standing out from under a point to leeward of the bay. I knew her to be the *Atgley*, she having drifted with the tide during the last twenty-four hours; and I went down to the beach and hoisted our signal, the ship still standing off. We remained there till sunset, but to no purpose. On walking up to the house we were followed by a vast concourse of people, whose curiosity appeared to be much excited by our colour, dress, and manners. On reaching it I found a great number of persons assembled to see the lascar, and after having minutely examined our skins, clothes, and hair, they dispersed. This evening we again ate a hearty meal of rice and sweet potatoes, and went to bed, or rather lay down on some planks.

(The *Penny Magazine* Augt. 1834.)

(To be continued.)

H. M. BRIG RALEIGH.

"Aug. 1. 1835.—Working out of Macao Roads.—At noon, east end of Grand Ladrone, E. 4° S.—At 9 h. 30 m. P. M. taken aboard.

"Aug. 2.—At noon, S. E. end of Formosa, N. 85° E. 340 miles.—Fine weather all day.

"Aug. 3.—At noon, S. end of Formosa, N. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 252 miles.—Fine weather all day.

"Aug. 4. 10 h. 30 m. A. M. close-reefed top-sails and courses; got small sails out of the tops; down top-gallant yards and masts, and preventer-braces on top-sail yards. 12 h 30 m. P. M. barometer fell from 29.9; took in main-sail and fore-sail. 1 h. 30 m. got studding sail booms off the yards; spanker-boom gaff and main try-sail-mast on quarter deck; the jib-boom in, and sprit-sail yard fore and aft; got stern-boat in on the poop. 5 h. mustered at quarters; secured guns; fired fore and main-top-sails; vessel going through the water between three and four knots. Barometer 29.40, falling. At 7 h 30 m. wind veered round to N. N. E., when a typhoon commenced. 8 h. P. M. barometer 29.36, falling. 8 h 30 m. ship made a heavy lee-lurch, and took in so much water that, had not hatches been battened down, the consequences would have been fatal; lower-boards and main try-sails to reef; typhoon increasing; unbent main-try-sail 10 h. close-reefed the fore-try-sail, and set it; typhoon veering round to E. N. E. with a heavy sea. 11 h. ship making such dangerous lurches; in fore-try-sail; Captain's gig got adrift by the bending of fore-mast davit; cut her away. At mid night typhoon increasing; barometer 29.4 falling.

"Aug. 5.—3 A. M. Typhoon veered round to E. S. E.; still increasing in violence. Barometer 29.50, falling. At this time, Mr. Lord, the Master, expressed his apprehension to Captain Quin; that we should, for safety of ship and crew, be obliged to cut away the masts; who replied, he would part with the guns in preference, but would hold on all till daylight. Daylight—ship labouring very heavily; shipped spare tiller; working it with relieving tackles. 6 h. 30 m. A. M. barometer falling from 29.30 to 28.20, mean 28.25. Starboard watch commenced firing five lee-cartridges, sixes, and shot, overboard. Larboard watch clearing decks of studding-sail booms; loose spars and sails got down the day before at the approach of gale. This desperate remedy became absolutely necessary for safety of ship and crew, the ship labouring so very heavily as to rise with evidently great difficulty. 8 A. M. typhoon increasing; ship's company relieving ship from remaining cartridges (except seventh cartridge larboard). The cutter on larboard quarter held so much of typhoon, and fearing as both iron davits were almost strained by it, the boat might be forced up the rigging, or forced inboard, and increase ship's danger—at her away. 9 h 30 m. A. M. the ship took a heavy lee-lurch, and at the same time was struck by a heavy weather-sea—the typhoon, if possible, blowing with still greater fury—the ship went over, carrying away both wheel-roops and relieving-tackles. In this awful situation, the ship lay for about twenty minutes, with the major part of her officers and crew on her weather larboard broadside, who, with the most praiseworthy coolness and activity, succeeded in cutting away lanyards of back-stays and lower rigging. 9 h 50 m. the lower masts and bowsprit went by the board, and his Majesty's sloop righted with seven feet water in the hold. The pinnacle and second gig were cut adrift, and floated out of the ship when she was keel out. All anchors were saved; one 32 pound carronade, two 9 pound long guns and one 12 pound carronade; boat gun with jolly-boat on poop larboard side;—but in all other respects a clean sweep. Employed cutting and clearing away wreck from the ship, and pumping her out. Thomas Jacobs, marine, and Joseph Sparton, boy fell from ship's side when she righted.—Noon. Barometer did not fall lower; but a heavy gale of typhoon blew the jolly-boat into shivers, bursting her butt-ends from the stem and stern-post; got her overboard with great difficulty.—Noon. People employed clearing away the wreck, and securing the remainder of the spars. One pump sucked at seven inches in the well. The typhoon moderated a little. Carpenters employed clearing away captain's cabin of water and furniture, being the only passage below. Spliced the main-brace to all hands. Six P. M. typhoon more moderate, with a heavy sea—pumped ship. Midnight. Strong gusts of wind with a heavy sea from the south—pumped ship."

By dint of their sweeps, and a small boat-sail on the stump of the fore-mast, the ship was got before the wind, and in four days afterwards, with the aid of jury-masts, &c, they succeeded in anchoring at Macao. All the water was spoiled; so that the officers and crew had nothing but raw spirits to drink; and although a double allowance was issued, from the constant exertion and extreme heat, it had no injurious effect on the men. On the Raleigh joining the Commander-in-Chief some months afterwards, Sir T. Cancl went on board and the hands being turned up, the worthy Rear-Admiral read to Captain Quin and the assembled crew a letter of thanks for their bravery, coolness, and seamanship, and communicated his having written home to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that they had melted, by their praise-worthy exertions on the 31st August, in such a perilous situation, his high approbation and admiration. Subsequently the Admiralty have confirmed this testimony.

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

The second part of the historie of the mightie kingdom of China, that is devided into three parts.

The first containeth such thinges as the fathers, frier Martin de Herrada provincial of the order of Saint Augustine in the Ilands Philippines, and his companion, fryer Geronimo Martin, and other soldiers that went with them, did see and had intelligence of in that kingdom.

The second containeth the miraculous voyage that was made by frier Pedro de Alfaro of the order of S. Francis, and his companions vnto this said kingdom.

The third containeth a breefe declaration by the said frier, and of frier Martin Ignacio, that went out of Spaine vnto China, and returned into Spaine againe by the *Oriental India*, after that he had compassed the world. Wherein is contained many notable thinges that hee did see and had intelligence of in the voyage.

The Argument of the first part.

Wherein is declared the cause that moved Frier Martin de Herrada and Frier Geronimo Martin, and such soldiers as went in their companies, for to passe from the Ilands Philippines, vnto the kingdom of China, in the year 1577 and of the entrie they made therein, and what they did see there for the space of foure monethes and sixtene daies that they remained: and of what they vnderstood, &c. of all thinges that happened vnto them; till they returned againe vnto the Ilands from whence they went: all the which are notable and strange.

CHAP. XIII.

Omoncon (a Chinese captain) doth disembark himself with our Spaniards in the port of Fanfuso, and ere very well received by the justice, and made very much of by the order of the Insuanto, of that province.

Withina little while after that the captain of the five ships departed for Chinchew, Omoncon and his company arrived at the Port of Fanfuso: hard by, upon wednesday in the evening, being the fifth day of July. This Fanfuso is a gallant and fresh town of four thousand householders, and hath continually a thousand soldiers in garrison, and compassed about with a great and strong wall, and the gates fortified with plates of iron, the foundations of all the houses are of lime and stone, and the walls of lime and earth, and some of brick; their houses within very fairly wrought with great courts, their streets fair and broad, all paved. Before that Omoncon did come to an anchor, they saw all the soldiers and people of the town were gathered together upon the rocks that were joining unto the port, all armed ready unto the battle, amongst whom there was a principal captain, and three more of his companions, that were sent him by the governor of Chinchew, whom they do call in their language *Insuanto* (queer *Trung-tuk*), who had understanding of the coming of Omoncon and his company by the ship (afroraid) he sent them thither before, that in his name should entertain them and cherish them all that was possible. When the ship entered into the port, Omoncon did salute the town with certain pieces of artillery, and discharged all his harquebuses five times about, and therewithal took in their sails, and let the anchor fall. Then straightways the captain whom the *Insuanto* had sent, came aboard the ship, who had express commission, not to leave the company of our people after that they were disembarked till such time as they came wheress he was; but to hear them company, and to provide them of all things necessary; the which he did accomplish.

All these captains and ministers of the king do wear certain ensignes for to be known from the common people, who are not permitted to wear any such, and they cannot go abroad in public without the same, neither will they if they might, for that by them they are obeyed and revered, as well in the streets as in any other place, where they come: all such generally be called *Logias*, which is as much to say in our language [gentlemen]; the particular ensignes which they do use, be broad waists or girdles embossed after diuers manners; some of gold and silver, of the shell of a turtle, and of a sweet wood, and other some of ivory; the higher estates hath them embroidered with pearls and precious stones, and their bonnets with two long ears, and their buskins made of satin and unshorn velvet.

Then after so soon as they were come to an anchor in the port, the Justice did send them a licence in writing for to come forth of the ship, as a thing necessary, for that without it the waiters or guards of the water side, will not suffer them to put foot a land. This licence was written upon a board whitened and armed by the justice, whose charge it is to give the licence. Then when they came ashore, there were the soldiers that were appointed by the *Insuanto* in a readiness to meet them company, and did direct and lead them unto the king's house of the said city; the like every city almost throughout

all the kingdom, and there they did lodge them. These houses are very well wrought and gallant, with fair courts below and galleries above; they had in them ponds of water full of fish of sundry sorts.

The *Insuanto* had given order unto the justice of *Tanfo*, where-in he had ordained what he should give them to eat, and all other things that should be done particularly by itself without lacking of anything, and appointed the captain that he with his soldiers should not depart from them not a jot, but always to bear them company whithersoever they went, and not to depart until he had further order from him; in accomplishing whereof they remained with them that night in the king's house. The justice of the city, when that he had lodged them, went himself in person to the water side, and caused all their stuff to be unladen out of the ship, and caused it to be carried with great care and diligence unto the fryers, whereas they were.

The people of the city did press very much to see these strangers, so that with the press as also with the great heat they were marvellously afflicted; which being perceived by the justice, he gave order that they might be eased of that trouble, and caused sergeants to keep the road, and their yeomen to make resistance against the people. Yet notwithstanding, though they did not trouble them so much, they ranged about the house, and climbed upon the walls to procure to see them, as a rare thing; for that they came from countries so far off, and apparelled very different from that they do use, or otherwise have seen. So when that the night was come, the Justice of the city did make them a banquet according unto the fashion of the country; and it was in this manner following.

[To be continued.]

Second Report of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China. March 10th 1837.

The second meeting of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge having taken place this day, at No. 2 American Hong, Mr. Jardine, as President, took the chair.

The Report of the Committee for the past year was then read.

REPORT

Have any of the Friends of this Institution assembled here this morning, in the expectation of hearing, that great deeds have been performed, and that great and speedy results may be looked for, as the reward of their efforts on behalf of China?—Such deeds have not been achieved; nor are such results to be looked for so speedily. Your Committee have endeavored to effect some good; but their utmost efforts are faint and feeble when compared with the magnitude of the work before them. They are not, however, discouraged; for they would make this their motto:—"Magna est Veritas, et prevalebit."

If we look back to the position of our own favored countries not three centuries ago, we see much—very much—to encourage us. Has a light arisen there, out of the midst of darkness itself? Is that light now spreading abroad in every direction? And shall it not also penetrate the gloom in which this empire—this, in some respects, highly-favored country—is enveloped?—When we look at India, we see still more to encourage us. Not half a century since, how small was the band of Englishmen who cared to acquire a good classical knowledge of any of the languages spoken in those vast possessions of the British crown! And how much smaller, then, the band of India subjects who were willing to give any attention to the language of the foreign intruders! But now, we see natives of England and of India uniting together in the business of life, readily conversing or corresponding with each other, on every branch of Science and of useful knowledge. We see the Indian boy, eagerly studying the language of the foreign ruler; and we see the young man, who has already acquired a knowledge of that language, drawing from its rich treasures abundant food for his mind and intellect. And, with this view before us, why should we despair of doing great good for China, even during the few years that we may be joined together in this work? And why should we not entertain the hope, that when another generation has arisen, this empire will have advanced some steps towards the seat that awaits it in the general council of civilized nations? Nor will such an advance, when once commenced, be by any possibility hindered or retarded.

We have alluded to the gloom of ignorance in which this country is enveloped: and we have said, that, great as this gloom is, we are not therefore discouraged. On the contrary, the contemplation thereof urges us to more earnest effort to bring in that light, which, we feel assured, must ultimately pervade this empire, from one end of it to the other. But some, perhaps, looking cursorily at the Chinese, and seeing them to be an industrious, cheerful, contented people, having many of the arts and conveniences of civilized life, may be of opinion, that, as regards their temporal interests, they do not lack any knowledge that can be of essential value to them. If such there be, we would point

them to the great improvements that have taken place in almost every branch of European art, within a short period, by the spread of scientific knowledge. And were these improvements to be introduced into China, would not the time and labor of this industrious people be greatly economized, and the quality of their manufactures be much improved? Have we not, by means of improved machinery, or by the aid of science, surpassed them in some of those manufactures which were once peculiarly their own? And why should we not communicate to them the advantages we have thus derived, by which they and we would find equal benefit, in the improved quality of their work? Nor in this point of view alone shall we find mutual advantage. In the west, we have gained, and are gaining much benefit to commerce, by alterations of political measures, arising out of a careful study of the history of commercial operations in various parts of the world. Were we, now, to give to the Chinese, likewise, a succinct history of commerce, may we not hope, that they also will see the advantages derivable to themselves by similar changes of policy?

As an instance of the practical advantage that we may immediately and directly convey to the Chinese, it may be not irrelevant to remind the friends of this Institution, that the manufacture of Prussian blue was introduced into this country, from England, by a Chinese; and that the cost of the dye was thereby considerably cheapened to the poorer classes of Canton, whose dress is almost invariably of that color. As an instance, also, of the injury arising to them from their ignorance of science, it may be mentioned that Indian Indigo, though cheaper as well as better than what is used as Indigo by the Chinese; cannot be imported into this country, because of their ignorance of a chemical solvent for it. The experiment was tried, and failed, on this account alone.

We have enumerated advantages arising out of such knowledge as we may impart to the Chinese. On the other hand, we, also, were we brought into constant intercourse with intelligent and well-informed natives of this country, might, it is not improbable, derive much practical information, and hence receive considerable direct benefit, even from them. Few, if any in this liberal age, will be disposed to deny this; and we will not, therefore, dwell on the point, further than to remind those who may doubt it, of the manufacture of porcelain, originally taken from hence to England,—of the growth and preparation of tea, nowhere but in this country carried on in any degree of perfection, and of the skill manifested by the Chinese in dyeing, there being few colors which they are not able with facility to imitate.

In the absence of encouraging prospects immediately before their eyes, your committee have thus endeavored to direct their own view, and that of the friends of this association, to more distant and future prospects; and to show that these wear a brighter aspect. They will now return, to point out the main difficulties by which they have been impeded, the work which they have nevertheless accomplished and continue to carry on, and the more special objects which it is their desire to attain.

They will first, then draw your attention to the difficulties which they have had to encounter. These have been of two kinds, the one in its nature temporary, the other of a more permanent character. The first has arisen from unfriendliness (originating in ignorance), on the part of the Chinese government, to every effort made by foreigners for the attainment of a more social and intellectual intercourse with the people of this empire,—and from the consequent insecurity of any steps that could be taken, in this country, to print and publish the works of the Society. This difficulty has been removed, by making arrangements for printing our works at Singapore, under the care of Mr. Moor, of that place, who has most readily and zealously undertaken the task of gratuitously superintending this very necessary work. This gentleman has also promised to form arrangements for the sale of the Society's publications, both at Singapore, and at such neighboring places as are most frequented by the Chinese emigrants and others.

The second difficulty is of a more formidable nature. It consists in the want of a sufficient number of writers, able to pen such works as your Committee is most desirous to see written in the language of this Country. Those who are sufficiently conversant with the Chinese language to be able to write it intelligibly are as yet very few; and a variety of other engagements allow to them, even, but little leisure to supply the wants of the Society. Hitherto, your Committee has found assistance of this nature only

(See Supplement.)

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1837.

in China; but it looks also to the Straits of Malacca and other places, where are several gentlemen, of different nations, who have made considerable attainments in the language, and whom the Society has the honor to reckon among its corresponding members. While fully aware of the multiplicity of duties which engage the attention of these gentlemen, in a climate suited rather to repress than to invigorate the mental energies, your Committee trust, nevertheless, that its hopes from this quarter will not long be disappointed. It indulges a sanguine hope, that, ere another year shall elapse, it will be able to tell of works commenced under the auspices of this Society, by some at least of the gentlemen to whom allusion has now been made.

Entertaining this hope, your Committee has drawn up a plan of operations, sketching the outlines of what it regards as most demanding attention, the details to be filled up in such order as the engagements, or literary inclinations, of those gentlemen who kindly tender their assistance, shall render most convenient. The divisions of this plan are.

History, including **Biography**; **Geography**, including **Travels**; **Natural History**; **Medicine**, **Mechanics**, and **Mechanic Arts**; **Natural Philosophy**; **Natural Theology**; **Belles Lettres**.

These divisions have been arranged in the order which their importance seem to demand. Some of the Mechanic Arts should probably hold a higher place; but Mechanics, as a science, should not, at least, precede the three first divisions. History, Geography, and Natural History. Your Committee would here make one remark. Bearing in mind, that we have to create a taste for our works among our Chinese readers, it becomes important to avoid lengthy treatises on subjects uninteresting to them, or in which the interest entertained by them is inadequate to lead them through a minute detail. On the other hand, when treating of mechanic arts and kindred subjects, we can hardly perhaps enter into too minute a detail, provided that this is done clearly and perspicuously. It should never be forgotten, to use every means of rendering our works interesting and entertaining, in the style and manner of treating them, as well as in the subjects treated of. In further sketching the outline of their prospective labors, your Committee would suggest the following more detailed arrangement.

HISTORY.—1. A general view of universal history.

2. Histories (more in detail) of such countries as we may suppose the Chinese to be most interested in—as England; British India, Portugal, the United States, the Indian archipelago, &c. (With Maps.)

3. History of Commerce.

4. History of Colonization.

5. History of Literature in the West.

6. Biographies.

GEOGRAPHY.—7. An introduction to universal geography.

8. Atlas; also maps separately.

9. Progress of Geography, and Voyages of discovery (With Maps.)

10. Interesting travels in various countries—in the manner, perhaps, of the Modern Traveller (Maps).

NATURAL HISTORY.—11. A general view of nature.

12. Separate treatises on the several branches of Natural History—Zoology, Botany, &c. (With Plates.)

MEDICINE.—13. Medical History in various Countries.

14. Popular treatises on Physiology.

15. Introductions to the several branches of medical science, plates of anatomy, &c.—for the use of a medical school, rather than for general publication.

MECHANICS AND MECHANIC ARTS.—16. Laws of Mechanic forces, and illustrations of them as witnessed in the ordinary operations of nature. The more peculiar province of Physics may be in some degree invaded. (With Plates.)

17. Treatises on Useful Arts,—as cotton-weaving, manufacture of woollens, glass-blowing, preparation of raw-silk, &c.—explaining the improvements in machinery, by which we are enabled to excel the Chinese.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—18. Lord Brougham's Treatise on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science, rendered freely into Chinese. (This should perhaps precede mechanics.)

19. Popular Introductions to Astronomy, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, &c.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.—20. Elucidations of the more striking arguments of Paley and others.

BELLES LETTRES.—21. Information regarding the popular literature of various countries.

22. Introductions to various languages, vocabularies, Grammars, &c. To these may be added a division of.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS, embracing.

23. A magazine, which shall contain less detailed articles on any of the above subjects, moral essays, literary miscellanies, &c.

24. An Almanac, intended to replace with useful information—scientific and statistical—the present Chinese Almanacs, which are almost wholly filled with idle prognostications, details regarding propitious and unpropitious days, and so forth.

Of the works which have been above enumerated, the first, a general view of universal history, in three Chinese volumes, has been completed, and is in course of publication. A history of the United States and an Introduction to universal Geography, accompanied with an Atlas, are also being prepared. The delay in the completion of the Geography has retarded the pub-

lication of the map of the world mentioned in last year's report. A thousand copies of Mr. Gutzlaff's Chinese magazine, in twelve numbers, are in the hands of the Society's agent at Singapore, for publication in that and the neighboring places. The publication of the Chinese magazine, for the future, has been undertaken by the Society. Its Chinese and English Secretaries, and (it is hoped) some of its corresponding members will contribute to its pages. A price-current will be attached to it. This magazine being published, in common with all other works of the Society, at Singapore, it is desirable that an editor should be found for it on the spot. In the meanwhile, it will be edited jointly by Mr. Gutzlaff and the English Secretary. The first number published under the Society's auspices has probably issued from the Press, ere this, being for the first month of the current Chinese year.—Your Committee has reason to hope, that the editing of an Almanac will be undertaken by one of the Society's Secretaries, in the course of the present year. It has cause also to hope, that some others of the works above enumerated will shortly be presented to the Society.

Mention was made in the last year's report, of the importance of preparing a Chinese nomenclature, conformably to the pronunciation of the court (or mandarin) dialect, so as to prevent the confusion which must necessarily arise from the use of different modes of writing the same names. Progress has been made in this work, but it is not yet complete; nor can it be rendered perfect for some years to come.

Your Committee have much pleasure in alluding to the continued labors of the Revd. Mr. Dyer, Malacca, and of M. Pauthier, Paris, in the preparation of moveable metallic types for printing Chinese. They have not recently heard what progress has been made by Mr. Dyer. From M. Pauthier they have received very minute information, and specimens of the types cast, under his direction, by M. Marcellin-Legrand, at Paris. They are happy in being able to speak favorably of these specimens. Until their labors are more extended, and the publications of the society more numerous, they have not, however felt themselves called upon to expend any large sum in the purchase of a font of moveable types.

From the Treasurer's accounts, it will be seen, that the funds of the society at present amount to \$1250.48. Out of this sum the Treasurer for the ensuing year will have to meet the drafts of the society's agent at Singapore, for cost of printing already executed, and for that and other expences further to be incurred on the publications of the society.

It yields your committee great pleasure, to acknowledge the liberal countenance and support afforded to the society by several individuals whom it has the happiness to rank among its members; and especially, to acknowledge the favorable notice taken of this society by the Royal Asiatic society of London.

In concluding, your committee may be permitted to allude to the labours of other and kindred institutions, which occupy portions of the same field, and in common with this society, aim more or less directly at the amelioration of the intellectual condition of the Chinese. To the Morrison Education Society, in particular, as well as to the Anglo Chinese College and the Singapore Institution, this Society looks for aid and co-operation of a highly important nature. It is not by the efforts of a few foreigners, alone, that we are to carry into the midst of China the benefits of knowledge. The Institutions to which we have just alluded will train up native youth in a good knowledge of foreign languages, and of sciences and arts; and, at the same time, will have them well instructed in their own language; and these are the persons who must be mainly instrumental in diffusing useful knowledge among the Chinese, their fellow countrymen. This Society, on the other hand, may usefully co-operate with those Institutions, by furnishing to them books suitable to be employed in the education of Chinese youth.

The report having been read, Mr. Bridgman made a few remarks on the encouragement which the society may derive from the fact that, whereas a few years since, the number of foreigners engaged in the study of Chinese in this part of the world did not exceed five or six, their numbers are now greatly increased and are still increasing.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Parker seconded by Mr. Williams, it was

Resolved,—That the Report just read be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Inglis, seconded by Mr. Green, the following appointment of officers for the ensuing year was made.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Mr. JARDINE, President. | Mr. LINDSAY. |
| Mr. BELL, Treasurer. | Rev. Dr. PARKER. |
| Mr. KING. | |

The Secretaries the Revd. Messrs Bridgman & Gutzlaff, & Mr. Morrison, being requested to continue their services as before.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21ST 1837.

NO. 12. } PRICE }
50 CENTS }

FOR LONDON

THE LORD LOWTHER. Captain Vincent, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 23th Feby. 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN SHIP COMMERCE. Captain Fleming, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, has room for a few Tons on freight. Apply to Canton 22d. February 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE EMMA EUGENIA. Capt. D. Buchan, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to WETMORE & CO.

N. B. The Sisk Privilege of the above Vessel for sale. Canton, March 20, 1837.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836. Canton, 2nd January, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with ROBT. WISE AND CO. Liverpool; ROBT. WISE, FARRIDGE AND Co. London, and the Firms of ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co. at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope. Canton 1st January, 1837. ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

NOTICE. SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment. Canton, February 1st, 1837. WETMORE & Co.

NOTICE. The interest of WILLIAM H. MORRIS in the business of our House, commences with this date. Canton, March 1st, 1837. OLYPHANT & CO.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertencerem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina saõ prevenidas dara darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quares forem offerecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes os comegarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

FOR SALE. An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 3 Danish Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Latest London date | 29th October | Latest Madras date | |
| Latest Liverpool date | 31st October | Latest Singapore date | 19th February |
| Latest New York date | 11th October | Latest Batavia date | 31st January |
| Latest Calcutta date | 31st January | Latest Manila date | 4th March |
| Latest Bombay date | 10th January | Latest Austral-Asian date | 26th Dec. |

ARRIVED.—COUNTESS OF DURHAM, Tod, from Samarang. ONEIDA, [Am.] Tripp, from Manila. COWASSEE FAMILY, Wallace. SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Lyon, and DAVID CLARK, Hutchinson, from Calcutta and Singapore. 16th inst. ARDASHER, McIntyre, from Bombay, and do. 19th Feby. PASSENGERS.—Per *Cowassee Family*. C. B. Adam, J. Fergusson, Esqs.

SAILED.—NEPONSSET, [Am.] Scobie, for New York. DELIGHT, [Am.] Storey, and MORRISON, Ingelsoll, for Manila. HANOVER, [Am.] Lench, DUNCAN, [Am.] Randall, and LOUISA, [Dut.] Le Doux, for Batavia. INGLIS, Wise, for London. SARAH AND ARL LIA, [Am.] Gardner, and ROMAN, [Am.] Benson, for New York. COWASSEE FAMILY, Wallace and HERO, Hughes, for Calcutta. SIR HERBERT COMPTON, Boulton, for Bombay. TRINCULO, Rea, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Roman*. Mr. & Mrs. Edward Butler, Mr. P. A. Cany. Inglis, (see P. C. No. 11.) *Cowassee Family*, W. Bell, H. H. Lindsay, Esqs.

By the *Sir Charles Malcolm* we have received the Calcutta Papers of November, and a *Singapore Chronicle*, of the 18th February.—The latter paper contains an

account of the wreck of the *John Bannerman*, on the North shoal of the Paracels at 10 P. M. of the 18th of December, when a hard gale was blowing from the N. E. and whilst the hands were clearing away the wreck of the main and mizen topmasts.

There are some remarks in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 26th November on the Company's Remittances; but we are obliged to defer any notice of them until next week.

Mr. Hudson's narrative of his brief captivity amongst the Chinese in the early part of 1835, will be concluded in next week's Register.

We think the hint thrown out in the letter of our correspondent, *Juvenis*, well worthy the attention of those of the residents in Canton who are ambitious of Sinalogical fame.

We cordially agree with our cotemporary in his disapproval of the time and manner of the letter signed "No Yankey," which appeared in the *Canton Press* of Saturday last. For the sake of general harmony and goodwill we regret that it was ever written or printed; and we trust the writer will have the good sense and manliness to retract, as far as it is now possible, the offensive matter; or, if he does not think proper to do this, that he will stand forth and avow himself.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Choo, the Imperial commissioner, left Canton on the 14th inst. at noon, on his return to Peking.

The cases which he has investigated are, firstly: One in which a woman of *Tungkwan* Heen had appealed against the corrupt management and decision of the *Cheheen*, in an affair in which her son lost his life. She was advised to make the appeal by *Looying Seang*, a member of the board of punishments. The commissioner has not finished the investigation; and has taken *Looying Seang* with him back to Peking. The second case is the extortions of the *Tow Yuh*, or the chief policeman of *Pucanyu* Heen, which were noticed in the *Register* of Nov. 1st 1836. He has escaped Scot-free; scandal says that he fed the Tartar general with eight thousand dollars.

On the 15th inst. the governor and other great officers of the province performed the spring ceremonial of worship to Confucius, in the hall of learning of Kwangchow. On this occasion the ancient music was performed.

Lun, the lieutenant General of the left division, is ordered to Peking, to be employed there.

The two hong merchants, Hingtae and Goqua, have been released and allowed to return to their families; on the payment (it is said) of ten thousand taels each.

The present governor had the credit of being incorruptible in his former province; but the air of Canton has spoiled him: as it does all others.

Fire. About 12 o'clock P.M. on the 13th inst. a fire broke out in the *Shing-lan* tea shop in *San-muh-lan* street, whilst they were drying tea. It burned fiercely, and spread rapidly and far before any engines were brought up. The fire raged with little interruption for upwards of two hours, when it was checked by the efforts of the firemen and the falling ruins. Before daylight it was entirely subdued. About seventy houses, large and small, were destroyed; amongst which were an oilman's shop a cracker-seller's and a paper-shop, a tea-packing warehouse &c. The latter burned with a brilliant flame for a long time. The posts and beams of a terrace on one of the houses continued burning in complete lines of fire for nearly an hour, presenting a magnificent spectacle. *San-muh-lan* was the centre of the fire, which reached north of it to the next parallel street, and

south nearly to the river at *Shameen*. We have been informed that the Hongmerchant, *Samqua*, is a sufferer; a pastry-cook's shop belonging to him having been burnt.

CUMSINGMOON HARBOUR.

Tang, President of the Military board, and Governor General of the two Kwang Provinces, again issues orders on an affair which must be clearly understood.

The harbour of Cumsingmoon is in the district of Heangshan. Formerly the foreign ships of each nation were not allowed to anchor there. The fixed regulations on this subject are extremely strict.

Hitherto, when ships have met with bad weather, and have run into the harbour for shelter:—this has arisen from chance only; but of late years, the ships that have anchored there have greatly increased in number; hence arises a facility to the avaricious schemes of smuggling, and crowds of traitorous and depraved natives are collected; which is highly disreputable.

I, having received the emperor's commands to investigate into this matter, and moreover, the gentry and aged inhabitants of that neighbourhood;—fearful that the foreigners, belonging to the ships anchored there, will land, and cause trouble and annoyance, and hence give occasion to some serious affair,—having joined in a written petition requesting me to take the matter in hand; now, although the whole number of the ships have already left the harbour, I still apprehend that they, not clearly understanding the prohibitive orders, are gone only with the intention of returning; therefore, at the end of the twelfth moon of last year, I issued the most clear and explicit orders, and directed the chief hongmerchant to transmit them to the foreigners in order that they might respectfully obey them: this is on record. Now it appears from the records that the trade and traders of all foreign nations have long had to be grateful for the impartial regard and benevolence of the great supreme emperor, whose benevolence and affection extends alike equally to all; and I, lately, have, with the most sincere intentions, given orders and instructions, with more than the solicitude of a father embracing and leading his child.

All foreigners possess heavenly principles and goodness of heart; I suppose them to be capable of gratitude, and to be touched by a sense of favours received; and that they will, consequently, obey the laws and prohibitions of the celestial dynasty with docility, but it is difficult to make the whole race of man of one opinion; amongst the foreigners, most assuredly, are not a few whose minds are seriously impressed with respectful obedience; and I have also real fear; that some of them are ignorant and stupid, who consider (my warnings) as empty words and mere angry threats, and still continue forgetful to awaken themselves; and it is difficult to be assured that their old ideas will not again shoot forth.

I, the governor, have already communicated with the naval commander in chief, to collect the cruisers of the different stations and put them under the orders of the *Hee* and *Heen* officers of Heangshan, to be rendezvoused at the Capingmoon, and keep a strict look out there. Of these present measures I have made a clear report to the emperor: this is on record.

Further, I must think that there are not any men in the world who cannot be changed by instruction.

On this subject I have already, again and a third time, issued orders; trust me, they may be believed. If, after all, I enforce them only by severity, and by imperious orders urge the foreigners to entangle themselves in the net (of the laws); this also would not be in conformity to the principle of showing kindness to and protecting men from afar. I, therefore, again for this especial purpose, issue an explicit edict, which I order the chief hongmerchant and the others to transmit immediately to the heads of houses of the foreign merchants of every nation, and they are to forward it to the foreigners of every ship, to be respectfully obeyed. It is imperative that the former orders be implicitly obeyed.

Hereafter, when the foreign ships bound for Canton arrive—they must either enter the port, pay the duties, and trade; or anchor (for a time) off *Lintin*, and other places in the offing; but the harbour of Cumsingmoon is in the forbidden ground of the inner waters, and ships must not on any account enter and anchor there; for such acts will be direct infringements of the fixed regulations.

Thus may they avail themselves of the opportunity to long enjoy a life under the canopy of heaven, free from care and anxiety, and preserve a front unwrinkled by heart-corroding

sorrow and grief. What can I, the governor, seek for more than that my precepts should have effect, and the whole interior and exterior enjoy a state of peace and happiness?

But if, in the eager pursuit of gain, danger and calamities are forgotten, and the headlong career is begun and ended regardless of my good advice; with reference to those who dare to break the laws, and enter and anchor (in the Cumsingmoon), my office being that of governor of this province, I can only let the law take its course.

Now the cruisers are collecting like clouds, and have orders to drive away (the ships) with great severity; decidedly I am not anxious for a name for great indulgence, nor for the effects of former remissness and neglect; neither will I permit the ships to go and come just as they please.

If the said chief hongmerchant and the others presume to regard this (edict) as a mere ordinary affair, and do not, with strict truth, transmit it, their neglect and opposition will be heavy crimes.

My words are exhausted; may all of you take this into your early and serious consideration, and do not involve yourselves in a late and fruitless repentance. A special edict.—*Taoukwang*, 17th year, 2nd moon, 10th day (16th March).

His Majesty's Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

The following is a translation of the imperial edict, &c. granting permission to H. M's. Superintendents to come to and go from Canton, under license from the *hoppo*. It was received from *Howqua* on Saturday, and forwarded to *Macao* the same night.

Orders to the hongmerchant *Howqua*, and the others, for their full information.

On the 10th day of the 2d moon of the 17th year of *Taoukwang* (16th March), I, the governor, opened an official document; which stated, that on the 14th day of the 12th moon of the 16th year (19th Jany.) I had made a report to the emperor, respecting the English foreigner, *Elliot*, having been appointed to superintend the affairs of trade and of the ships crews of his nation.

On the 8th day of the 2d moon of the 17th year (14th March) a fire-express arrived from the military board, conveying a despatch from the privy council to *Tang*, the governor general of the two Kwang provinces (as follows).

On the 18th day of the 1st moon of the 17th year of *Taoukwang* (22d Feby.) the (following) imperial edict was received.

"*Tang* has reported that since the company of the English nation has been dissolved *taepans* have not arrived; and that in the 11th moon of last year the said nation had sent a public officer for the especial purpose of superintending the traders and sailors of his nation who had arrived before; &c.

As the ships of that nation are constantly arriving, it is right that there should be a superintendent to control them, by which quiet and order may be hoped for.

Now, since the said foreigner has already received official orders appointing him to the duty of superintending the merchants and sailors, although neither his title nor office are the same as those of the *taepans* of former times, still his duties of restraining and controlling are the same; I, therefore, order, in conformity to the regulations which were applied to the former *taepans* appointed to Canton, that he be permitted to come to the provincial city, and enter on his duties; I further direct the *hoppo* of Canton to give him a red permit to come up; and for the future, whether dwelling in *Macao* or Canton, he must conform himself to the old regulations; he must not be allowed to linger about at either place after the appointed times, until, by degrees, he fixes himself as a perpetual resident.

The said governor must especially impress on the said foreigner to be careful and diligent in his controlling functions, and not allow him to interfere in other matters, and cause trouble. The district magistrates and also the hong merchants should have secret orders to be always zealous and true in their guard and examination. If the said foreigner exceeds the sphere of his duty, and forgets himself, or forms connexions with traitorous natives; and scheming after private gain, opposes the laws, and such-like conduct, immediately drive him back to his country; and so cut off the springs of future evil consequences. Communicate this edict to the parties concerned. *Respect this.*"

The governor then acknowledges the receipt of the orders, and forwards them to the treasurer and judge, directing those officers to carry them into effect; and to direct the hong merchants and

district magistrates to petition for the removal of Captain Elliot, if he violates the orders; he then says he has transmitted the orders to the hoppo, who also acknowledges and repeats them. Oppose. not. A Special Edict. 2d moon, 12th day (18th March.)

BRIG FAIRY.

Advices from Manila inform us that the brig *Fairy*, has been discovered foundered in the sea of *Sanita Maria*, in 40 fms, the tops of her masts being about 2 fms under the surface of the water.

The Justice of the peace at Ylocos was engaged in investigating into the circumstances of this foul affair.

It appears that seven or eight men landed in Ylocos in September last; but that up to the date of the advices (24th and 27th February and 3rd March), the Government at Manila had not received any official information either of the appearance of a vessel off that part of the coast, or of the landing of Manila sailors, in possession of bars of gold and silver, under suspicious circumstances.

Two (if not more) of the mutineers have been apprehended in Ylayto, who have confessed their crime; and stated that the men who left in the boats on the coast of China took the larger part both of the gold and silver.

We trust the government of Manila will exert itself in bringing the mutineers to justice; and also institute enquiries as to the receivers of any part of the stolen property; for although it is not improbable that much of the specie may still be in the brig, yet it is also unlikely that the sailors should have landed, after having abandoned themselves to the ruthless commission of the crimes of mutiny, murder and robbery, without some part of their bloody harvest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Having a strong desire to obtain some slight knowledge of the Chinese language, I was well pleased to observe by an advertisement in the Register that a scholar from *Szechuen*, recommended by Mr. Gutzlaff, was willing to instruct any Foreign Gentlemen, who might have occasion for his services. I accordingly solicited an interview; but my joy was converted into grief when I found that the teacher knew as little of English as I know of Chinese. Consequently I have been obliged, for the time being, to abandon the attempt in despair.

Difficult, however, as I am aware it is to become acquainted with the Chinese language, the thing I know is not impossible; as the example of Morrison, Medhurst, Gutzlaff, and others may readily testify. Why, then, shrink from a good, a noble work I may say, because it is toilsome and laborious? This were only a proof of weakness; for in proportion as we overcome difficulties, so is our conduct meritorious. Besides, being naturally of a very obstinate temper, Mr. Editor, I do not like to be beat by any task, merely because it is a hard one.

It has struck me, Mr. Editor, that as the leisure months are now approaching, when we shall have very little to do, a class might be formed of young English and American gentlemen, who wish to try their hand at this knotty study. We all of us have an hour or two in the morning, and another hour or two in the evening to spare; and I think that this time might be worse employed than in the way I propose. The reverend _____ is as well known to the public as an excellent Chinese scholar, as he is for being a kind and warm-hearted man, ever ready to do his neighbor a friendly turn. Perhaps he will not take it amiss, should I beg him to bestow a few minutes consideration on this subject; and thus smooth the thorny way to us, by which he himself has climbed to eminence. His labor, should he succeed, will not be ill-bestowed; for it will be a sweet consolation afterwards, that our evenings were spent in declining Chinese nouns and conjugating Chinese verbs, which might otherwise have been passed in less useful if more entertaining pursuits.

To my young country men, I say—let it not be thrown in our teeth, that the period of the company's monopoly was the era of Anglo-Chinese literature; which we Free Traders, like so many Goths and Vandals, extinguished. And further, let it not be said, by the Chinese themselves, that our ideas never could get beyond a handful of dollars; and that none but a company's Taepan could master the difficulties of their language.

Canton, 18th March, 1837.

JUVENIS.

Canton, 14th March, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to Mr. Edwards's letter and Mr. Pereira's affidavit, which appeared in your papers of the 31st January and 7th February; I now beg to reply, that the statement made by Mr. Edwards, and the affidavit sworn by his clerk, are altogether false; as I and my friends, Furdoojee Hormujee and Quenejeeboy Muncherjee, heard of the arrival of the *Euphrates* on the morning of the 9th January; and we went to Mr. Edwards Tavern, and asked for our letters; when Mr. Pereira, the clerk of Mr. Edwards, pointed out a bag. On looking over all the letters, we found the whole number was for our countrymen; we then asked the clerk whether there were any letters for European Houses; he replied that he did not know any thing about European letters; we again asked

him when the packet would be forwarded to Canton; he replied tomorrow or next day, when the opportunity of their own boat offered. We then said that we were going up the same day (the 9th) in the *Bombay*, and we wished the packet to be delivered to us; the answer which we received was, that the packet would not be delivered to us, unless the postage money was paid, which we refused to pay, saying that no expense had been incurred in obtaining the letters from the ship. At last, however, when we found the clerk would not deliver the packet without receiving the postage money, we paid it, \$8; and the packet was delivered to us.

I remain, Dear Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

HEEREBOHY RUSTOMJEE.

BANK OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR.—The subject of Banking in India, being important to us; and the Glasgow E. I. Association having treated it with their usual lucid and unanswerable manner, you may insert it, if you please. I take it from the *Hurkaru*.

Yours,—A MERCHANT.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT MELBOURNE,

First Lord of His Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c.

The Memorial of the East India Association of Glasgow,

Respectfully Sheweth,—That the Chairman of this Association having been honored with a communication in reply from the Right Hon'ble the Chancellor of the Exchequer, desiring that the Directors should address to the Treasury a detailed statement of their objections to the establishment of a Bank in India. Your memorialists beg very respectfully to submit to your lordship the accompanying copy of a report which was prepared by a sub-committee of the Association specially appointed for this purpose prior to the Chairman's communication with Mr. Spring Rice.

Your memorialists beg to refer to the said report as embodying their principal objections to the proposed 'Bank of India,' they briefly resolved themselves into these viz. That the privileges sought for, particularly those of limited liability, the remittance of Indian revenue, and the issue of notes, through all the Government channels, are essentially exclusive; and in their operation, cannot fail, in your memorialist's opinion, to become a most injurious monopoly in spite of all that even the parties themselves could do to prevent it, were they so disposed. That the distance of the Directors from the thing to be directed is repugnant to every idea of efficiency; and that the system of direction in investing a few men with such power for many years, is replete with temptation to the most serious abuses.

Your memorialists beg to remark that the remittance of the surplus revenue, by means of the produce of India and China, constituted almost the whole commerce of the East India Company at the time when it was deemed necessary, for the good of the nation, to extinguish their trading functions, and yet the projectors of the proposed Bank ask for the co-operation of Government with the avowed objects on their part of suspending the necessity of the Treasury in Bengal and of taking upon themselves the remittance to England of the sums required for the home charges of the East India Company; thus grasping at the control of those very funds, the remittance of which, in the hands of the East India Company formed a most serious objection to the monopoly so happily got rid of.

Your memorialists beg distinctly to disclaim any opinion which might be considered unfavorable to the extension of a good Banking system in India, and, on the contrary, object to the proposed Bank, chiefly because they firmly believe that it will absorb all competition of the kind, and that by competition alone, can such establishment be beneficial to the public. Your memorialists beg only further to state that the principle of limited liability has hitherto been carefully excluded from English Banking, and they humbly submit to your lordship that the vast interests of India both in its internal and foreign trade, recently freed as it has been from one monopoly is no proper subject for an experiment, which your memorialists verily believe would bring it under another.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly beg that your lordship will give this important matter your early and serious consideration, and discourage the formation of the said Bank on the principles proposed, and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the East India Association of Glasgow.

Glasgow, 18th August, 1836.

The committee appointed to acquire information respecting the proposed 'Bank of India', to consider the probable effect of such an establishment, and to report to the Directors; having obtained authentic copies of the prospectus and correspondence with the India House, Board of Control, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, which they herewith present, have carefully considered the matter thus referred to them and agreed to the following resolutions viz:

Resolved, 1st. That though a greater diffusion of capital in India for Agricultural purposes is most desirable, yet there is no present want of it either for Government or Commercial purposes, as is evidenced by the facts that the Indian loans are contracted at 4 per cent. and that the French and American trade are carried on mainly by means of the capital and credit of British merchants, and your committee are opinion that any increase of capital which might be required by an extension of the trade would be readily met by individual enterprise.

Resolved, 2d. That a well regulated Bank can scarcely fail any where, particularly in India, to be a public benefit, as thereby the amount of available capital is increased, and the rate at which it is offered to the public lowered by competition, and that therefore no objection could be against the proposed establishment were it properly based and constituted.

Resolved, 3d. That the plan of the proposed Bank, as developed in its prospectus, is not satisfactory, either as to its principles or its government, for the following reasons:

1st. Because, though disclaiming exclusive privileges, it seeks for a royal charter with limited liability, which, if granted, could scarcely fall, from the magnitude of the concern, to cause it to operate as a monopoly.

2d. Because it seeks to incorporate or amalgamate with itself the Bank of Bengal having no desire to enter into competition with it, the Union Bank could not be expected to bear up against such opposition, and thus all competition would be swallowed up, though from it alone could any good be expected to accrue to the public.

3d. Because it seeks to act as the Government Treasury, and your committee are of opinion that this would endow it with a power wholly inconsistent with that competition which is so indispensable to freedom of trade.

4th. Because it seeks to remit the surplus revenue of India, and your committee are of opinion that this would only be to transfer to a worse administration, that undue influence over the trade which has been so loudly complained of in the mode of remitting adopted by the East India Company.

5th. Because the Bank aims at the issue of its notes, through all the Government channels in India, which would extend its dangerous power over the circulation of the country.

6th. Because the bulk of the proprietary, and the chief management are to be in England while the proposed field of operation is in India, which is about as preposterous as to think of placing the Bank of England under a proprietary and Board of Directors in Calcutta; and further, because the direction in India is to be subject to the approval and under the control of that in London; which are, both, in the opinion of your committee, open to very serious objections, chiefly in as much as the distance must prevent that intimate knowledge of existing circumstances which ought to regulate extensive financial operations; and the nature of these operations, unknown as they must be to the mercantile community generally will often materially affect their calculations and give undue advantage to those members of the commercial body who are in the Direction; while, by the absolute control of the London over the India Direction, little hope can be entertained of spirited resistance by the latter to any erroneous measures of the former.

7th. Because, besides other defects in the plan for the direction the part of it which concentrates the whole power in a very limited number of individuals for so many years has a manifest tendency to give rise to abuses and to a general vicious administration of the affairs of the Bank.

Resolved, 4th. That it be recommended to the Directors of this Association that they decidedly oppose the granting of a charter with limited liability to the proposed 'Bank of India', as a measure calculated to bring the trade anew under that same system of monopoly from which it has just been freed.

Resolved, 5th. That it does not remove the objections of this committee to say that its privileges are not exclusive, and that other parties also may obtain the advantage of limited liability, as several Banks in the same place do in Scotland, for the committee believes that the circumstances of the two countries are so widely different that the parallel cannot hold, and that the effect in India of so large a capital and such vast influence, supported by such a privilege, would be to absorb all existing competition and to prevent in future the forming of any other Bank, while its effect in England would probably be to benefit London to the detriment of the outports.

[Signed]

ROBERT JAMESON, Chairman.

Glasgow, 25th July, 1836.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Singapore, 3rd February, 1837.

The following extract, of a letter from Captain Michael Quin of H. M. S. *Raleigh*, to the address of the Acting Governor of Prince of Wales Island Singapore and Malacca, is published for general information:—

At 1. 30. P. M. when standing to the N. W. from *Pulo Roupat*, had no bottom at 20 fathoms but the next cast of the hand lead, had 5 fathoms; put the helm up, and stood to N. E. yet shoaled to 4½ fathoms, let go the stream anchor, and lowered the Roath to sound: the least water we had on the bank was 3½ fathoms in Latitude 2° 16' N. Longitude 101° 54' E. *Cape Rachado*, N. W. *Mount Ophir Peak* E. N. E. North end of *Pulo Roupat* West and the south end S. W. ¾ W. — at 2. 30 weighed, and stood to the S. E. deepening our water suddenly to 11, 14, 16, 20, fathoms, hauled over to the N. E.

The shoal appears to be about 1½ miles in length, S. E. and N. N. W. which probably is the Shoal Bank, marked doubtful, with 3 fathoms on it, about 20 miles to the S. E. In passing this Shoal, *Cape Rachado* should not be brought to the Northward, of N. b. W. ¼ W. until the *Water Islands* can be seen.

[Signed]

MICHL. QUIN, — Commander.

[True Copy]

S. G. BONHAM, — Acting Governor.

(Singapore Chronicle, February 11th.)

In our number of 2nd instant we mentioned that the French bark *Polonais*, Captain Martens, had put back to this port, having carried away her rudder by striking on a shoal near the Island of *Balabac*. We have since been favored with the Lat. and Long. of the shoal which Captain Martens has named the *Polonais Shoal*—taken from on board the *Polonais*, when at anchor close to it refitting, and which we publish for general information, viz.—Lat 7° 59' N.—Long. 116° 47' E. The Peak of *Balabac*, E. 3° S.—The Reefs surrounding the Island of *Balabac* just visible from the poop, distant from 6 to 7 miles.—(Singapore F.P., Feb. 16.)

The fate of the Bombay ship *John Bannerman*, Captain Wilson, for whose safety fears have for some time past been entertained, is at last put beyond a doubt. Yesterday the second and third Officers, and forty-three lascars, belonging to that unfortunate vessel, arrived here by the Cochinchinese ship *Lim-fong*, from *Quin-Hone*, bringing accounts we are sorry to state, of the loss of the *Bannerman* on the night of the 18th Dec. on the *North Shoal* of the *Paracels* in the China Sea. The whole of the crew, with the exception of the Chief Officer and four lascars, reached *Quin-Hone* in safety in the boats, where they were nearly five weeks, and Capt. Wilson, the fourth Officer and the remainder of the crew are hourly expected here in another Cochinchinese vessel.

We learn with pleasure that during the whole of their stay at *Quin-Hone* they experienced the kindest treatment from the Cochinchinese. Fuller particulars connected with the loss of the vessel will no doubt transpire after the arrival of Capt. Wilson himself.—[*Ibid.*]

SCOTTS GAZETTE.—The proprietor of this paper has requested us to return his grateful thanks to his friends and subscribers for the support they have given to this *Gazette*, and to state to them, that, in consequence of the subscription return being inadequate to the expenses of a daily paper, he will be under the necessity of closing the publication of *Scott's Gazette* with the present month. He wishes us also to state, that he commenced the paper, to support conservative principles, but finding his party small, and all his efforts, after ten months' care and anxiety, exerted in vain, he is compelled to renounce the undertaking: for having to provide for a large family, he cannot deem himself justifiable to encounter heavy loss, with inadequate means, merely for the purpose of advocating principles, opposed to public opinion.—*Scott's Gazette* October 27.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE,

Number I.

[At the present moment, when public attention is so strongly turned to the subject of the Newspaper Press, owing to the contemplated changes in the fiscal arrangements which now apply to it, a series of papers exhibiting a brief sketch of the Rise and Progress of ephemeral political publications, may not be uninteresting to the public. Such a series we are enabled to supply, in the Substance of two Lectures delivered before the members of the Salisbury Mechanics' Institute, at the beginning of the present year, by Mr. J. HEARN, Editor of the *Salisbury and Wiltshire Herald*, who has furnished to this Magazine the notes of his Lectures.]

It may be objected, by some, to the title which heads this article, that we take much too high ground when we speak of Newspaper Literature; and it may be urged that the dully or weekly sheet of print, in which we are accustomed to look merely for a narration of passing events, has no just claim to a place in the literature of the age. A little consideration of the subject will, perhaps, lead us to a different conclusion. It is true, the claims that have been sometimes advanced for, we can hardly believe by, the Newspaper Editor, that he must be at once a philosopher and a wit, a logician and a lawyer, a musician and a physician, and we know not what besides, are sufficiently ridiculous; but, while it is as unnecessary for him to possess such endless versatility as some persons have imagined, as it would be miraculous to find an individual so endowed, we may venture to assert, that the labours of the newspaper conductor are far from unprofitable or unimportant to the community, when, by a judicious application to his task of a moderate share of ability, united with a habit of observation, he performs a part, as the historian of a day, which, however inferior, is scarcely less useful or necessary, in the present advanced state of society, than the labours of the historian of an age. We would not be understood to aver, that the mere act of collecting or registering ordinary events is a sufficient foundation for such pretensions; but we submit, that by so disposing the occurrences which come under his notice, as to cause them to illustrate or explain each other, by setting prominently before his readers whatever may bear upon their peculiar interests, and by pointing out how similar causes, on other occasions, have produced effects which would be of importance to them, the news-writer may, in the exercise of his vocation, act the part of an useful member in the society wherein he moves.

If, then, we are permitted to assume that the newspaper editor may so place the every-day incidents of life before the public, as to afford, in some instances, a guide to detect causes and their effects, which might otherwise have escaped observation, we have little doubt but the candour and generosity of our readers will allow us to assign to the newspaper a place in the ranks of our national literature. And let us examine for a moment the importance which the public give to a newspaper in this country, by the part they act towards it: while it is considered indispensable at the breakfast table of the peer, the humblest labourer (particularly in these days of almost universal education) must beg, borrow, or hire a sight of it's comprehensive pages. The man of business, who vows he has not a moment to spare, or the idler, who inquires how he may readiest destroy the passing hour, alike yield to the temptation of a newspaper, if it appear within their reach.

With such irresistible claims to a passing notice, it is curious to remark, how unfrequently we take the trouble to preserve a file of newspapers; yet, when they are so preserved, there are few works in which we can find a more liberal source of amusement and instruction. When, after the lapse of a few years, we turn to these brief mementos of by-gone days, what a lesson is conveyed in every page! We may there behold the successive evidences of honourable industry rewarded; therein we may of a trace the progress of our immediate predecessors in the arduous struggles of life; therein, also, may we contemplate the varied dispensations of Providence towards those whom we have known, either personally or by report; and while reading even the simple records of the births, marriages, and deaths of those who have gone before us, we are forcibly reminded of the vanity of all earthly things. In a word, the newspaper, in it's humblest form is a great no. 1 list.

Our object in these papers is to give a slight sketch of the history of newspapers, from the earliest known period of their existence to the present time; to afford some statistical information respecting the metropolitan and provincial journals of this country; and, in conclusion, to offer a few remarks upon the question of an unstamped newspaper-press, avoiding, as far as possible, the political bearings of that question; but illustrating it by recording some of the doings of "Brother Jonathan," as exhibited at the present day, in the uncontrolled newspaper-press of the United States of America.

(To be continued.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH 1837.

NO. 13. } PRICE }
50 CENTS }

FOR LONDON.

THE LORD LOWTHER, Captain Vincent, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 23th Feby. 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship COMMERCE, Captain Fleming, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, has room for a few Tons on freight. Apply to Canton 22d. February 1837. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE EMMA EUGENIA, Ca. t. D. Buchan, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to **WETMORE & CO.**
N. B. The Silk Privilege of the above Vessel for sale.
Canton, March 20, 1837.

NOTICE. The interest of **SAMUEL RUSSELL** and **AUGUSTINE HEARD** in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.
Canton, 2nd January, 1837. **RUSSELL & Co.**

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with **ROBT. WISE** and **Co.** Liverpool; **ROBT. WISE, FARRBRIDGE** and **Co.** London, and the Firms of **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.** at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope.
Canton 1st January, 1837. **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**

NOTICE **SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR**, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment.
Canton, February 1st, 1837. **WETMORE & Co.**

NOTICE. The interest of **WILLIAM H. MOISS** in the business of our House, commences with this date **OLYPHANT & CO.**
Canton, March 1st, 1837.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A S pessoas que pretendem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina saõ preven das data darem p-revia noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possaõ ser devidamente examinados antes os comegarem a receber carga. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** General Agents.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** General Agents.

FOR SALE. An Eight Day Box Chronometer by **Harris No. 709**. Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 3 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of **GEORGE POLLEXFEN, JOHN MILNE, JOHN MALONE MACDONALD.**
Bombay, 14th October, 1836. **POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co.**

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Latest London date 20th October | Latest Singapore date 19th February |
| Latest Liverpool date 31st October | Latest Sourabaya date 2d February |
| Latest New York date 11th October | Latest Batavia date 28th February |
| Latest Calcutta date 31st January | Latest Manila date 19th March |
| Latest Bombay date 19th January | Latest Austral-Asian date 26th Dec. |

ARRIVED.—**CONSTANTE**, [Sp.] —, from Manila. **GOVERNOR FINDLAY, PARRY, and JOHN FLEMING**, Black, from Bombay. **ASIA**, [Am.] Cole, from Sourabaya. **HENRY CLAY**, [Am.] Gilman from Manila.

SAILED.—**GAILLARDON**, Bowman, and **RED ROVER**, Wright, for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Red Rover*. Doctor Mahaffy.

The *Governor Findlay*, passed the *Cornwallis* bound for this place, in the Caramatta passage. The *Ternate* had also sailed for China, and the *Eleon* or *Lady Grant* were to follow soon after.

We perceive that the *Moffatt Bolton*, had arrived in Bombay from Sydney, and also the *Sealeby Castle* from London.
Arrived in Bombay.—*Helen*, *Charles Forbes*, *Allatvie*, & *Fort Wm.*

The *Lord Lowther*, *Amelia Thompson*, *Emma Eugenia*, and *Asia*, are loading for London. The *Ann Pybus*, goes to Calcutta tomorrow. The *Ruby Warden* for Calcutta. The *Bengal Merchant*, *Campbell*, for Bristol and the *Alice Wright* for Sydney are to be despatched on Wednesday.

Our cotemporary of the *Canton Press*, having brought forward ten arguments (his own words) against the coming of H. M. Superintendents to Canton,—he has thus started a question of much interest to the foreign commercial community.

It will, we presume, be granted that the major part of those interests are invested in and represented by the subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

We adopt and defend the principles and sentiments avowed nearly a century ago by a chief of the British Factory, Mr. Puget;—which were:—on some mooted question of appeal on the anniversary of the birthday of an empress mother, not to make the favours asked a private or national question, but to endeavour to have them extended to the traders of all foreign nations.

This feeling was cherished and avowed in the days of a strict and powerful monopoly; and before, either from conviction or fear, public men abandoned the hope of leading, and fell in with and followed the public voice.

Now that the public opinion of the British residents in Canton, has been emphatically expressed, (see the petition signed by ninetyfour British subjects, published in the last number of the Register of 1834): that the occurrences of the last two years may have weakened their hopes in the protection of their home-government;—and struck them from their proved position and power of demolishing the forts and dictating to the Governor of the two kwang provinces is an argument any thing but respectable or hopeful for our future commercial career in this country.

But we do not admit the truth of any one of the ten arguments brought forward by our cotemporary; and it will be an easy task for us to meet them when the time calls: that is, when any one of the ten effects follow the ten causes.

For the time, we consider it a matter of much importance that the British flag should again be seen flying in Canton; to which, as far as we can understand the language either of the governor or of the emperor, neither of these powerful and able men have any objection.

And we think, with a conviction impressed by past events, that *neither of them* can hope to tarnish it.

Our present position as a commercial nation is altogether so false here; felt to be equally so both by the local officers and our leading merchants, that private and national honor, peace, good-will, and future understanding, demand that the trade should be based on a connection of the two governments.

The letter of a 'British Merchant' is the second which we have received during the last week on nearly the same subject; namely: a severe vituperation, not only of the office but of the characters of H. M. Superintendents.

We refused insertion to the first letter, because, whilst it made no defined ground of probable ill consequences to the British trade to China, it wandered too widely into the fields of imagination; the writer having been seduced into those pleasurable paths by his too flowery fancy.

But as the letter of a 'British Merchant' conveys the information that the government of Macao is disposed to assist H. M. Superintendents in the execution of their office, we conceive it is our duty to insert the letter, and thus give an important and necessary piece of information;

proving from so respectable an authority that the courts of Lisbon and London still preserve their ancient grounds of mutual good will and understanding.

But why should a 'British Merchant' conceive that a British officer, holding a distinguished rank in the British Navy—that glorious service, the exertions of which the commerce of Great Britain has ever been the first to acknowledge and reward by honorary distinctions, can ever so far be lost to a sense of public duty and professional character, as to improperly use the powers invested in him by Act of Parliament? And should a misconception of the very peculiar and difficult duties of the Superintendship of the *Trade of British Subjects to China*, arise on any question affecting the pecuniary interests or personal liberty of a British subject, the blame of such misconception would be more justly chargeable on H. M.'s ministers, and, through them, on the legislature—on the king, lords, and commons in parliament assembled, whose acts have conferred an unconstitutional power (the expression involves a palpable contradiction, for unconstitutional power cannot be conferred by the constitution), than on the agent who, when a charitable allowance is made for human infirmity, may have been misled by his instructions.

Our commercial connexion with China,—combining, if possible, the profits of the trade with our national honour, has ever been a difficult and entangled question.

But if the government of China acknowledges the office and powers of H. M.'s Superintendents, we do not know of any 'liberty of the subject' that can be constitutionally opposed to their acts as authorised by an Act of Parliament and allowed by the imperial government.

We are not now forgetful that an exertion of power on the part of the Superintendents in conjunction with the local government, or with *Houqua*, may put an end to the liberty of the Press in Canton; but we are fearless on that subject; neither the one nor the other will ever dare the consequences; for all honorable men now acknowledge their best protection to be in an uncontrolled Press.

The expression of public opinion in the columns of the *Canton Press* and *Canton Register* will not be without its due effect; and when H. M.'s Superintendents arrive in Canton, and unfurl the British flag, we must hope that it will be the proud and powerful token of protection to the Foreign Trade of Canton.

The *Calcutta Courier* of the 26th of November accuses the *Canton Register* of constant malevolence towards the East India Company.

Such an accusation is ridiculous;—for who and what are the *Company*?

Is it supposed that the Editor of the *Canton Register* has so large a heart for love or hatred as to embrace in its affections all the *Stock-holders*, Male and Female?

We do not make any pretence to such general powers; nor is either our love or hatred so diffusive as to embrace even the court of proprietors; the court of directors and the board of control then, must be the objects of our regard, either of love or hatred: our idols, to which we do not sacrifice either in fear or devotion.

We have always spoken only as a public journalist; a character which should be free from accusations, unless they are indisputable;—but the question of the *Company's* *Revenues* has always been one of divided opinions; why, then, if we have taken the public side, should our motives be stigmatised as having had their source in malevolence?

That we have not any respect for, nor do we scarcely comprehend the use of the twentyfour directors and the board of control (is it easy to reconcile the control with the last act of parliament?) is a question which we can, when we feel the occasion deserves the effort, we think, answer. As to the *Bill System*, we have already, more than once, answered it.

And whether some of the oldest and most valuable and respectable servants of the *Company* have been justly

treated by either of those bodies is yet a doubted question.

That the Free Trade to China has not a single ground of gratitude to the *Company*: to that body of Merchants who held the trade to the eastward of the cape for so long a period, assuming a dictation—founded on an act of a packed house of commons—over half the globe—shutting out their fellow-citizens in all their relations, whether as traders, travellers, or philosophers,—nay, even the church of England itself, whilst they encouraged the abominations of Hindoo worship,—how far they deserve the goodwill of their fellow-countrymen, and of their fellow-subjects, let their acts and career, detailed by their own historian, Mr. Mill, be the reply.

But we do not make any charge against consecutive courts; it is the system only that we impugn; and we dare make the declaration that the *Company's* charter has been the bondage-deed of India.

The following letters have been sent to us by the Secretary to H. M.'s Superintendents; and recommended to our attention as detailing a piece of service deserving of the public voice of approbation.

British seamen are so accustomed to acts of benevolent and skilful daring that our humble praise is not required to recommend them to the public notice.

But, unfortunately for both parties, the Chinese and the rest of mankind form two distinct publics; and access to the former, albeit we have the power of the Press at work in various ways in Canton, is not an easy matter.

H. I. M. *Taoukuang*, would, were he properly informed, doubtless make a due acknowledgment of the service performed by the *Bussorah Merchants*; although we doubt whether the Tartar emperor could well understand the danger of his black-haired children, or the peril of the rescue.

Perhaps the learned and industrious conductors of the *Chinese Magazine* may deem the letters of Captain Moncrief and Nashhada Tanchuen worthy of insertion in the pages of their useful miscellany.

Extract from the Ship Bussorah Merchants Log Book.

January 12th 1837.—Lat. 11°. 15'. N. Long. 109°. 49'. At 9 A. M. observed something to the Westward resembling a wreck, shortened sail, and hauled towards it and found it to be a Junk without masts or rudder and otherwise in a most helpless state, with people on her deck beckoning and making signs and lamentations for assistance; although blowing very hard with much sea on, the starboard quarter boat was lowered and a small line taken to her as a messenger, by which we sent them our small hawser, and they made it fast to their windlass, but in the act of wearing ship to get our boat up (being on the starboard tack) dragged the windlass out of her, which knocked one man overboard, who was picked up by our boat and brought to the ship; it was then resolved that the people should be taken from the wreck at all hazards; but before the boat was dispatched for this purpose, strict orders were given to her crew not to approach the wreck too near, for two reasons: firstly she might be stove, and secondly, the people in the Junk evinced such a degree of eagerness to get from her that they might have crowded the boat to excess, and endangered the lives of the whole; consequently signs were made to them to get a piece of wood fast to a line and put themselves on it singly, the boat then picked them up, brought them as close as was prudent to the ship, and they were hauled on board by lines made fast round their middle. We succeeded by this method in saving, in 3 trips, 18 men out of 19 which formed her crew, and that man was drowned by his prematurely jumping overboard immediately after the hawser parted; we supposed he was under the impression that we were about to desert them; from their anxiety for drink, when they first came on board, we suppose they must have been a considerable time without fresh water.

[Signed] L. W. MONCRIEF, *Commander.*
" G. SAXON, *Chief Mate.*
" JAMES ALLEN, *2d.*
" P. DUNCAN, *Surgeon.*

(True copy EDWARD ELMSLEE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*)

Pulo Aor 16th January, 1837.—The Honble the Resident &c. &c. &c.
Singapore.

Sir,—The above unfortunate men were landed at Pulo Aor on the morning of the 16th Instant with the exception of the poor fellow who was knocked overboard by our hawser; he died soon after we anchored here last night.

The Rajah of this place has promised to provide the remaining Se-

venteen men with sustenance and a passage to Singapore upon the payment of \$5 [five Dollars] per head, which I trust you will be pleased to pay.

I have &c.
[Signed] L. W. MONCRIEF,
Commander Ship Bussorah Merchant.

(True copy EDWARD ELMSLIE,—Secretary and Treasurer.)

Statement of Tan Chuen-Nashhada of a Chinese Junk picked up in the Chinese Sea by the ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT.

Tan Chuen states as follows—I was the Nashhada and Owner of a Junk belonging to the Island of Pay-ho (in the Straits of Formosa) sailed from Pay-ho for the Island of Ty-wan on the 18th day of the 10th moon (26th November 1836) and sailed from the latter place to return to Pay-ho on the 8th day of the 11th moon (15th December 1836) I had on board a cargo of rice belonging to the Chinese government, six soldiers, four Government men, and four Passengers—The crew of my Junk including myself were 10 in number making altogether twenty four persons.—A few hours after we left Ty-wan a heavy gale came on and carried away the masts and sails of the Junk and all her upper works. The Gale continued for three days, and we were drifting about all that time; when the gale had ceased we found ourselves in the wide sea out of sight of land. On the morning of the 6th day of the 12th moon (12th January 1837), an English ship hove in sight, and 17 of us were taken on board of her, having been then 28 days at sea and latterly without any water, during which time six of the people died, one fell overboard in endeavouring to get on board the ship—On the 10th day of the same moon (16th January 1837) we were all landed at Tan-Teth (Pulo Aor) and were delivered over by the Captain of the English ship to the chief of that Island. On the 14th day of the same moon (20th January) the chief of Tan-teth sent us to this settlement, where we arrived yesterday.

[Signed] TAN-CHUEN.

Singapore, January 24th, 1837.

(True copy EDWARD ELMSLIE,—Secretary and Treasurer.)

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

His Majesty's Superintendents at Macao, it is understood, claim the right of deporting, without trial, the person of any British subject.

This power has hitherto been kept in abeyance by the want of physical force on the part of the Superintendents; the late governor of Macao having distinctly stated that so long as a British subject lived quietly in Macao, and obeyed the laws of Macao, his person was under the protection of that government.

Since the arrival of His Excellency the present governor a British subject asked the question:—"If H. E. would yield the person of a British subject to the demand of H. M's Superintendents, though unconvicted of crime?"

The answer of the new governor is so general and indefinite in its terms as to be an evasion of the question; and the Macao government thus gives the physical force necessary for deportation to the British Superintendents.

It is no slight matter to be torn from your business, and sent home 14,000 miles, a prisoner in a ship for four months, at the caprice of a single individual; the whole means of H. M's Superintendents not being able to meet one hundredth part of the money loss such deportation would cause.

It is suggested then, as a matter of prudence, to those British subjects, not perfectly agreeable to H. M's Superintendents, to give up their Macao houses, and restrict their peregrinations for health to a good Lintin ship, who have not quite come to the conclusion to give up the person of an untied merchant on the mere demand of a Superintendent.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

March, 25th 1837.

We greatly regret the misunderstanding that has occurred with the Post-Office at Macao.

It was our duty to bring the affair before the public; but now, since each party has told his own story, we cannot admit the insertion of any more letters on the subject,

Macao, 23rd March, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Canton,

SIR,—Reading in the Register of the 21st instant a letter signed Heerjeebhoy Rustonjee, wherein he says, the affidavit of Mr. Pereira, and the statement of Mr. Edwards are false altogether, it was imperative on that person to have forwarded proof to the contrary; but up to the present time he has not done so, and in all probability for reasons best known to himself.

It is not his writing a letter to you or to the Chamber of Commerce (Heerjeebhoy having forwarded a copy of his letter to the Chamber,) that can annul so solemn a document as an affidavit.

Heerjeebhoy Rustonjee, in his letter to the Chamber of Commerce, says he can bring proof of my detaining letters for the Patwees after arrival at Canton. I defy him or any other person to bring an instance from the time I have had the management of the letters, and to tell him in his own *Gentlemanly* language it is false altogether.

But I can bring many instances forward, where, after the delivery of letters, the postage was refused, on the plea of their being *Servants* letters as also of the time and trouble it takes to recover the postage months after it is due.

The matter having been before the Chamber of Commerce for some time it is for that body to investigate the matter, and I shall decline answering any more letters.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

EXTRACTS.

A BRIEF CAPTIVITY AMONGST THE CHINESE.

[Concluded from No. 11 Page 48.]

"Went down next morning to the beach at seven o'clock, and finding nothing in sight returned home (for so we now began to call it), and ate our breakfast; after which a number of persons came to see us as usual, many of whom were remarkably athletic in appearance, and desirous of trying their strength with ours. They put forward one particularly strong-looking man, standing about five feet nine inches, as a match for either the English pilot or myself; but upon trial with him and others, we found that their muscular powers were much inferior, the pilot who was rather a stout man, and about five feet seven inches in height, always throwing every one who attempted to withstand him. Went to the top of another hill, and found the place were in had the appearance of an island; there there being a deep, though narrow, bay running inland as far as the eye could reach. When we got back we found our host dressed for going out. He made motions for me to go with him. I did so, and we walked about three miles, when we came to a large village; and after passing through two narrow streets, crowded with shops, we went into one shied with China ware, teas, and different things, and fitted up very much in the style of a large chandler's shop in England, there being a counter, with drawers and shelves, for placing the articles for sale upon. Here they brought out a tin canister, containing about twenty pounds of good white lead, the use of which I think they had some knowledge of. I likewise saw, to my surprise, a patent water-closet, such as are used in ships, complete, with the exception of the leaden pipe, which had been cut off; they seemed entirely ignorant of the use of it. I had hardly been in the shop ten minutes, when it was so crowded with people that they were obliged to remove me to an upper room; where only the more respectable were admitted to see me by paying so much a head. They were very anxious to see me write, which I did. Sometimes they made me walk across the room, and were continually annoying me by feeling my flesh, taking hold of my trousers and flannel waistcoat. Amongst the first who were admitted was a young man very well dressed, and upon my making him understand that I had been robbed of my clothes, he appeared to take greater notice of it than any one else, and held some conversation with the people who were exhibiting me. This individual, as I afterwards understood, was the son of the mandarin. Our exhibition lasted about two hours; we then attempted to go down stairs, but found it almost impossible, for the shop and all the surrounding places were thronged with people.

"We got through the town of Maimoo, for so I learned they called it, with very great difficulty, on account of the number of persons that surrounded us, and it was almost sun set before we reached the house. A conversation ensued, by which I learned where we were, and told him our situation. We then went to supper, and afterwards laid down to sleep; they at first locked us up at night, but now left it off."

After remaining here ten or twelve days, during one or two of which he was exhibited as before, until the curiosity of the people began to be satiated, an order arrived that the officer and men should be forwarded to Canton. His boat-cloak, which had been stolen, was restored to him. His host, though he shared in the profits of the exhibition, continued very kind, and invited him, during his stay, to a feast which was given by the old man in honour of his son's wedding. It was a dull-some affair, no females being visible, and the men amusing themselves with firing crackers, and burning pieces of gilt paper. The officer and crew left Maimoo (which is a fishing station, but apparently populous,) on the 4th of February. The account proceeds:—

"At seven P. M. we all in company with our host, the old interpreter, and two soldiers who had charge of us, embarked on board a small boat. We found we were proceeding, by an order from government, to a large city called Yong Cong. At midnight we came to an anchor in a very narrow river, and remained in the boat till morning.

"We left the boat at six A. M. and went on shore, the people flocking round us so thick that we could scarcely make our way through them. Our host provided sedan-chairs for himself, the interpreter, and me. They bore some resemblance to the English ones in shape and size, but made of bamboo; and the poles, which were fastened to the upper part, made, by cross-bar, to incline sufficiently close to each other that the ends might rest on the shoulders of the two bearers. In this manner we proceeded over a very flat part of the country, which was cultivated to such an extent, that the roads were not left wider than a narrow footpath. After passing through several villages for about sixteen miles (the lascar and pilots walking), we were obliged to leave the chairs, and get into a small flatbottomed boat, which brought us in an hour to a fine river, on the banks of which the large-walled and ancient-looking city of Yong Cong was situated. We went inside of it, and were all taken into a large outer court, adjoining the mandarin's house, where we were kept waiting for about two hours, the people crowding round, and climbing on each other's shoulders to see us. We were then taken into an inner court, where none of the people outside were permitted to enter. Here the mandarin was seated at a table, with a desk before him and surrounded by a number of attendants. On entering, I took off my hat; but one of the attendants brought us in gave me a smart blow for not going down on the ground as they did, upon which the mandarin said something to him, and I was not compelled to do it. After hearing our story, through the means of a Peking interpreter, he particularly questioned us as to whether we came on shore with arms, and upon finding what we had not, he promised to send us on to Canton. We thanked him, and went out, follow-

ing a man that led us to a house where we were to wait for further orders. Here we had some rice and sweet potatoes given to us, and then retired to rest. Our bed was straw.

"Along with the old interpreter, the two pilots, and one lascar, I went, at six o'clock, to see the Chinese soldiers exercise. There were about 150 or 200 of them, armed with a light sort of matchlock, the match itself being twisted round the butt-end of the piece, which I should think could not possibly stand more than three or four rounds without going to pieces. The officers were mounted on small ponies; the men's dresses were all alike, though they did not differ at all from those which are worn by the people in general, being loose trousers and frockers, made of blue nankeen, with a cloth cap, fitting close to the head, and turning up all round. We were too late to see the exercise, which was just finished as we arrived; and the troops crowded round us, and began to haul us and our clothes about, apparently through mere curiosity; but their officers called them off, when they dispersed. The rabble then began to pull us about, so that we were forced to take to our heels and run up to the top of a neighbouring hill, where we kept them off by pelting them with stones; at last they came up behind us, and we were forced to run down to the town, the gates of which they were not allowed to enter, they being only inhabitants of the suburbs. We then returned to the house, the master of which asked me to write him something, and gave me a large sheet of paper. I wrote him the English alphabet, in large letters, to which I attached the date of our being there, together with my name, and that of the ship I belonged to; and he put it into a gilt frame, and hung it up in his best room.

"The city, I should think, from the view I had of it from the hill, was nearly three miles in circumference. The houses were built in much the same style as those we had seen at Maimce. The walls, which were about twenty five feet high, were in a very ruinous condition; there were four gates to them, and a cannon at each, about the size of a 24-pounder, but not mounted.

"At seven P. M. we embarked in a boat under a new guard of six soldiers, and continued on our way all night. At eight in the morning quitted the boat, and proceeded on foot through very narrow and bad roads, sometimes over barren mountains, sometimes through cultivated fields. Over the narrow plains huge rocks were, to be seen in all directions, under the towering and terrific-looking fragments of which we were often obliged to pass. In the vicinity of these, we stopped at an old and magnificent-looking temple, into which our conductors went to pray, and after they had done permitted us to enter. It was beautifully paved, with a light-coloured stone, and part of a black rock close to the building was ingeniously inclosed for an altar, and contributed greatly to the ornament of the place. This day we travelled about thirty miles on foot, with nothing to eat but what sweet potatoes we could pilfer out of the fields in our way, and escaped with a knife that one of the pilots had kept." Mr. Hudson states that a dollar a day was allowed by each mandarin at the different stations for the maintenance of the party; but whether this was insufficient, or there was roguery on the part of the conductors, or good, does not appear.

The details of the journey to Canton after this are very similar to what has been given, the party proceeding partly by land partly by water. The writer remarks,—"The houses in all the cities and villages through which we had passed were built of stones and bricks, and tiled, and were on the whole very good. The household utensils, as well as the implements of agriculture, were very similar to the English; the plough was smaller, one man could carry it. All this time we had not seen anything in the shape of wheeled carriages, with the exception of three or four barrows and two carts, drawn by buffaloes, and the wheels of these were made of solid pieces of wood about three feet in diameter, four or five inches in thickness, and narrowing towards the edges to not more than two, so that they cut into the roads to a considerable depth." On arriving at Canton they were released, on payment of the usual gratuity or exaction, which in the present case might have been charged as for "service performed."—(The Penny Magazine, August 1836.)

SHOALS IN THE CHINA SEA.

The China Sea is full of shoals, and navigators should lose no time in laying down the following on their charts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NAUTICAL MAGAZINE.

Liverpool, 8th September 1836.

Sir,—I beg to give you the following information, which I received when lying at Whampoa in December last, from Captain French, of the "Sabina" of New York.

"Making the Palawan Passage, I fell in with the Royal Captain Shoal, and, passing very close to it, I was induced to stand still further on, on the starboard tack, wind generally N.E., in hopes that I might fall in with some of the "Pennsylvanians," laid down as, "position uncertain" in Horsburgh's Charts, should there be such places. At 10.30 A.M. we saw from the masthead very high breakers, so that I stood on laying up N. N.W. to N. by W. W., and a little before noon hove to the wind close to the southward of them, and now could see the rocks and the sea breaking tremendously and very high; I got the latitude, which made us in 9° 39' N., the rocks bearing North two miles, which makes their lat. 9° 41' N.; and by two very good chronometers, which Captain French had navigated the China sea with on former voyages, he made their longitude 116° 40' E.; he then made sail on the larboard tack, and stood S. E. by E. J. E. and made the Bomby Shoal, and his chronometers perfectly agreed with the place assigned to it in Horsburgh's Chart so that I think there can be little doubt that this is one of the "Pennsylvanians Shoals," positions of which is laid down "uncertain."

There is also a shoal passed over by the "Fairie Queen" of Liverpool Captain Holmes, in lat. 10° 32' N. long. 117° 50' E. soundings got from 9 to 25 feet, ship going 5 knots per hour, and was 45 minutes passing over it; coral rocks seen plainly under the ship's bottom. I do not know whether Captain H. has made this public, as he has sailed before my arrival, but as, at the time he gave me the information, we were at Whampoa together, I think there is little doubt that there are a great many dangers undiscovered in those seas; and from the numerous vessels now navigating it, you may expect to hear every day of something new.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. SWAINSON, Lieut. R. N.

Commanding barque Enmore of Liverpool.

Captain Swainson has rendered a service to navigators in thus giving the accurate position of one of the numerous "Pennsylvanians" in the China Sea; and it would be equally desirable if the other places where they are laid down as doubtful were looked at on any favourable opportunity, that the term "uncertain" may be removed.—Ed.

(Nautical Magazine, October 1836.)

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 11, Page 50.]

THE USE OF THEIR BANQUETS.

They were carried into a hall that was very curiously wrought, wherein were many torches and wax candles light, and in the midst thereof was set for every one of the guests a table by himself, as is the use and fashion of that country; every table had his covering of damask and satin very well made, the tables were gallantly painted, without any table cloths, neither do they use any, for they have no need of them, for that they do eat all their viands with two little sticks made of gold and silver, and of a marvellous odoriferous wood, and of the length of little forks, as they do use in Italy, with the which they do feed themselves so cleanly, that although their viands be never so small, yet they do let nothing fall, neither foul their hands nor faces; they were set down at these tables in very good order, and in gallant chairs, in such sort that although they were every one at his table by himself, yet they might see and talk one with another; they were served with divers sorts of cakes, and very well dressed, both of flesh and fish, as gammons of bacon, capons, geese, whole hens, and pieces of beef, and at the last many little biscuits full of sweetmeats made of sugar, and marzipans all wrought very curiously. The gave them wine of an indifferent colour and taste, made of the palm tree (whereof there is no other used in all that country), our Spaniards did use it, as that which was made of grapes. All the time that the supper indured, there was in the hall great store of music of divers instruments, whereon they played with great concert, some one time and some another. Their instruments which they commonly do use are hautboys, cornets, trumpets, lutes, such as be used in Spain, although in the fashion there is some difference. There was at this banquet (which indured a great while) the captain that was ordained for their guard, and the captain *Omoncon* and *Sinsay*. When supper was done, they were carried into to very fair chambers, whereas were fair beds, where they slept and eased themselves.

The next day following in the morning, was brought unto them their ordinary victuals, and that in abundance, as well of flesh as of fish, fruits and wine, to be dressed unto their own content, and according unto their manner; they would take nothing for the same, for so they were commanded by the *Insuanto*. This was brought unto them every day so long as they were there, and in the way when as they went unto *Chincheu*. The same day arrived a captain of forty ships in the same port, and so soon as he was ashore, he went straightways unto the palace for to see the strangers; who being advertised of his coming, came forth and received him at the palace gate, whereas was used betwixt them great courtesy. The captain came with great majesty, with his guard of soldiers and mace bearers before him, with great music of hautboys, trumpets, and drums, and two whiffers, or tipstaves, that made room putting the people aside; also there came with him two executors of justice, or hangmen, having each in their hands a rod made of canes, which is an instrument where with they do whip and punish offenders, and is so cruel that whosoever doth receive sixty strokes with the same, although he be a very stout man and strong-hearted yet it will kill him, for that he is not able to abide it. They do beat them upon the thighs and calves of the legs, causing the offender or patient to lie down upon his breast or stomach and command their heads and legs to be holden. The judges, captains and Loytias have ordinarily these officers before them, for to beat such as will not go out of the way when as they do pass the streets, and such as will not alight from their horse, or come out of their close chairs when they do meet with them. When this captain came unto the palace gate whereas the father friars and their companions did receive him, he was brought on the shoulders of eight men very richly apparelled, and he in a chair wrought of ivory and gold, who stayed not till they came into the inner chamber, where as he did alight from the chair, and went straight unto a cloth of state, that was there ordinarily for the same purpose, and a table before him; there he sat down, and straightways arose up, and standing he did receive the strange guests, who did curtesie unto him according to their fashion, which is to join their hands together, and to stoop with them and their heads down to the ground, with bowing his head a little, and that with great gravity. Within a little while after he spake unto them with great majesty, bidding them welcome into his kingdom, being glad of their coming, saying that he himself was come to see and cherish them, for that they should receive no discontent, as the proof shall shew. These speeches being finished, there was brought forth certain pieces of black silk of twelve yards long apiece. And his officers did put on the friars shoulders each of them two, which was for either shoulder one, and was brought about their bodies and girt therewith; the like was done in order unto the Spanish soldiers and unto *Omoncon* and *Sinsay* and to their interpreter. But unto *Omoncon* and *Sinsay* was given unto either of them a branch or nosegay made of silver which was set upon their heads, which is accustomed honour that is done unto such as have done some great enterprise, or suchlike.

[To be continued.]

BIRTH.—At Macao, on 21th instant the LADY of A. P. BOYD, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Macao, Senhora D. MARIA MARQUES MIRANDA.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH 1837.

NO. 14. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOTICHUND AMICHUND, Captain WHITE, will be despatched from Lintin at an early date. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Canton, March 29th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE LORD LOWTHER, Captain VINCENT, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Canton, 23th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE. The interest of **SAMUEL RUSSELL** and **AUGUSTINE HEARD** in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836. **RUSSELL & Co.** Canton, 2nd January, 1837.

NOTICE. The Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with **ROBT. WISE AND CO.** Liverpool; **ROBT. WISE, FARRIDGE AND Co.** London, and the Firms of **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.** at Manila Singapore, Batavia, and the Cape of Good Hope. **ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.** Canton 1st January, 1837.

NOTICE. **SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR**, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment. **WETMORE & Co.** Canton, February 1st, 1837.

NOTICE. The interest of **WILLIAM H. MORSS** in the business of our House, commences with this date. **OLYPHANT & Co.** Canton, March 1st, 1837.

FOR SALE. An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 3 Danish Hong.

NOTICE. The undersigned have this day commenced business as General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of **GEORGE POLLEXFEN, JOHN MILNE, JOHN MALONE MACDONALD.** **POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co.** Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

NOTICE. The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. **JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool.** Messrs. **FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London,** and Messrs. **EDMOND BIBBY & Co. Bombay.** **BIBBY, ADAM & Co.** Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 29th October Latest Singapore date 19th February
Latest Liverpool date 31st October Latest Sourabaya date 3d February
Latest New York date 29th October Latest Batavia date 28th February
Latest Calcutta date 31st January Latest Manila date 20th March
Latest Bombay date 19th January Latest Austral-Asian date 26th Dec.

ARRIVED.—**NIANIC**, [Am.] Dot, from New York Nov. 1st and Manila, March 20th. **AURELIUS**, [Am.] Stoddart, from Boston, Oct. 24th and Sourabaya, Feby. 14th. **MORRISON**, [Am.] Ingersoll, from Manila, March 18th. **YORK**, [Am.] Meyer, from New York Oct. 24th. **PASSENGERS.**—Per *Nianic*. Mr. H. Smith; per *Morrison*. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss White.

SAILED.—**ANN**, Pybus, and **RUBY**, Warden, for Singapore and Calcutta. **BENGAL MERCHANT**, Campbell, for Bristol. **ALICE**, Wright for Sydney. **COUNTRESS OF DURHAM**, Tod, and **CHAMPLAINE**, [Am.] Ritchie, for Batavia. **PLEIADE**, [Dut.] Berg, for Lombok.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Ruby*, Messrs. McCulloch and Bibby. Under Despatch to day.—**EMMA EUGENIA**, Buchanan, and **AMELIA THOMPSON**, Tonlinson, for London. **EMILY TAYLOR**, [Am.] Hallett, for Boston. It is rumoured that the *JOHN FLEMING* is meant to load for the Clyde, and also that there is some intention of sending the *DAVID CLARK* to London.

We have not heard of any fresh intelligence by the late arrivals; nor, we are happy say, has any accident to foreign boats or shipping, from the late very boisterous weather, been reported to us.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 21th of the moon (30th March), at about four

o'clock, a tremendous fall of rain and heavy thunder occurred, when at the same moment two men, one a water-carrier, the other a beggar, were struck dead by the lightning in *Pelan* street, near the Taeping gate.

On the 25th, about 5 o'clock in the morning, a most furious gust of wind suddenly arose from the S. E. and immediately shifted round to the N. E. Upwards of ten boats, amongst which were passage-boats, chop-boats, and tanka boats, were upset, and a number of lives lost; we have heard the number estimated at a hundred; but it is always difficult to arrive at any correct information on these fatal occasions.

It is reported that the unfortunate *Aming* died the other day in prison; people say he swallowed opium.

We have heard that a new hong, with four partners, is to be licensed during the third moon; the expenses of being enrolled amongst the members of the hong-monopoly, have amounted to 60000 taels.

Four boats and eighteen men were lately detected smuggling salt, by one of the officers of the salt-department. They were hunded over to the superintendent on the 20th ulto.

Several robbers have been apprehended by the assistants of the two *heen* magistrates during the past month.

Governor's second report to the emperor.

The following is a translation of so much as is original of the second report of H. E. on the subject of the late orders and measures respecting the Foreign merchants in Canton and the opium trade.

After detailing the circumstances connected with his first report, dated on the 29th of Dec. H. E. proceeds as follows.

"We (the governor, lieutenant governor and hoppo) have already made secret enquiries, and ordered the hongmerchants to investigate and return a report; and Howqua and his colleagues have reported as follows.

We hongmerchants only do business with the ships which enter the port and come to Whampoa. We have ever obeyed the regulations, and given bonds that these ships do not bring opium; and consequently, their holds are always searched; we most assuredly would not dare to make experiments with the laws with our bodies, nor make arrangements for others to deal in opium. But in the outer waters there are four thoroughfares and eight passages; and the traitors on the coasts form connections and deal in opium, and this cannot be prevented; and it is impossible for us to extend our vigilance to these places.

As to the Foreign dwellers in the *Powshung* hong, *Merwanje* is not now one of them; but *Jardine*, *Dent*, *Turner*, and *Whiteman*, all come from the ports of India (are connected with the trade of the country ships); *Innes* is an Englishman. All of them have been in Canton for ten or six or seven years. And *Franje* and *Dadabho* are also from India; *Gordon* is an American. *Framjee* came to Canton last year; and *Dadabho* and *Gordon* arrived this year; and they separately dwell in the different foreign factories. All those foreigners have given us written replies, saying that hitherto they have always been tranquil in conducting their trade; and that they do not export sycee silver, nor are they connected (with the natives) in selling opium, nor have they received money and given opium orders, &c. if such had been decided by the examination they would be willing to be deemed guilty. But

the number of our ships are not the same; and the time of managing our trade, whether soon or late, is also different. Whiteman requests to be allowed to return at the end of the present year; Framjee in the first moon of next year; Gordon in the third moon; all are willing to give a bond to return to their country. Innes and Dadabhoj, the former at the end of the present year and the latter in the first moon of next year, will go and stay for a while in Macao, where they can conveniently manage their business. Bot Jardine, Dent and Turner, having ships constantly arriving, it is absolutely necessary for them to remain in Canton to attend to their business; and they were apprehensive would it be difficult to finish by the third or fourth moon of next year; and they therefore earnestly entreated to wait for that time, when they would repair to Macao and manage it; then they would quickly return to their country; and so forth.

Such is the report of the hongmerchants, as it came before us.

We find that opium at the present moment, is very abundant, and the price of sycee extremely high. The stores of opium arise from the combinations of traitorous natives.

This is an indisputable fact. It is proved that the hongmerchants have stated in their report that they do not act as go between in the smuggling of opium, and that the Foreign merchants also do not receive money and deliver opium orders: this is difficult to be believed; still, as we have not yet obtained any proof that they are playing the traitor; we, therefore, cannot act on mere rumour only, and conclude them guilty; which would have the appearance of intentionally causing annoyance and distress.

As to the foreigners who have hitherto frequented Canton, only the English have a very extensive trade. Lately, because the company has been dissolved, and *Taepans* do not come, each foreign merchant manages his own business.

Jardine's trade and that of others is very extensive, and winter is the busiest time. To order them now abruptly away would not look like a compassionate regard.

Former governors, in their several reports on the fixed regulations, have represented that at times the goods of foreigners are not sold, and that it would be hard dealing to drive those ships out of the port; the foreigners were therefore allowed to dwell in Macao for a short time, until they had finished their business, and to engage their passage and return in the succeeding year; this has been the practice for many years, which is on record.—Now, Jardine, Dent, and Turner have dwelt in the provincial city for many years; it will be difficult to allow of longer delay. We have ordered all of them down to Macao in the 2d moon of next year, and to quickly finish their affairs and go home; not the least delay or opposition will be allowed. * * *

When the time is arrived and they are not gone; whether they have linked themselves on with natives to engage in the nefarious transactions of opium dealing, an immediate and strict examination must be made, and the heaviest punishment inflicted; by which the laws will be manifested, and the practices put a stop to.

The governor then alludes to what *Heukew* said in his report as to the conduct of the foreigners in Macao; that they were carried in Chinese chairs by Chinese bearers, and that they intrigued with the native women. He says he ordered officers down to enquire; and describes the chairs and bearers used by the Portuguese, from their report. Chinese bearers are forbidden to the foreigners; the Chinese defended their hiring themselves from their poverty. He then says, that through there is a communication between the families of foreigners and native poor women, it is not for the purpose of fornication; should any be detected it will be severely punished. He then touches on the ships frequenting Macao, and Cumsingmoon; and finally concludes that the government will be active in explaining and maintaining the old regulations, and making strict prohibitions, by which the fear-shaking hearts of foreigners will be made strong.—

"As the dispositions of the foreigners of every nation are crafty, and the native traitors are avaricious after gain; although at present tranquillity reigns every where, and there not any disturbance, still the opium trade and the export of sycee, must be entirely cut off by our most strenuous efforts; we are now giving our whole minds to effect this; besides sending up this report respecting the subjects which we were ordered to investigate. We humbly beg, &c.

Before we had thought of making any remarks in reply to those of our cotemporary in his last paper, on the British Superintendents coming to Canton, we received the letter of '*An Original Subscriber*;' which, although undeservedly violent in its charges and assertions against us; yet, as it quotes the sincerity of an old friendship, and professes to warn and to recover us from our imputed backsliding, we cannot but receive it in perfect good-feeling; and the more particularly so, because we hope to be able to make a convincing reply; and if we succeed in doing this to '*An Original Subscriber*,' we trust our cotemporary will be also satisfied: thus we shall enjoy the seldom-attained pleasure of killing two birds with one stone; let it strike lightly on the heads of them both.

In the first place, in giving insertion to a letter, in which such serious accusations are made against us in our office of Editor—and in which, as in the ten arguments of our cotemporary, the whole question is begged throughout—we are disposed to think that a desertion of liberal principles by us will not be again imputed by '*An Original Subscriber*;' but be that is the may, it is our present business to prove,—for we shall not stoop to mere assertion and denial,—that we have not, as Editor of the Canton Register, ever deserted any principle we have avowed, or denied any profession we have made; and we must request such of our subscribers and readers who may do us the honor to be interested in the character of the Canton Register and ourselves, to turn to and read the opening article of the 2d No. of 1834; in which we avowed ourselves the advocate of "the true principles of British commerce."

That we have never deserted our post in "the front of the battle" from that time until the 28th of March 1837, is a credit which is allowed us by '*An Original Subscriber*.' That we should have stood there for so long a period, earning his praise, whilst exposed to the fire of opposition and the shafts of hatred "on the perilous edge of battle, when it raged," argues, at least, considerable constancy on our part, if it is not almost a proof that our place is still that which we have held so long.

Now, to the first, but *weakest*, charge of inconsistency against us. We do not understand the meaning of '*An Original subscriber*,' when he accuses us of having 'brought the glorious naval service in opposition to so grave a subject as personal liberty;' therefore we can, at present, only applaud the good taste and elegance of the terms in which the charge is couched; when our accuser informs us in what person "irresponsible executive power is lodged," we shall then be able to know whether we have ever submitted to it ourselves, or advised submission to it to others.

The second, and *more determined form*, of charge, approaches the ridiculous.

But a word first as to consistency and inconsistency:—what man, public or private, has ever been *sibi constat*!

Yet we have been gravely told, because we signed a petition in 1834, in which petition certain prayers were laid before the king in council, which were altogether disregarded, that neither the circumstances of the times, of an ever varying world, can justify any deviation from a once-plighted opinion:—even although that opinion might have been formed on ignorant and presumptuous hopes, and under peculiar excitement!—What is, then, the benefit of knowledge, or of more extended information of the power and will of potentates, or a conviction of the *inability* of your own un-persuasive prayers?

But we have not changed our opinion on the general scope of that petition, which we shall proceed to prove.

And here we turn to a letter, signed 'A Reader,' which was published in the Canton Press of the 7th of January.

This letter quotes the petition as having prayed that the REPRESENTATIVE of His Majesty "should be desired to communicate either with Peking, or *not with or through* the hong-merchants here, who are our oppressors."

"And this representative, by lord Palmerston's orders, is to place H. M.'s correspondence at Howqua's feet."

This letter was written three weeks before a translation of the governor's letter to the emperor, stating that he had received an application from captain Elliot to be allowed to come up to Canton, was published in the Canton Press.

For the style of captain Elliot's application to the governor, we beg to refer our readers to that translation; and also to the Editor's remarks thereon; as well as to the Editorial remarks in the C. P. of February 4th.

As we have never said, as certainly we have never heard, that captain Elliot claims to hold the distinguished office of the king's Representative; so we have never expected him in Canton as such: and, therefore, the petition, although conjured up by the wizard wand of 'An Original Subscriber,' cannot fly with reproach in our face.

There is no doubt but the powers invested in captain Elliot, in his present office, will be unfolded where they should be; i. e. where that office is to hold: namely in Canton.

But how is the instant and credulous belief in the contents of the viceroy's letter and the emperor's edict, respecting captain Elliot's office and duties, to be explained, when all other edicts and fulminations are contemptuously disbelieved and disregarded? The answer we leave to 'An Original Subscriber' and our contemporary; it being beyond our simple comprehension.

If, however, it is the serious opinion of the British Agents in Canton, that evil, not good, is likely to accrue from captain Elliot paying an implicit obedience to the orders of H. M.'s minister to him in his present station, we can conceive that a feeling of duty to the interests of their widespread constituents and to themselves might lead them to assemble together and represent to captain Elliot their sentiments on the subject; it is not our duty to imagine any results from such representation.

We could say more to 'An Original Subscriber,' did not feelings of delicacy restrain us.

One expression in his letter, often repeated, is mysterious to us.

They are the words—'your Paper and your Register'; the first time they are used, the word 'your' is put in Italics. We are ill at guessing, and leave it to 'An Original Subscriber' to give us any more information, if he chooses, on what appears to be a marked expression, intended to convey something we cannot understand.

As to the epithets he has thought it becoming to heap upon us, we meet them with the greatest imperturbability; for we consider the Editorial office to be necessarily exposed to such exhibitions of feeling; however ungracious, undeserved, false.

With reference to the company's Agents, we shall merely state that we have never made an application to them for advances; to do which would have been as easy for us as for others.

To conclude, we take leave to tell 'An Original Subscriber,' that, having conducted the Canton Register, with very little help, for more than one half of the time, and two-thirds of the numbers since it was established (the C. R. was established in Nov. 1823, and published every fortnight until the end of 1833); and that too with his approval, spontaneously declared, we cannot think a mere difference of opinion can be of any very serious importance to the Canton Register or its Editor, although he has chosen his own method to prove and support such difference.

We insert the following list of the different Committees of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce.

The same Committee lasts only from one meeting to the next.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Wm. Wallace, Esquire | W. Delano, Esquire | } American. |
| James Matheson, " | John C. Green, " | |
| Lancelot Dent, " | C. W. King, " | } Parsees. |
| Richard Turner, " | Dapabhoj Rustonjee, " | |
| Wm. Blenkin, " | Nanabhoj Framjee, " | } Any Nation. |
| M. J. Senn Van Basel, " | A. C. Maclean, " | |

James Matheson, Esq... Chairman.

John C. Green, Esq... Deputy Chairman.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Mr. Wallace, Mr. King, Mr. Blenkin.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, APPOINTED 1ST APRIL.

A. C. Maclean, L. Dent, R. Turner, W. Blenkin, C. W. King, Esq.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Mr. Editor.—Allow one of your oldest and sincerest friends in Canton, to say a few words to you in a mood more of sorrow than of anger.

Since the existence of your paper in Canton, it has professed to be the supporter of liberal opinions, freedom of thought and speech, to respect the liberty of the subject, and, above all, to join and embody the public voice against the multiplied wrongs from the Chinese; and in general, through bad and good report, your paper has fairly maintained its professions, and, in consequence, the Register has been the organ and rallying point of a decided majority of British and Foreign residents in China, for several years:—this honorable place in the front of the battle of liberality in the midst of tyranny in a distant land you can no longer claim!—The inconsistency of the opinions of your last number sinks you into the place of a mere Court Journalist; and when I protest against your Register as any longer expressing my opinions, I can with truth say it is the protest of several as well as my self; and as I mean to show you, a very short period since, you yourself would have been one of the protesters.

I shall pass over the vulgar-the atrical-for-effect-way you bring the glorious Naval service in opposition to so grave a subject as *personal liberty*; as every one must perceive that where irresponsible executive power is lodged there the constitutional jealousy of English law begins; no matter whether the office is held by the Lord NELSON, or the Duke of WELLINGTON; and with that point of constitutional jealousy should originate the offices of a Free Press to support the subject against the chance of oppression I leave it to your readers if your Register was at its post.

But the charge of inconsistency I bring against the Register is of a more determined form. It will be present to all your readers that one point of management of Chinese politics ran high: that is,—whether British authorities should make application to Howqua &c.—the local doers of wrong: or whether these British authorities should decline communication with the *wrong doers*, and go to the Viceroy, nay, even Peking for redress!—Which side is right, I leave to futurity:—this is of no totality. Lord NAPIER, our king's first representative here, lived demanding the last of these propositions, and died trying to obtain it.

No one more consistently and strongly supported the view Lord NAPIER took than the Canton Register did up to your last number.

A petition, signed by 95 British Chinese traders, says—"equally inexpedient &c. see last clause of petition,—"or to permit any future commissioner to set foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of a minister of our majesty."

Now I write to know what security is given by the Chinese government against a repetition of Lord NAPIER's treatment.

At the bottom of this petition I find your name, Sir.

When, in your last number, I see you calling the present Superintendent to do that very deed you there deprecate; and telling him if he does so do, and hoist the British flag the Viceroy is too wise a man to dishonor it, though the said flag has been disgraced under your own eyes, and the King's representative insulted, made a prisoner of, and starved. Do you desire a repetition of the wrong!!

I give you all honest credit for new views and arguments having changed your opinions; but the change is somewhat rapid!—And had Berkshire not been represented; and the flash of beauty's eye somewhat too distant to reach Canton, the allegation brought against the "Last Rose of Summer" might have been your fate.—no doubt you are honestly but diametrically changed; and you have only now to come round and bolster up the continuance of the honorable company's Finance committee, and you will have *unsaid* nearly every opinion you ever did say.

As I, however, have not changed, it is only fair to warn your distant readers that all your subscribers have not come round with you!

If this epistle should prove somewhat lengthy, it may be so far satisfactory that as it is the longest I ever did address you, so it will be the last.

Your obedient servant,

3 April 1837.

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR PAPER.

DETENTION OF VESSELS AT LINTIN.

The Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce having been applied to for their opinion as to the period for which inward bound vessels may be justified in remaining at Lintin, to trans-ship cargo, in cases where no provision has been made for such an occurrence: The following is the result of their deliberations.

1st. That all vessels bound for Whampoa may remain fifteen days outside of the Bocca Tigris for the purpose of receiving or discharging cargo, when there is no stipulation to the contrary, but any delay in proceeding to Whampoa, after that period has expired, should subject the vessel to all penalties, to which she would be liable elsewhere, for undue detention of goods.

2nd. That vessels bound to Lintin, under agreement to unload there, may be required to retain their cargoes on board, or pay for their being kept in a Lintin-receiving-vessel, for fifteen days after the Consignees letters reach Canton, at the end of which period it should be incumbent on the Consignees to receive them from on board.

Canton, 18th February, 1837.

Resolutions of the General Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce respecting the Settlement of duties.

In consequence of numerous complaints lately brought under the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, of the vexatious detention of ships, in not obtaining the "Grand Chop," caused by the nonpayment of Duties on goods imported on them, the Committee has resolved earnestly to recommend to the general body of the foreign merchants of Canton, that they should ascertain on, or shortly after the landing of goods to their consignment, the rate of duty that is to be levied thereon;—and for the purpose of preventing, so far as may be practicable, the levying of an excessive or extortionate duty, the Committee would further recommend that an efficient person from each consignee should always be present at the examination and measurement of goods by the mandarins, as well as that the attendance of the Hong-mERCHANT's purser should be procured. And finally, if notwithstanding these precautions, the mandarins should nevertheless persist in demanding an unreasonable rate of duty, the Committee recommend that complaint thereof be forthwith made to them, and they will use their endeavor to obtain redress in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to obtain that end: it being distinctly understood, that the object sought to be attained by such interference of the Committee between foreign merchants and the Chinese government, is that of preventing, as far as possible, the detention of vessels when ready for sea for want of the grand chop.

Canton, 4th March, 1837.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

Number I.

(Continued from No. 12, Page 54.)

For the first institution of a newspaper, we can claim a high antiquity, although we cannot show that it maintained an uninterrupted existence through the intermediate ages. The *Acta Diurna*, or Proceedings of the Day, of the Romans, evidently served the leading purposes of a modern newspaper. This document was published daily (as its name implies) in Rome, both under the Republic and the Empire; and we gather, from references made to it by Seneca and other writers of antiquity, that it contained abstracts of the proceedings in the courts of law and at public assemblies; also accounts of public works or buildings in progress; a recital of the various punishments inflicted upon offenders; and a list of births, deaths, marriages, &c. We are told that one article of news in which it particularly abounded, was that of reports of trials for divorce, which were remarkably prevalent among the Roman citizens. It also gratified the taste of the Roman matrons, who had as keen an eye for deluges, earthquakes, &c., as some newspaper-readers of modern times have for frightful calamities and unpropitious wonders. Merchants and parveyors of corn (after the fashion of stock-jobbers of these days), would sometimes procure the insertion of false news for interested purposes. Whatever information it contained, was supplied, as are the London papers at the present day, by reporters, who were termed *actuarii*.

The history of the lives which have come down to us show, that in the Roman Republic, with all its boasted equality and freedom, the Senate frequently contrived to exercise a power as arbitrary as that of the sternest despot. Like the proceedings of all arbitrary bodies, those of the Roman Senate would not bear the test of publicity; and, therefore, all mention of their acts or discussions were prohibited in the *Acta Diurna*; until Julius Cæsar (as we are informed by Suetonius, in his life of that great man), upon obtaining the first consulship, made provision for giving the same publicity to all the proceedings of the Senate, which already existed for the more popular assemblies. In the time of Augustus, however, the government had again so far assumed a despotic character, that an institution of this nature was considered inconvenient, and therefore repealed; while, at the same time, the utility of this daily record was still further narrowed by the extinction of popular assemblies; and by the sanguinary laws promulgated against "libels" under which head was probably classed the publication of any circumstance unpalatable to those in power. By way of further restraining the liberty of the pen, in the reign of the emperor of whom we are now speaking, it was ordained that the authors of all lampoons and satirical writings should be punished with death; and succeeding tyrants frequently availed themselves of this blood-thirsty enactment to wreak their vengeance on those they hated, or had occasion to dread,—a course, not wholly dissimilar from that pursued by vindictive men in our own day, when they avail themselves of the anomalous state of the English law of libel, to inflict deep and often total ruin upon those who may have unconsciously brought themselves within the operation of that law. We have said, that the Roman gazettes contained merely an abstract of public events,—and a very meagre abstract it must necessarily have been, in the absence of the art of printing, and with the awkward writing-materials then in use; but it appears that the art of the shorthand writer, whereby a speech or debate might be preserved *verbatim*, was not unknown

to the Romans; for we read, that persons of this description were employed by Cicero to take down the speech of Cato, in the celebrated debate of the Roman Senate, upon the punishment of those who had been concerned in the Catiline conspiracy.

With all the advantages, however, which could possibly have been available for the purposes of the Roman journal, it must necessarily have been extremely limited in its usefulness, and defective in its composition. The utmost approach it could have made towards general publicity, consisted in the posting of copies of this written newspaper in one or two of the most public places in the imperial city; while to all the other towns and provinces of that vast empire, the proceedings of the government remained as unknown, as if it had never been published. Add to which, the fact of its being a State paper, always conducted under the immediate direction of the government, must, inevitably have circumscribed its uses, or compromised its reputation, as a channel for political information: nevertheless, in many particulars, it does appear that the *Acta Diurna* of the Romans not only occupied the position, but also served some of the purposes, of a modern newspaper. *Saturday Magazine*, August 6th, 1836. (To be continued.)

FLINDERS' ISLAND.—By recent accounts from Flinders' Island, we learn that the establishment under Mr. Robinson's management is in the most thriving and satisfactory condition. Sickness was wholly unknown among both black and white, and no death had taken place since the one we recorded about six months ago, while, at the same time, an increase of four births had been added to the population. The greatest cordiality and mutual good feeling prevails throughout the whole establishment—a fact which our readers in Hobart Town will, we fear, scarcely be able to credit, as Mr. Robinson has been the means of establishing a weekly newspaper among them. It is entirely written by the Aborigines, and is published under the name of *The Aboriginal Flinders' Island Chronicle*, on half a sheet of foolscap every Saturday, price 2d each, and the profits arising from the work are equally divided among the editors.—*Hobart Town Courier*.

THE ABORIGINE.—We are happy to learn that the Aboriginal Committee of the House of Commons, as well as the Secretary of State, are desirous that Mr. Robinson, the Commandant at Flinders' Island, should proceed to New Holland as mediator and protector of the various tribes of natives in the newly settled territories, than which we can conceive no measure, in every point of view, more desirable or consolatory as well to the philanthropist as to the immediate settler. Mr. Robinson, by the wonderful way we may say providential success, that has attended his arduous labours in Van Dieman's Land, has already shown how admirably suited he is for the task, and we sincerely hope that the Government will make it worth his while to undertake it. For in such duties every thing depends on the zeal and talents of the individual, and without the smallest intention to detract from the merits of the missionaries who have, hitherto, been employed among the Aborigines in other parts of New South Wales, we cannot shut our eyes to the comparative want of success which has hitherto attended their labours.—*Hobart Town Courier*.

ROMAN SEA-SOVEREIGNTY.—The Romans, as soon as they had acquired the sovereignty of the sea, which they thought not dearly purchased with the loss of 700 ships, immediately entered upon measures to preserve so valuable an acquisition; they grew watchful over their new dominions, and were soon alarmed by the smallest umbrage from any power that did but seem to interfere with their naval affairs. It was from these political considerations that they would not admit the Carthaginians to fit out any fleets; and they forbade Antiochus, at that time the greatest king in the East, to build more than twelve ships of war.—*United Service Journal*.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF WELL DIRECTED ENTHUSIASM.—The most extraordinary and the best attested account of enthusiasm, existing in conjunction with perseverance, is related of the founder of the Foley family. This man, who was a fiddler living near Stourbridge, was often witness of the immense labour and loss of time caused by dividing the rods of iron, necessary in the process of making nails. The discovery of the process called splitting, in works called splitting-mills, was first made in Sweden, and the consequences of this advance in art were most disastrous to the manufactures of iron about Stourbridge. Foley, the fiddler, was shortly missed from his accustomed round, and was not again seen for many years. He had mentally resolved to ascertain by what means the process of splitting bars of iron was accomplished; and without communicating his intention to a single human being, he proceeded to Hall, and thence, without funds, worked his passage to the Swedish iron port. Arrived in Sweden, he begged and fiddled his way to the iron-foundries, where, after a time, he became a universal favourite with the workmen; and from the apparent entire absence of intelligence or any thing like ultimate object, he was received into the works, to every part of which he had access. He took the advantage thus offered, and having stored his memory with observations and all the combinations, he disappeared from amongst his kind friends as he had appeared, no one knew whence or whither. On his return to England he communicated his voyage and its result to Mr. Knight and another person in the neighbourhood, with whom he was associated, and by whom the necessary buildings were erected, and machinery provided. When, at length, every thing was prepared, it was found that the machinery would not act; at all events it did not answer the sole end of its erection—it would not split the bar of iron. Foley disappeared again, it was concluded that shame and mortification at his failure had driven him away for ever. Not so; again, though somewhat more speedily, he found his way to the Swedish iron-works, where he was received most joyfully, and to make sure of their fiddler, he was lodged in the splitting-mill itself. Here was the very aim and end of his life attained beyond his utmost hope. He examined the works, and very soon discovered the cause of his failure. He now made drawings, or rude tracings; and having abided an ample time to verify his observations, and to impress them, clearly and vividly on his mind, he made his way to port, and once more returned to England. This time he was completely successful, and by the results of his experience enriched himself and greatly benefited his countrymen. This I hold to be the most extraordinary instance of credible devotion in modern times.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH 1837.

NO. 15. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned. Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents

P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope. Macao, 4th April, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOTICHUND AMICHUND, Captain White, will be despatched from Lintin at an early date. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, March 29th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE LORD LOWTHER, Captain Vincent, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 23th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE. The interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836. RUSSELL & Co. Canton, 2nd January, 1837.

NOTICE SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment. WETMORE & Co. Canton, February 1st. 1837.

NOTICE. The interest of WILLIAM H. MORRIS in the business of our House, commences with this date. OLYPHANT & Co. Canton, March 1st, 1837.

FOR SALE. An Eight-Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 3 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of GEORGE POLLEXFEN, JOHN MILNE, JOHN MALONE MACDONALD. POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co. Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY, & Co. Bombay. Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK.—At Number 3 Imperial Hong. ROBERT EDWARDS. Canton, April 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong. Canton, 1st April, 1837. CHARLES MARKWICK.

OFFICINA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertencerem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina são prevenidas dara darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes os comegarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the COMMERCIAL GUIDE; price \$1. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

April 5th 1st day of the 3rd Chinese Moon. Tsing-Ming. 'Clear-bright' sky term.

CANTON.

Latest London date 29th October Latest Singapore date 11th March
Latest Liverpool date 31st October Latest Sourabaya date 3d February
Latest New York date 29th October Latest Batavia date 28th February
Latest Calcutta date 31st January Latest Manila date 20th March
Latest Bombay date 19th January Latest Austral-Asian date 26th Dec.

ARRIVED.—RAMELARS, [Am.] Carter, from the Sandhich Islands and Manila. HOPK, [Am.] Norman, from Manila. CORNWALLIS, Clark, from Bombay. MARY WALKER, Pollock, from Valparaiso. ASIA FRILE, [Sp.] Posueta, and DOS AMIGOS, [Sp.] Pardo, from Manila. TERNATE, Stewart, from Bombay; JOHN DUGDALE, Scott, from Singapore. TARTAR, from from

PASSENGERS.—Per MARY WALKER, Mr. J. Thompson.

SAILED.—SPLENDID, [Am.] Rogers, for New York. LADY HAYES, Burnett, for Singapore and Calcutta. ARDASHEER, Mc. Intyre, for Bombay. PLEIADES, [Dutch] Berg, for Lombok. EMMA EUGENIA, Buchan, and AMELIA THOMPSON, Tomlinson, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per PLEIADES, Messrs. Dixon & Mills.

The arrivals of the week have not brought any new intelligence of importance to our local readers.

We understand that the *Emma Eugenia* is still detained.

By the *John Dugdale* we have received the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 4th, and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 2nd and 9th of March.

The *Antonio Pereira* passed through Singapore roads on the 1st of March. The *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* was wrecked on the rocks opposite the flag staff of Quilon, about 5 o'clock A. M. on the 1st of January.

The *Tiger*, from Liverpool to Bombay, was wrecked on the uninhabited island of Astora, N. W. of Cape Ambre, on the northern point of Madagascar. Crew and passengers taken off by the *Emma*, whaler, captain Goodman of London.

The *Princess Victoria*, of 473 tons, built at Greenock in 1831, sailed from Bombay on the 12th of August for Calcutta, and is understood to have been burnt at sea. The Captain and crew are reported to have arrived safe at Bourbon in the ship's boats.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Tsing-ming-term.—The Chinese have a tradition that in the time of the Eastern Chow dynasty, 750 B. C. *Wankung*, prince of *Tsin*, after taking possession of his principality, conferred rewards on all his meritorious officers, forgetting only *Keae Chetsuy*. Afterwards, when his neglect suddenly occurred to *Wankung*, he earnestly entreated *Keae* not to leave his service. *Keae*, however, retired with his aged mother, and dwelt in the deep recesses of a hill. *Wankung* ordered fires to be lighted round the hill, thinking to burn out his retired and disgusted minister, not supposing that he would prefer being burnt to death, with his aged parent, amidst the flames. *Wankung* was plunged into endless grief. He conferred on his deceased servant posthumous honours, and buried him with all the pomp of ceremony; and gave orders that the day before the *Tsingming* term should be the 'dreaded time' sacred to *Keae Chetsuy*; and fires for the purpose of cooking food should not be lighted on that day throughout his territory, but that cold provisions only should be eaten: from this circumstance the day was called *Han Shih* the 'cold fast.'

Peking Gazette.—An imperial edict dated the 3rd day of the 12th moon, notices an accusation against a secretary of the treasurer of *Keangse*. The faults alleged are that he is a bungler in business, and makes a convenience of the public service by taking bribes, &c.; he has also been too long in office. The charges against him are severally detailed in a former report, which brought him under the notice of the fooyen of the province; who now states that the charges of bribery &c. have not been proved, and that there was not any ground for an examination: but, as the secretary was old and feeble, he should be relieved from his post, and sent to his native place. There he is ordered to go without delay.

1st moon, 23rd day (27th Febr.) A *vermillion* edict contains the following imperial account of the triennial examination.

The triennial examination was instituted in order that the great officers of state should be stimulated to a manifestation of their talents and thorough knowledge of the classical books. Those of the Tartar and Chinese officers who are possessed of talents, and have exerted their minds and strength in the performance of their duties, shall surely be rewarded: but those of moderate capacity only, who are not equal to their duties, will scarcely meet with any indulgence.

The period of the triennial examination in the capital has now arrived; and the tribunal of civil office has made its report on the provincial governors, which I, the emperor have carefully turned over and examined.

The *Tu-heo-lze* [or minister—'a scholar profoundly learned'], *Changling*, has been a meritorious servant for many years; he is now approaching his eightieth year, yet his spirits are good and his strength robust.

The ministers *Pwan-shagan*, and *Muh Changah*, and *Wanting* (of the 5th rank) have been both diligent and respectful, and have no reason to be ashamed of the assistance [they have given to me].

Tang Kinchao, the president of the board of civil office, is a man of very good and correct feelings; and has proved himself just and intelligent in the conduct of particular affairs which have been entrusted to his management (he was sent as *Kinchae* or commissioner, to *Kwangse*, last year).

The spirits and strength of *Le Cheyen*, president of the board of punishment, are as usual; he is extremely careful in examining, and in inflicting punishment.

The *Hec-pan To-heo-lze* (of the 5th rank) *Keshen*, governor of *Pechele* has been true and faithful in business, and has kept the troops under good discipline.

Hoo Sungghih, the governor of *Shense* and *Kansuh*, is discreet and secret in affairs, and has filled his place with much circumspection.

He Lepoo, governor of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, is intimately acquainted with the affairs of the frontiers, and is alike successful in repressing and soothing (the people.)

Linking, in charge of the yellow river, has carried on the repairs without deception, and the waters repose under his guardian care.

I order all these to be delivered over to the civil board, that it may be determined what rewards shall be conferred on their various degrees of merit.

The cabinet minister *Kweisan*, is coarse and remiss, without ability, and incapable of office; I order that he descend to the 2d rank in the body guards.

Yihsih, a *Shelang* of the board of works at *Shingking* (Moukden), is a man of ordinary talents, and not equal to the office of a *Shelang*, (vice-president); I direct him to descend to the head rank in the body guards.

Na-uh-king-ghih, governor of the two *Hoo* provinces, under whose control are the civil and military officers of the two capitals, yet for a long time they have not seized a parcel of little, thievish, impish vagabonds. Formerly he neglected some examinations; and again he appears to be neglectful and trifling; this is a complete proof of incapacity; I order that he descend to the office of lieutenant governor of *Hoonan*; and he is allowed a year to apprehend *Lan Chingtsun*; which will prove if he is capable of any thing.

As to the rest, I order them to continue to hold their present appointments.

As to the governor of the two *Keang*, *Taushoo*, he is courageous and most determined in the management of affairs; but the salt duties do not appear to have been very well managed.

The spirits of *Chung seang*, governor of *Chekeang* and *Fuhkeen* are failing him a little.

Tang Tingching, governor of the two *Kwang*, has only yet evinced literary talents.

Shin keheen, lieut. governor of *Shunse*, is firm and diligent in business.

These have not been long in their present offices. That all of you, ministers and servants, will act with purity, and strenuously devote your whole strength to the diligent performance of your public duties, I, the emperor, have the greatest hopes. Respect this.

'No damned Hanoverian rat'
Fielding.

Let no man,—or rather let no Editor again say—to the discussion of this subject I will never return.

Such was our determination on the 2d of August 1836, when we foolishly thought we were free for ever from boring ourselves or others with 'The Petition.'

But the *non-chalance* and conceit with which the *Canton Press* claims to have made a convert of the '*Canton Register*', must be checked, and the bold assertion disproved. Our Brother Editor is extremely amusing in his recruiting garb; he would have made an excellent *Sergeant Kite*; but we protest, as we have had reason to do before (See C. R. Feby. 16th. & August 2d. 1836), against his insidious crimping.

The discussion concerning the Petition was commenced by *Crito*, in the columns of the *Canton Press*, soon after its establishment, and before it was confided to the care of the present Editor; the merit, therefore, of having attempted, *per fas et nefas*, to throw discredit on the petition, departs from our Brother Editor, who, in his Paper of the 16th of last July, only took up a Cuckoo's song.

Why that document was attacked with so much labored bitterness, nearly a year after it had been forwarded, instead of being dissented from and protested against in *limine*, we do not know; but, whether personal and commercial jealousy, and private ill will and hatred were the motives of the attack, this the Public and we do know; namely: that we have often and fully disproved the assertions, and repelled the attacks, by which it has been attempted, though the columns of the *Canton Press*, to discredit the Petition, and to smother the voice of the majority of the *then* British Community which spoke by it.

The application which the *Canton Press* has made of the quotation from our last number is not just; the application was meant to be general not particular; not to relate only to the petition but to any opinion expressed at any time; but 'a once-pledged opinion' has, by a kind of legerdemain in which the C. P. is not inept, been changed into 'a once-signed petition.'

That a man is to be always bound by the opinions and hopes he has once expressed is a tyranny too unbearable; what freedom, what liberty, what liberality is there in such exacting expectations? Nor will the true principles of British commerce, which flourish best in entire liberty, ever be fostered under such Gothic feelings; and we know not, even in the case of a signed petition, whether it's disregard or rejection by the petitioned party does not, at once and for ever, release all the petitioners from their prayers and opinions; if not,—if past acts and opinions are to survive the circumstances which called them forth, and to be woven into a galling and everlasting chain of prejudice, let no man, who re-echoes the sentiment of Horace,

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.

hereafter put his name to a petition.

However, with what reason can the C. P. coax itself into a belief that we have embraced its opinions as antagonistic to the petition, when we, in the same number, declared and proved that we still hold the same sentiments with regard to its general scope, as when we signed it? moreover, five years before the petition was penned, the Editor of this paper had publicly stated his conviction that the interference of the British government was absolutely necessary for the protection of the free trade to this country.

But if we still hold our consistent opinion as to the general propriety of the subject-matter of the petition, how will the C. P. reconcile its inconsistency in having often declared—"that the progress commerce is making is an agency quite sufficient to effect the attainment of a more genial and dignified station amongst the Chinese"; and how far does the present state of the Foreign trade and of some of the hongmerchants, bear it out in its asser-

tion—made nine months ago—that each day shows we are coming nearer and nearer to admissions from the Chinese government;—yet in the C. P. of the 17th of Dec. the wish,—should the trade be placed in a position like that of 1780—‘that an Embassy were sent from England direct to *Tientsing* and thence to *Peking*, to INSIST on justice being done to British merchants,’—is expressed,—and that ‘such an expedition ought to be sent out promptly, and without its destination becoming known at Canton.’ Here, indeed, is an assimilation of the politics of the C. P. with the politics of the C. R.

That the ill-treatment of Lord Napier by the Chinese authorities (their breach of faith after that nobleman had left Canton and confided in them, and unfortunately trusted himself in one of their boats, is here more particularly meant), should have united nearly the whole of his fellowcountrymen in one wish, which they carried to the throne, is surely not a matter of just reproach; and if they fondly and presumptuously hoped that the British ministry would hear with sorrow and amazement, instead of cold and listless apathy, of the unhappy fate of that officer and the insolent pretensions of the Chinese emperor, are their proud and just expectations invalidated?

And because their prayers were not granted, are they to abandon and to spurn with contempt all efforts to re-establish an official communication with the local government? The Chinese are astute enough to know as well as ourselves that what may be at one time politically or commercially wrong, or inexpedient, will be, *ceteris paribus*, at another time right and expedient. It is a great thing with such a people to have a *point d'appui* to work from; and we only smile at the ridiculous fears that have been betrayed, and the haughty, uncompromising pride that has been paraded before the public; one party creating its own chimeras, and then trembling at the frightful progeny of its heated imagination; another burying itself in the grave of the past, ignorant and disdainful of the exigencies of the present, and careless of the interests of the future.

A long while ago, when I was preparing for a voyage to China, I asked an old gentleman, well acquainted with those countries, to give me some hints for my guidance amongst a people so different in manners from those I had been accustomed to. The old boy, who seldom said any thing without a spice of sarcasm, reflected a moment, and then replied...

“Whenever you kill a Chinese, throw him as quietly and quickly as you can into the river!”

The satire here was directed against the absurd laws of China, which hold the person who is found nearest to a dead body responsible for the death. The effect of this is to drive away all assistance from a person who either is or may be thought to be dying—in short, to deprive him of help exactly at the time when it might be most useful to him, or when, if it could not be useful in saving his life, it might soothe and cheer his last moments. We laugh at the perverse folly of the Chinese, but in civilized Europe it is sometimes not much better. At Naples, for instance, a similar law prevails with that in the Celestial Empire; and I remember hearing of an English lady, who was driving in her open carriage in the most public street of Naples, when the coachman was seized with a fit and fell back into the carriage; the people stopped the horses, but as not a Neapolitan would come to the lady's assistance, the man might have died of suffocation from the position he was in, had not an English gentleman, who happened to be passing, rescued him from his awkward predicament. The coachman recovered, and nothing was said; but had he died on the spot, the gentleman would have been “had up” as a culprit at the police office, just as if he had been in Canton! (Schloss Hainfeld. By Captain B. Hall. R. N.)

We are surprised that a traveller so intelligent as Captain Hall, should have fallen into this vulgar error. The laws of China, as they relate to the natives are, perhaps, the most reasonable in the world; and not so absurd as many parts of our own code. The error is unpardonable in Captain Hall, who was in China for several months with Lord AMHERST's embassy, and had the best opportunities of authentic information. We now beg to tell the gallant Captain that there is no such law in the penal code of China; neither does even such a custom obtain in Canton.

THE CHINESE.

It is a trite saying, there is no one so ignorant, that he cannot teach the wisest man something. It is, therefore, wisdom's part to gather instruction, as the bee does honey, from every object that presents itself, as well from the unright and mean, as from the beautiful and showy. Much that is curious and useful may be gathered from a comparison of the arts of life in different ages and among various nations; not only from the civilized and polished, but also from the rude and barbarous. Opportunities for such comparison and improvement are very common among

this people; and if we can come to the investigation, with minds unbiased in favor of caste or country, the examination will be profitable and entertaining. Hardly a day will pass which may not afford us a chance of learning something new; either by observing the character of this shrewd people, with all their endless obliquities from rectitude caused by conflicting interests and passions; or in remarking the uniformity of their notions of things derived from a rigid adherence to custom and received truths; either in examining their arts, now become, as it were, stereotyped from immemorial use; or lastly, in ascertaining the secret springs of policy by which so multitudinous a people are kept in subjection, so constantly employed, and so well provided with food and clothing. All these, and many other kindred topics, are fruitful in amusement and instruction to the candid and discriminating inquirer. This country has too long been considered as a peculiar one, a land to which our previous notions of things were not to be brought; a people whose habits and sciences were to be tried by some other standard than that which directed our judgment of other nations. The word *mandarin*, for instance, seemed to convey with it a feeling of awe and power, far above that of magistrate or officer. From the histories of China, which are current in the west, one obtains the idea that an emperor, a *colao*, a *mandarin*, and other similar terms, have different functions, or in some unaccountable way are superior to the same dignities in other less “celestial” lands. Of this inflated style of speaking and writing there has been enough, and we hope that China is beginning to be looked upon as a component part of the great family of nations, having relative claims and duties like other governments. Madame de Staël once observed, that “she had traveled over all Europe, and everywhere found nobody but men and women” and we strongly suspect that had she come to China, she would have passed the same judgment. By these remarks we are as far from wishing to withhold praise from the Chinese, in whatever is commendable and worthy of imitation, as we are to deprecate all undue and unjust eulogy of them; we only desire to have a fair estimation made of their character; and to attain a knowledge of China and the Chinese, which is so desirable, we know of no better way than a patient search into all the phases of their character, their arts, and their literature.

Their mechanical contrivances, when compared with those in western lands, sometimes strikingly illustrate the different ways there are of attaining the same end. The most careless observer from a foreign shore here sees many operations, either in the modes of living or in the manipulations of various arts, which instruct him by their ingenuity or amuse him by their oddity. Hardly a trade can be found in which (there are not some processes different from those employed elsewhere, and among these trades few implements can be found which are the exact counterpart of those used in other countries. But in all their mechanics, we have remarked one principle which the Chinese seem ever to have had in view; and that is, to make them of such models as will give direction and aid to manual labor, but in no case supplant it. If this observation be true, it is a reason why we look in vain for any complicated machines, any extensive system of water-works, by which nature is rendered subservient to art, or even for such an application of animal force in overcoming superior obstacles as would require the aid of much machinery. In the whole empire, we suppose so simple a piece of machinery as a saw-mill does not exist; whether this results from any want of invention, or from any idea that it would be impolitic to diminish the demand for manual labor by the introduction of machinery, we will not stop here to inquire. There is a large establishment for sawing in the neighborhood of Canton, at which upwards of thirty men are employed, who do not, we imagine, cut out so many feet of timber in a day as could be done by a single mill, requiring the oversight of only an individual. At that place, (and it is the mode everywhere followed,) the log is laid horizontally on two benches, or reared at one end; while the other is secured, and the whole sawn up in such shapes as are needed. A more laborious process for so simple an act can hardly be imagined. Nor are there, so far as we know any mills for grinding corn, in which human labor is dispensed with to any extent, except a small one near Macao, some time ago set up by the Portuguese. Much of the flour used by the people, (which is not a very large quantity,) is ground by themselves in hand mills at their own houses. There are, however, larger ones turned by oxen, to which, especially in towns, much of the grain is carried by those who have either no mill or no leisure to grind it for themselves. The most complicated machines which we know to exist among them are the bamboo water-wheel, the various applications of the overshot-wheel, and the loom. So subdivided have the handicrafts become, that in many of them the workmen use very few tools, but with these they are perfectly familiar. We have seen an itinerant tinker sitting at the side of the street, who, provided only with a hand furnace, and bellows, a pair of pin-cers, a hammer, and a roll of felt, soldered an iron pan in a workmanlike manner.—[Chinese Repository, March 1837.]

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 13, Page 53.]

After that this ceremony was done, they essayed upon the instruments aforesaid which came with the captain. In the mean time of their music, there was brought forth great store of conserves, marchpanes and things made of sugar, and excellent good wine; and so being foot standing, he caused them to eat, and he himself from the chair whereas he sat did give them to drink every one in order, without rising up, which is a ceremony and token of great favour, and of love.

This being done, he arose from the chair under the cloth of state, and sat down in that which was brought on men's backs, and with declining of his head a little he departed out of the hall and out of the house, and went into his own house, whereas by the counsel of *Omoncon* and *Sinsay* within an hour after they should go visit him which they did; he received them marvellously well and with great courtesy; who marvelled at his great majesty and authority, for that *Omoncon* and *Sinsay* when they did talk with him were upon their knees, and so did all the rest; yet that which they did see afterwards done unto the *Insuanto* and viceroy, was much more.

He gave them again in his own house a gallant banquet, of diverse sorts of conserves and fruits, and excellent wine of the palm tree, and

did talk and reason with them in good sort and was more familiar than at his first visitation, demanding of them many things in particular, and beholding their apparel and garments, with show of great content and rejoicing.

[To be continued.]

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

O you, who read every day the canonical books, and who dispute incessantly upon doctrines and manners, your application is laudable; but ought it to terminate in mere discourse? You should put in practice that filial obedience, of which you speak with so much eloquence. This virtue consisteth not barely in honouring, serving and supporting your parents: it ought to extend to inferior instances, as well as higher: to the lowest, as well as most sublime.

Upon all occasions, in which you are required to speak or act, do it with deliberation and sedateness. Most of our faults arise from too much vivacity and precipitation. Your countenance ought to be grave and your words thoroughly weighed. A light and trifling exterior only attracts contempt or railery. If you are obliged to give either advice or reproof never use sharp and cutting expressions: the effects of your anger and ridicule, would be to enflame the passions, not to correct them.

Do you aspire to the character of a good man? seek out a faithful friend: honestly confess your faults, and never have recourse to a lie to disguise them. A fault acknowledged is half amended. If your sincerity become never so little suspected, who will regard you? Lying is the vice of base souls, and of the vilest populace.

When you are to treat upon any affair with a great man, study his air and countenance; if he hear you coldly, if your suit displeases him, proceed no further: in vain would you press him; the refusal you are about to incur would perhaps disgrace you with him for ever.

If you give a loose to reproach he against any one, who hath displeased you: if you proceed so far as to strike him, he will make reprisals and will give you blows for blows, reproaches for reproaches: thus to give yourself up to the impulses of anger, is to injure yourself, it is to beat yourself. If you are of a quarrelsome disposition; if you surrender yourself up to the intemperance of your tongue, and take a pleasure in backbiting and slander, you will make yourself feared; but do not deceive yourself, Heaven hath justice, and the Emperor punishments.

Never speak of the failings of another, and never affect to act the droll; for, not to mention the complaints and murmurs, which you will draw upon yourself; you will lose even those natural graces, which render a man amiable in society.

You suddenly appear in company, and, as soon as you enter, take the lead in the conversation; you engross all the talk to yourself, and every body must be silent to hear you: what unpolliteness? Who are you, and what have you learned, to enable you thus to read lessons to others? Great bells seldom strike, and full vessels return no sound.

What! your air clothed commodiously for summer and winter; you want for nothing; you feel not the inconveniencies of heat or the cold; of heat, or cold: you eat when you please, and as much as you please: are you not satisfied? Is it a diversion proper for a reasonable being, to assume indecent liberties, and never open his mouth, but to hold satirical or unbecoming discourse? If you continue to speak and act thus without discretion or judgment, you will be put upon a level with the most stupid animals.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

(Continued from No. 14, Page 62.)

Of the character of the intelligence furnished by the early English newspapers, many amusing examples might be given: from the one subjoined, we may safely infer that a smack of the miraculous was nothing uncommon in their columns. It is an extract from the *Mercurius Democritus*, published in 1653, and runs thus:—

A perfect mermaid was, by the last great wind, driven ashore neere Greenwich, with her comb in one hande, and her looking glasse in the other. She seemed to be of the countenance of a most faire and beautiful woman, with her armes crossed, weeping out many pearly drops of salt teares, and afterwards, she gently turning herself upon her back againe, swamme away without being seen any more.

In connexion with this part of our subject, we may notice the fact, that in the early days of English newspapers, they were occasionally made the medium of matrimonial negotiations, somewhat in the same manner as at the present day; with this difference, however, that the editor of the paper himself took a very active and responsible part in the matter. One of these editors advertises as follows:—

I know of several men and women whose friends would gladly have them matched; which I'll endeavour to do as from time to time I shall hear of such whose circumstances are likely to agree; and if they'll come to me, it shall be done with all the honor and secrecy imaginable. Their own parents shall not manage it more to their own satisfaction; and the more comes to me, the better I shall be able to serve'em.

Nor is the practice of "puffing" specified by laudatory paragraphs as in modern times: a "puff" editorial of the seventeenth century:—

I sell chocolate made of the best nuts, without spice or perfume, and with vinellus and spice, from four to ten shillings the pound, and I know them to be a great helper of bad stomachs, and restorative to wake people, and I'll insure for their goodness.

We come now to a new mode of diffusing news, though not exactly by the agency of a newspaper. The desire of news from the capital, on the part of the wealthier country resident, and probably the false information of the news-writers, led to the common establishment of a very curious trade, that of a news correspondent, who, for a subscription of three or four pounds per annum, wrote a letter of news every post-day to his subscriber in the country. This profession probably existed in the reign of James the First; for, in Ben Jonson's play, "The Staple of News," we have a very curious and amusing description of an office of news manufacturers:—

This is the outer room where my clerks sit,
And keep their sides, the register I the midst;
The examiner, he sits private there, within;
And here I have my several rolls and files
Of news by the a phabet, and all put up
Under their heads.

The trade of a news correspondent seems to have suggested a sort of

union of written news and published news; for towards the end of the seventeenth century, we have news letters printed in type to imitate writing. The most famous of these was commenced by Ichabod Dawks, in 1696, the first number of which was thus announced:—

This letter will be done upon good writing paper, and blank space left, that any gentleman may write his own private business. It does undoubtedly exceed the best of the written news, contains double the quantity, is read with abundance more ease and pleasure, and will be useful to improve the younger sort in writing a curious hand.

The news thus communicated appears at length to have fallen into as much disrepute as the more public news. In the advertisement announcing the first number of the "Evening Post," (September 6th, 1709), it is set forth:—

There must be three or four pound per annum paid by those gentlemen who are out of town, for written news, which is so far, generally, from having any probability of matter of fact in it, that it is frequently stuffed up with a "We hear," &c.; or, "an eminent Jew merchant has received a letter," &c., being nothing more than downright fiction.

The same advertisement, speaking of the published papers, says, "We read more of our own affairs in the Dutch papers, than in any of our own." At length the Revolution paved the way for the increase and permanence, in this country, of these channels for free discussion. The taste for newspapers now grew with rapidity; and, in the words of an able writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

The reign of William the Third, so distinguished for the principles of British freedom, increased the number of papers; which, however, were seldom published more than once a week. The reigns of the Georges, peaceable, opulent, yet irritated by the perpetual attempts of the Jacobites to form a party, and when these had ceased, not less irritated by the ambition of powerful factions, under singularly able leaders,—made newspapers a general indulgence of the nation. Wilkes's quarrels combining with the thoughtlessness of the Grafton ministry, gave them a new interest, and made them a general necessity. A new feature was now given to them by their being made the vehicles of opinion to the great parties of the state. Parliament was an oracle to be approached only by the initiated. But the battles of party sometimes extended beyond the legislative precincts, and required the aid of the people. The newspapers were then the trumpets, the monitors, the summons to the charge, or the declarations of principle. Swift and Bolingbroke, Addison, and a crowd of anonymous writers, inferior in literature but sometimes of high station in the royal councils, appeared to the public through newspapers. The Walpole administration was a perpetual newspaper-war; and the ministry fell less by a parliamentary overthrow, than by its gradual neglect of this field. It had grown insolent by success, and suffered the superiority of the pen to pass over to its enemies. The fault was equally gross and irremediable, and the ablest minister of the reign paid the penalty in immediate and retrocess exclusion from power. (To be continued.)

Lightning.—Perhaps human ingenuity and daring were never more strongly manifested than in a recent instance in Prussia. In order to get rid of an enormous rock, the expense of removing which, by ordinary means, would have been as enormous, a deep hole was bored in it, into which was fixed a bar of iron, twentyeight feet high, for the purpose of attracting lightning. The experiment was successful. On the first thunder storm, the rock was shattered into fragments, which of course, were easily carried away.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

THEM. BAR.

| night. noon. | | WINDS. | |
|--------------|-------|---|---|
| 1 | 59 64 | 30:30 N.a.NbW. | Fine weather, light breeze. |
| 2 | 58 70 | 30:15 N.a.SE. | do. vble. do. |
| 3 | 63 70 | 30:05 N. | Cloudy do. |
| 4 | 59 64 | 30:15 N. | do. mod. breeze. |
| 5 | 59 68 | 30:10 SE. | do. latter part rain, light breeze. |
| 6 | 55 63 | 30:10 N. | Fine weather, fresh breeze. |
| 7 | 54 60 | 30:30 N. | Cloudy, mid. and latter rain, mod. breeze. |
| 8 | 52 55 | 30:10 N. | Cloudy with rain, fresh breeze. |
| 9 | 49 65 | 30:25 N. | Fine weather, mod. breeze. |
| 10 | 51 69 | 30:10 N.a.NE. | do. do. |
| 11 | 54 70 | 29:95 E.a.SE. | do. do. |
| 12 | 65 69 | 29:95 SE. | Cloudy with light rain at times, mod. br. |
| 13 | 64 74 | 30:00 N.a.SE. | Fine weather, light breeze. |
| 14 | 64 66 | 30:00 SE.a.NE. | Cloudy throughout, vble. mod. br. |
| 15 | 59 64 | 29:90 SE. | Cloudy with light rain, mod. br. |
| 16 | 66 80 | 29:80 N. | Fine weather 1st and mid. parts, light br. SE latter Thndr. & lightning fresh br., with heavy rn. |
| 17 | 62 72 | 30:10 N. | Fine weather, at time fresh breeze. |
| 18 | 64 74 | 30:05 NE.a.E.do.1&mid.pts.fr.pt.cldy.with rn. | mod.br. |
| 19 | 66 74 | 30:05 E.a.SE. | Cloudy, at times a fresh breeze. |
| 20 | 70 78 | 29:90 SE. | Fine weather, light breeze. |
| 21 | 70 78 | 29:90 E.a.E.S. | do. do. |
| 22 | 54 54 | 30:25 N.1.pt.Thndr.&lightng. | with heavy rn.fresh br mid. & latter cldy. mostly fresh breeze. |
| 23 | 48 54 | 30:25 N. | Cloudy, rain in latter part, fresh breeze. |
| 24 | 48 62 | 30:20 N. | E. Cloudy, mod. breeze. |
| 25 | 59 70 | 30:10 SE.a.SSW. | Fine weather, mod. breeze, vble. |
| 26 | 64 74 | 30:00 NE. | do. light br. |
| 27 | 67 78 | 29:90 NE.a.SE.1st & mid.vble. | light br.1pt.Thndr. lightng & rn. |
| 28 | 69 75 | 29:85 SE. | Cloudy most pt. rn. at times, mod. breeze. |
| 29 | 68 77 | 29:70 SE.1st.pt.Thndr.1&rn.mid.&lr.cldy.fresh br. | |
| 30 | 68 69 | 29:80SE.a.E.do.&hy.rn.mid.&lat.cldy.with rn.at tms. | latter part a fresh breeze N. |
| 31 | 55 62 | 29:90 N.a.NbW.1st pt.thndr.lightng&hy.rn.fresh br. | N. mid. & latter mod. br. with light rain at times. |

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH 1837.

NO. 16. } PRICE 30 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned. Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents

P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope. Macao, 4th April, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 22nd instant.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasury to the Superintendents.

Canton, 12th April 1837.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOTICHUND AMICHUND, Captain WHITE, will be despatched from Lintin at an early date. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, March 29th, 1837.

NOTICE SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment. WETMORE & Co. Canton, February 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORRIS in the business of our House, commences with this date. OLYPHANT & CO. Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of GEORGE POLLEXFEN, JOHN MILNE, JOHN MACDONALD. POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co. Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIRBY & SONS, Liverpool, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIRBY, & Co. Bombay. Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837. BIRBY, ADAM & Co.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK.—At Number 3 Imperial Hong. ROBERT EDWARDS. Canton, April 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong. Canton, 1st April, 1837. CHARLES MARKWICK.

FOR SALE.—An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 769 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the COMMERCIAL GUIDE; price \$1. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—On board the FALCON, at Whampoa, 18 Casks of Superior SHIP-BREAD, each containing 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs (about).—8 Tierces Prime N. Y. BEEF; 1 cask of PORK. SHROUD HAWKS, 7 in, 4 Strand-97 fms, Patent Rope. Apply to Captain Middlemist on board.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 29th October Latest Singapore date 26th March
Latest Liverpool date 31st October Latest Sourabaya date 3d February
Latest New York date 29th October Latest Batavia date 28th February
Latest Calcutta date 15th February Latest Manila date 20th March
Latest Bombay date 19th January Latest Austral-Asian date 26th Dec.

No arrivals.
SAILED.—The American ships, MORRISON, Ingersoll, for Batavia and Commerce, Fleming, for New York.
PASSENGERS.—Per Commerce; Messrs. Deppe and B. Eiting.

On Sunday our Singapore Papers to the 11th of March, per *Sulimany*, reached us; and also Calcutta papers of the latter end of Jany. and beginning of Feby. In the S. C. of the 25th of Feby. quoted from the *Sidney Herald*, is a long and interesting letter from captain Igglesden, of the H. C. brig of war, *Tigris*, detailing his transactions with the natives of *Murray's* and other islands in Torres Straits. The *Tigris*, it will be remembered, was despatched in search of the survivors of the unfortunate crew and passengers of the *Charles Eaton*, which vessel had been wrecked in those straits. A communication from captain Harrison, of the ship *Thomas Harrison*, which gave an account of the rescue of the boy, *Ireland*, and the youngest child of captain D'Oyly, by captain Lewis of the H. C. Sch. *Isabella*, was published in the C. R., from the *Singapore F. P.*, on the 18th Oct. last. The accounts of the same events in the Calcutta papers state that the child D'Oyly had become so much attached to the savages, that it was necessary to tear him away by force. Captain Igglesden remarks that—"the only two survivors of the *Charles Eaton*, might have been redeemed by the commander of the *Mangles*, had he used common discretion."

The *Gregon*, captain Hamilton, was totally burnt on the night of the 18th Jany. when about 40 miles from the Floating Light at the Sand Heads. The fire was occasioned by a lighted candle having been dropped amongst the bemp in the Steerage. The *Princess Victoria*, captain Bisset, from Calcutta to Liverpool, was burnt on the night of the 22d of Nov. when about 350 miles S. S. W. of Bourbon. The crew and passengers arrived at Bourbon, in the boats, all safe, after three days and nights exposure and exertion. The cause of the fire is unknown; amongst the cargo were 550 bales of hemp.

We have been informed that the letters per *Sulimany* were only delivered in Macao on the morning of the 13th instant—the Ship having arrived six days previous, during which time the letters remained in the possession of Nannhoy Framjee, Esq. the consignee of the Ship, and the opportunity of forwarding them to Canton by the passage boat *Bombay* was thus lost.

We believe it is not generally known that a new club, called the 'Juniors Club' has lately been established. We are happy to notice this improvement in the social intercourse between Foreigners in Canton. The entrance money is \$25 and the yearly subscription \$50. The club at present numbers eleven members. The 12th regulation directs that the lights be extinguished at midnight, and the doors of the Club closed.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 12th instant the hong-merchants presented a letter from a foreign merchant to the governor and lieutenant-governor.

It is reported that in the middle of the 2d. moon [about the 20th Ult.] the existence of an associated banditti, numbering some hundreds, was rumoured about. Secret information was communicated to the judge, who forthwith directed the two *Heen* magistrates to investigate the affair. Those officers immediately spread their

runners in all directions, and they have succeeded in capturing upwards of forty persons. It appears from the evidence that the association numbers upwards of 400, who are scattered about every creek and outlet. The association is called the *San Ho Hway*—the third (or triad) assembly; and it is said to have numerous branches in Manila, the Straits, and all the ports of India.

A *Peking Gazette*, dated the 5th day of the 12th moon [11th of Jan], complains of the want of rain. The *Taou* priests are ordered to pray for genial showers, and the emperor fixes a day when he himself will burn incense.

On the 4th of the moon [8th inst.] the governor and lieut. governor went together to the *Chingwang* temple, to burn incense and pray for fair weather. On the same day, after noon, the sun shone forth; and on the 6th day those officers again went to the temple to return thanks for fair weather.

During the late constant and heavy rains, apprehensions were entertained that it would be impossible to transplant the young rice shoots; and precautions have been taken against the overflowing of the rivers to the North and West.

CANTON TEA.

On the south side of the *Pearl* river [which flows past Canton], there are thirty-three villages; they are called *Ho-nan* (south of the river). A topographical account of *Kwang-tung*, describes *Ho-nan* island to be in shape like a square pot; the soil is fertile, and the people are industrious, and much occupied in growing tea. In the middle of spring, the women and girls, carrying baskets, go out on the sunny banks and sheltered places, and carefully gather the tea; the young buds are fumigated with the aroma of the *Choo-lan* flower; and their fragrance decidedly excels that of the fruit of the *Sung* [fir] tree.

Early every morning the teamen cross the *Pearl* river, to sell their tea in the provincial city. It is called *Honan* tea. Of the most diligent amongst them, some buy the first gathered, young, raw buds (instead of the *Choolan*) with which they prepare the tea; these buds are like the seeds of the grass growing on the *Keae* hill.

Se-tsean [the name of village in *Nanhai* heen], is called the *Tea* hill. In time of the *Tang* dynasty [A. D. 618 to 923] *Tsaou-sung* first sowed tea of the best quality on the *Koochoo* farm. Now the people there generally sow the tea intermixed with the *Koo-tang* tree [a bitter medicinal tree; a decoction of its leaves is called *Kootang tea*] The plantation, being thick with the *Tang* trees, appears like a wood of *Tung* and *Kwei* [laurel cassia] trees. In one *mow* (the Chinese acre) of tea, two *Kootang* trees are planted. (Translated from the *Kwangtung Sin-yu*. To be concluded next week).

There is a stone there whoever kisses,
Oh! he never misses to grow eloquent.
'Tis he may clamber to a lady's chamber,
Or become a member of parliament.
A clever spouter he'll sure turn out, or
An out-and-outer "to be let alone."
Don't think to hinder him, or to bewilder him;
Sure he's a pilgrim from the *Blarney* stone.

We are of opinion that any reply from us to the *Pseudo-Irish-rhapsody*, published in the last *Canton Press*, cannot be justly expected; and how becoming it is in our Brother Editor, whose name is 'legion,' for there are many, to offer himself as the catpaw to any malicious ape who reads burning his own crooked fingers, let him be the judge; for the letter from the great *Irish O* and the leading Editorial are generally supposed to be the efforts of the same writer; and if it is so, — and there is much internal evidence to strengthen the opinion, — 'O' has told two or three direct and positive falsehoods in his letter: e.g. He is not a member of the chamber. And here again, if our brother Editor knows his correspondent, which is not a difficult matter in our present very small community, how does he justify himself to his

fellow-members of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, in having admitted a malicious libel, on the first and only institution established here for public purposes, from a person who has so little regard for truth as to falsely assume the character of a member of that institution?

The dissection of the omnium gatherum is not, we feel convinced, the production of our brother Editor. He has, we think, too much respect for the *bienseances* of life to reflect on the station of any individual. It is singular that the writer of the Editorial in the *C. P.*, who, we suspect, signed the petition himself, did not state his own grade and position in society, and what hold he has on the esteem and respect of that community among whom he has resided for some years.

However, we must proceed, unwillingly, to our unpleasant task, and reply to our cotemporary, as he has thought proper to adopt the language and sentiments of his coadjutor; premising, with reference to the lack of argument imputed to us, that it is better to act honestly than to reason acutely.

In the *Canton Press* of the 17th of Oct. 1835, is a letter signed *Crito*; and in the *Canton Register* of the 20th of Oct. is a reply to that letter; in the *Canton Press* of the 24th of Oct. is a letter from 'A Citizen of the world'; the reply to that letter is contained in the *Canton Register* of the 27th Oct. We beg to refer those of our local readers, who may feel interested in the question, to the above-named papers; and let them draw their own conclusions as to the *animus* with which the correspondents of the *C. P.* were actuated in their attacks on a document which had been signed, *nem. con.* and forwarded ten months previous.

We are not bound to find comprehension for our cotemporary; and, without any very great conceit, we may presume that our arguments and reasoning are as strong and as lucid as his own. This we know, that neither with him, or his, or our own correspondents, have we ever shirked a question.

We like well his piscatorial simile; and we are glad that our cotemporary allows us credit for possessing a sufficiency of that fluid which has had and has such influence on the destinies of the world; and also a thorough knowledge of its proper adaptation, whether for attack, defence, or retreat, when necessary; for all skillful tacticians allow that a good retreat is better than a bad battle. The possessor of such a power will never have reason to fear the mode of defence of that animal which ejects a fetid matter when hard pressed by a dreaded pursuer; nor of another, which, when attacked, rolls itself up into an impenetrable ball, shutting its eyes to the danger, and seeking escape by the only method providence has vouchsafed to it; namely: a passive and blind abandonment to mere chance: so does our cotemporary, hedge-hog-like, roll himself up into an impermeable, opaque ball; and with a mind resigned to stupidity, avows his incapacity to comprehend when he cannot reply.

But where is this 'total change,' and 'opposition to what was formerly supported?' To disprove the charge, must we quote from the *Register* of the 20th Oct. 1835.—

"And first, as to the getting up of the petition; on this subject we are entirely ignorant; a lithographic circular was brought to us one day before the Charles Grant sailed, stating that the petition was lying for signature at the house of Messrs. Fox, Rawson & Co. This was the first intimation we had of the proceeding. We read the petition; and, with one or two exceptions, agreed with the sentiments it expressed and the policy it recommended; under these impressions we went the same evening to add our name to the list of signatures; and at that time we thought it had been drawn up by general consent; or, if not so; that the action which drew it up was not that to which some very just and unbiased persons in China say we belong, and which imperatively governs this paper. We met Mr. Fox, at his house, as well as the head of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, agency houses in Canton; and it was this gentleman who pointed out to us, after we had once written our name, that there was the duplicate copy to sign. This head of a large and most respectable establishment did not, however, sign the petition, of course for his own reasons; but it is fair to presume, from his presence in the signing chamber, that he did not, on the whole, disapprove of the prayer of the petition."

Now, all the argument, on which our cotemporary and 'An Original Subscriber,' base their assertions that we have 'argued against doctrines formerly, and even till lately upheld by us' is drawn from our remarks in the *Register* of the 26th Ult. which remarks were not intruded on the public gratuitously.

but were called forth by the *ten arguments* of the *Canton Press* against the presence of the Superintendents of British trade in Canton, and the letter of a '*British Merchant*,' which we thought expressed causeless apprehensions both of the power invested in the Superintendents and of the manner in which that power would be ever exercised; and what is this unanswerable argument? It is this: because we signed a petition, which prayed that 'a minister'—(meaning, in the common and received acceptation of the word, and more particularly so meant with reference to the functions of that high officer whose presence in China the petition prayed for,—meaning an ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, vested even with the unusual powers of controlling an armed force)—should only communicate with an imperial envoy,—we, because we now think the advances of the emperor and of the governor towards an officer, of much humbler powers and pretensions, should not be contemptuously slighted; but that we should seize the lever held out to us, by which we may be hereafter enabled to move the mass of prejudice and fraud now opposed to the Foreign trade—and how powerful that lever may become no one can now foretell—we, forsooth, are charged with inconsistency, *ratting*, and we know not what besides—and for a *cause* too!—Now does our cotemporary pretend to call this *argument*, or *reason*, or *truth*?

He asks us for our *present opinion on Chinese Politics*; he shall have our answer when he defines what he means by *Chinese Politics*; In the meantime, let him declare his *own* opinion on that question and on the petition, instead of being the mouthpiece of others; for however consistent our cotemporary may conceive himself to be, we have proved more than once that the *Canton Press* has wavered on more points than one: e. g. the E. I. company's advances, and its oft-declared *pacific* forbearance towards China, under any circumstances connected only with the trade of the two countries.

That the C. P. should have avowed, at last, its honest opinions on the first question is creditable to the present Editor; the mystery is how two opinions could ever have been *impartially* held on so clear a subject. And with reference to its *pacific* and *non-interference* policy, that was adopted and defended, we believe, more out of opposition to the C. R. than from any conviction that it could be long maintained.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

From 15th April to 6th May.

A. C. Maclean, Esq. Wm. Wallace, Esq. Wm. Blenkins, Esq.
J. C. Green, " W. Delano Jr., "

CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The *Hurkaru* is a little mistaken in the following paragraph:

"We understand that Government have determined to encourage the cultivation of the poppy for the monopoly, in some of the districts comprised in the 1st or Meerut Division, under an arrangement similar to what has recently been adopted in the provinces of Behar and Benares. A Mr. Johnson has been appointed Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, to commence operations from the next opium season, viz. July 1837."

We are informed that the poppy cultivation here alluded to, is nothing new, but merely the authorized continuance of a cultivation long since existing in the late Begum Sumroo's Jagheer,—that the date named is only that from which Mr. Johnson's salary will commence,—and that all the Opium excepted to be made in the district is likely to be expended in the Akbarry department as heretofore.—*Calcutta Courier*.]

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has obtained for the Merchants the permission of the Board of Customs to tender accepted checks on the Bank of Bengal in payment of Custom-house duties. This will very much facilitate the despatch of business in the clearing of goods.—[*Ibid.*]

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

So long as man lives upon the earth, he must act there a certain part; and the inequality of conditions is there necessary. If every one sought only to repose or divert himself, who would contribute to your nourishment?

We see brethren, who in dividing their paternal inheritance, yield to each other in doubtful points, make mutual concessions with the greatest amity. How happens it afterwards that their children or grandchildren come to dispute about the same inheritance; that they quarrel, are violently enraged with

each other, and often proceed so far as to weary the judges with their odious contests? How have they been able so soon to stifle in their hearts, the tender sentiments which they had received from nature and their original education?

Two qualities are absolutely necessary to a young woman: attention to the duties of her station, and a respectful fear. Learn then more particularly what those duties are. In the house be up the first in the morning; and don't retire to your repose at night, till after all the rest; be constant in your application to such business as is proper for your sex; to you belong: the care of the lesser domestic expenses; watch attentively that the rice, the flour, the oil, the salt, the dishes and the other utensils, be carefully locked up in the places destined for them; that there reign an air of neatness, not only in your cloaths, but also in the meats which you cause to be dressed; and that nothing be seen, which may disgust the eye. Otherwise you will be ranked with the most dirty animals.

The head, the face, the hands, the feet, are the four seats of female beauty*: but it is modesty that must set off these natural perfections. This virtue must have the lead in your Air, your Mien, your Looks, your words, and in the gestures. If you speak without reflection, if you put yourself in motion at every the least word you utter, if you are continually tossing yourself about, and are full of gesticulations, you will be taken for an actress or a dancer on the stage. What will be the consequence then, if you take certain liberties, if you study to see and be seen, if you look upon men by stealth, if you are heard to hum a song, or give other like marks of a ready volatile spirit? What idea will then be entertained of your virtue?

Remember that in their intrinsic value, a bushel of pearls is not worth a measure of rice. The more you charge your silken head dress with flowers and other ornaments, the more labour you will have to unsew them when they are to be made clean. To what purpose is it to embroider your cloaths with the figures of so many flowers, and of so many different birds? their entire beauty ought to consist in simplicity and neatness. Ornaments add nothing to merit and virtue. A woman who hath neither address, nor understanding, were she covered with gold and silver; had she her head loaded with pearls and bodkins of gold, is far inferior to a woman of merit, who is clad in linen-cloth, and whose head is decked with the most simple ornaments. A grain of rice a single thread, all comes to us from the sweat of the poor. To assist them in their necessity is a secret virtue: to dissipate one's substance improperly is a public vice.

Thro' all ages the inner apartments have been distinguished from those without: the *Le-king*† hath assigned the place of the men separate from that of the women. By steadily observing so wise a rule, no room will be afforded for those suspicions, which draw upon ladies the censure of the public.

Whatever affairs happen, undertake nothing of yourself; consult your husband. What is your husband?—He is your *Dea* (i.e. your *Heaven or Deity*). If the *Dea* should fail you, what would be your resource? While your husband lives from how many cares are you set free? This at present escapes your attention; you will not perceive it, till you have lost him. How many widows and orphans groan under oppression?

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 15, Page 66.]

Chap. XVI.—Our Spaniards arrived at the city of Chinchew, where they were received and lodged, and what they saw in that city.

Upon a Saturday, being the 11th of July, came our Spaniards into the city of Chinchew, four hours before it was night. This city is of the common sort in that kingdom, and may have seventy thousand householders. It is of great traffic and well provided of all things, for the sea is but two leagues from it; it hath a mighty river running along by it down into the sea, by which is brought by water and carried down all kind of merchandise. There is a bridge over the said river, which is supposed to be the fairest that is in all the world; it hath a drawbridge to serve in time of wars or for any other necessity; the bridge is 800 paces long, and all wrought with stones of 22 feet long and 5 feet broad, a thing greatly to be marvelled at. At the entry thereof there were many armed soldiers ready to fight who when they came within musquet shot did salute them in very good order. There was nigh unto the said bridge in the river riding at an anchor more than 1000 ships of all sorts, and so great a number of boats and barks that all the river was covered, and every one full of people that had entered into them for to see the Castillas, for so they did call the Spaniards in that country, for the streets in the suburbs nor in the city could not hold them, the number was so great, yet their streets are as broad as our ordinary streets in any city in all Spain.

This city is compassed with a strong wall made of stone, and is 7 fms high, and 4 fms broad, and upon the gates many towers wherein is placed their artillery, which is all their strength, for that they do not use in their kingdom strong castles as they do in Europe. The houses of the city are all built after one sort and fashion, but high and not very high, by reason of the earthquakes, which are common in that country.

All the streets (but especially that wherein they passed at their coming thither) have on the one side and on the other, sheds, under which are shops, full of rich merchandise and of great value and very curious. They have in equal distances the one from the other, many triumphant arches, which do set out the streets very much, and are used in every principal street throughout the kingdom, in the which they have excellent market places, where are to be bought all things that you will desire.

* This is speaking as a Chinese. All the other parts of the body are concealed in the large foldings of the Chinese dress.

† A classical book, which contains the Laws, Ceremonies, and duties of civil life.

to eat as well of fish as of flesh, fruits, herbs, comfits, conserves, and all things so good cheap that they are almost bought for nothing.

Their victuals are very good and of great substance, their hog's flesh, whereon they do feed much, is as wholesome and good as the mutton in Spain. The fruits that we did see, some were like unto them we have in Spain, and others never the like seen by us before, but of an excellent taste and flavour. But especially one kind of fruit which is bigger than a musk melon, but of the same fashion, but of marvellous excellent and precious victual and pleasant to be eaten; a kind of pluin that is of a gallant taste, and never hurteth any body although they eat never so many, a thing proved by our Spaniards many times.

The street that they came in at, was so full of people, that if a grain of wheat had been thrown amongst them, it would scarce have fallen to the ground. And although they were carried in little chairs upon men's backs, and the captain [of whom we spoke of] before them making way, yet were they a great while before they could pass the street, and he brought unto a great house, which was a convent, wherein dwelt religious men of that country, thither they were brought and lodged, being very weary of the press of people that did trouble them very much with desire to take their ease. [To be continued.]

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

(Continued from No. 15, Page 66.)

We now come to an era, which, dignified by the labours of the individuals enumerated at the close of our preceding article, and of many others who were either contemporary with, or succeeded them, holds a prominent place in the annals of periodical literature. The writers of *ESSAY* who gave to the world the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, and other works of that description, may be regarded as performing nearly the same functions as the principal editors of the metropolitan journals of the present day, (except, indeed, that they frequently combined more of amusement with instruction, than can be attained in the narrow limits of a newspaper column); and it is highly probable that the low state of the Newspaper Press at the commencement of the eighteenth century, induced the English essayists of that period to address themselves to the world in separate publications, instead of connecting their reputation with newspapers, which at that time possessed very little influence, and were conducted on too narrow a scale to admit either of much profit or credit to those engaged in their production*. In fact, some of the small weekly publications of the descriptions we have named, were evidently intended to serve the purpose of a newspaper; containing occasionally correspondence from foreign parts, and furnishing an abstract of any important events that occupied the attention of Europe.

It is true, that during the whole of this period, newspapers were published to supply the home and foreign news, some of them monthly and others weekly; and, among other peculiarities, one of these we learn, usually contained a translation of a French play or novel; but if we refer back to a newspaper of those days, we shall find how imperfectly it performed the task of gratifying the public curiosity by furnishing early intelligence—how little of the spirit of enterprise was manifest in its columns, and how low in the scale of literature the editorial portions of it must be placed. Such as they were, however, newspapers appear to have been in great demand in the metropolis; and we even find the publisher of one of them complaining, with extraordinary and suspicious self-denial, of their ill tendency in turning men's attention from their business. In a number of the *British Mercurie*, published in 1712, the following passage occurs:—

The measure of shopkeepers and handicrafts spend whole days in coffee-houses to hear news and talk politics, whilst their wives and children want bread at home.

The imposition of a stamp-duty in the following year, by rendering the production of a newspaper a work of greater responsibility, while it operated to suppress a host of frivolous publications of this nature, doubtless rendered more respectable those that remained. Of the origin of this duty, we find an explanatory passage in a work recently published, viz., *Cook's Life of Bolingbroke*.

It appears, that about the time of which we are speaking, political pamphlets had so increased in number, and in virulence, that

The Queen (Anne) concludes one of her messages to Parliament by representing the licentiousness of the press, &c. &c. and she recommends the House to find a remedy equal to the mischief. In obedience to the Queen's desire, and at the instance of her Secretary, the Parliament passed a bill (1712—13), imposing a stamp upon pamphlets and periodical publications, the origin of the present newspaper stamp. At its origin the amount of this stamp was only a halfpenny; and it is curious to observe what an effect this trifling impost had upon the circulation of the favourite papers. Many were entirely discontinued, and several of those which survived were generally united into one publication. The bill operated in a directly contrary manner to what the ministers had anticipated; for the opposition, who had more leisure, and perhaps more acrimony of feeling, were unanimous in the support of their cause. The adherents of ministers, who were by no means behind the opposition in their proficiency in the topic of defamation, were, it seems, not so strenuously supported; and the measure thus chiefly destroyed those whom it was Bolingbroke's interest to protect.

For some reason, which we have not been able satisfactorily to trace, but, probably, from the effect alluded to by Mr. Cook, the stamp-duties were removed shortly after their imposition, and were not again enforced until 1725; since which period, they have been thrice altered in amount.

In order to understand how so small a duty as one halfpenny should operate so strongly upon these periodical publications, we must look at the price at which they were vended at that period. The majority of them were

published at a penny, many at a halfpenny, and one was even published so low as a farthing, and was entitled *All Alice and Merry, or the London Daily Post*. Specimens of these, and many more, are preserved in the British Museum. We have now before us, a fair sample of the early English newspaper press, in the first journal printed in Salisbury. Its title is so curious, and so fully explains the nature of the publication, that we are tempted to copy it into this article. It runs thus:—

The Salisbury Post Man: or, Packet of Intelligence, from France, Spain, Portugal, &c. Saturday, Sept. 27th, 1715. [No. 1]

* * This paper contains an abstract of the most material occurrences of the whole week, foreign and domestic: and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encouragement.

If two hundred subscribe it shall be delivered to any private or publick house in town, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, by eight of the clock, during the Winter-season, and by six in the Summer, for three halfpence each.

Any person in the country may order it by the post, coach, carriers, or market people; to whom they shall be carefully delivered.

It shall be always printed in a sheet and half, and on as good paper; but this containing the whole week's news can't be afforded under two-pence.

Note. For encouragement to all those that may have occasion to enter advertisements, this paper will be made public in every market town forty miles distant from this city; several will be sent as far as Exeter.

Beside's the News, we perform all other matters belonging to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Algebra, Mathematicks &c.

Printed by Samuel Farley, at his office adjoining to Mr. Robert Silcock's, on the ditch in Sarum, Anno 1715.

One part of the intelligence contained in the abovenamed paper is described as *All from the Written Letter*; but a great portion is supplied from the *London Evening Post*.

The newspaper from which the foregoing is taken, consists of two sheets of small folio, whereof no less than *two pages* are occupied with the title we have extracted. It will be seen, from the proposal therein contained, that the entire income of the paper, — to meet every expense, including its delivery to subscribers, — no trifling matter, we may infer, in the then imperfect state of post-office deliveries, and which must have rendered special messengers indispensable to its circulation; the entire income amounted to no more than 25s. each number, or 3l. 15s. per week! [To be continued.]

Chinese Mulberry.—Although defoliation might injure or destroy some trees and vegetables, the leaves being to the vegetable what lungs and stomach are to animal life, it does not follow that all trees and vegetables suffer alike by defoliation. The grasses, the box, the willow, and some others, may be cut, headed down, or the leaves pinched, almost for an indefinite period, without effecting destruction. Do not old pastures produce better and sweeter grasses by frequently clipping, than when first laid down? Shall it then be thought wonderful that the Chinese *Morus Multicaulis* will bear defoliation several times during the same season? From experiments already made, it appears that this valuable plant has been plucked of its leaves for feeding worms, not less than four or five times without any injury to its growth,—but the leading shoots must not be topped,—and every successive crop of leaves are improved in number and weight. At the same time, the wood is acquiring hardness for future use. If the object be the formation of wood, then take off the leading end of the tree or shoot. Another excellency of the Chinese mulberry is the richness of its leaf for feeding worms—while 100 pounds of white mulberry leaves are required to feed worms sufficient to make one bushel of cocoons, 78 to 80 of the *Morus Multicaulis* will do the same thing; and while it is a full day's work to pick 100 lbs. of white mulberry leaves—with the same labor 500 lbs. of the *Morus Multicaulis* might be collected. And while it is generally allowed that it requires about 3000 worms fed on white mulberry to make one bushel of cocoons, the same quantity of cocoons have the present year been made with 2000 worms fed with the Chinese mulberry. *Northampton Courier*.

The following statement is given of the present sale of the newspapers of Paris:—

Gazette de France, 9800 copies; Journal des Debats, 9400; Constitutionnel, 8360; Courier Français, 6300; Temps, 6260; Quotidienne, 4600; National, 4200; Bon Sens, 3200; Estafette, 3100; Journal de Paris, 2200; Echo, 2100; Moniteur, 1900; Impartial, 1500; Messenger, 1400; Journal du Commerce, 1400; France, 1100.

The Tribunal of Commerce at Paris has decided that original articles in the newspapers cannot be copied into other papers till the expiration of five days, in which time they may be dispersed over the whole kingdom; and it has sentenced some of them to pay a pecuniary penalty for violating this regulation.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The Academy of Sciences at Petersburg is printing in the Mongol language an heroic tradition, which is a great favourite with the Mongols. It is a "History of the Deeds of Gesser Khan and his heroic Adventures"—a translation of which could scarcely fail to interest the European reader.

* See this illustrated in a subsequent part of this paper, by a detail of the income and expenditure of a journal at the period referred to.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10. TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH 1837. NO. 17. PRICE 50 CENTS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned. Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whanipoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents

P.S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope. Macao, 4th April, 1837.

NOTICE SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner in our establishment.
Canton, February 1st, 1837. WETMORE & Co.

NOTICE—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSS in the business of our House, commences with this date OLYPHANT & CO.
Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE—The undersigned have this day commenced business as General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of **GEORGE POLLEXFEN, JOHN MILNE, JOHN MALONE MACDONALD.**
Bombay, 14th October, 1836. POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co.

NOTICE—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. **JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY, & Co. Bombay.**
Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

NOTICE—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by **CHARLES MARKWICK,--At Number 3 Imperial Hong.**
Canton, April 1st, 1837. ROBERT EDWARDS.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.
Canton, 1st April, 1837. CHARLES MARKWICK.

NOTICE.

On Saturday next the 29th instant, will be sold at Public Auction By **ROBERT EDWARDS.**

At the House formerly occupied by Sir Geo. B. Robinson Bt., near the "Penha Hill."
The Household Furniture and Effects, the Property of A. P. Boyd Esq. leaving China.

Consisting of Dining, Card, and other Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Washstands and Toilet Tables, Teapots, Bookshelves, and Bookstands, Pier Glasses and Marble Stands, Carpets, Lamps, Glass and China Ware, and Sundry other Articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to Commence at 11 A. M. precisely. Macao, 21st April, 1837.

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, May the 3rd, 1837

By **STANFORD and MARKS.**

A very Superior Assortment of ENGLISH MADE PLATE and PLATED WARE; consisting of Silver Table Spoons and Forks, Desert Spoons and Forks, Tea, Egg, Salt, and Mustard Spoons, Soup and Sauce Ladles, Salad Forks, Egg Stands, Decanter Stands, Wine and Sauce Labels, Curry Dishes and Silver-Meat Dishes, Wine Strainers, &c.

PLATED WARE of very Superior Quality; namely: Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Hash and Meat Dishes, Decanter Stands, Branch Candlesticks, Tea Trays, Toast Racks, &c.

ALSO.

A highly finished Theodolite and Telescope, and several Articles of Household Furniture.

The Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

N. B. The above Goods will be laid out for Public inspection, three days previous to the Sale, at the Europe Bazar of Messrs. **STANFORD & MARKS.**

WE beg to announce, that Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Mr. SAMUEL ANDERSON, and Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, composing the Firm of DOUGLAS, ANDERSON & Co. of London, have been partners in our establishment since its formation in August of last year, and that we have this day admitted Mr. HENRY RITCHIE into partnership.
Batavia, 1st March, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

WE beg to announce, that we have admitted Mr. WALTER SCOTT LORRAIN, a partner in our establishments, here, Singapore, and Canton, and that the house at Singapore will be conducted by him under the name of DOUGLAS, LORRAIN & Co.
Batavia, 14th March, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

WITH REFERENCE to the above advertisements, our establishment here will be conducted from this date, under the firm of DOUGLAS, RITCHIE & Co.
Canton, 24th April, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

FOR SALE.—An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the COMMERCIAL GUIDE; price \$1. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 29th October Latest Singapore date 3rd April
Latest Liverpool date 31st October Latest Sourabaya date 24th February
Latest New York date 22nd December Latest Batavia date 16th March
Latest Calcutta date 15th February Latest Manila date 8th April
Latest Bombay date 7th February Latest Austral-Asian date 11th Feby.

ARRIVED.—16th inst. LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, from Bombay 7th February, and Singapore 26th of March. BROOKLYN, [Am.] Richardson, from Singapore. THEODORE [Am.] Farrington from Batavia 16th of March. SAMARANG (Am.) Meacom, from do. LADY NUGENT, Fawcett, from Sourabaya; arrived the 22d inst. OMEGA [Du]. Wallace, from Batavia; H. RAVIA [Am]. Howland; from New York 120 days.

The LADY GRANT was detained by a fog one day amongst the islands. SAILED.—JOHN GILPIN, (Am.) Walsh, for the W. C. of America. MOTICHUND AMICHUND, White, for Bombay. DOS AMIGOS (Sp.) Pardo, for Manila. ASIA (Am), Cole, for Batavia.

Vessels under despatch. The SULIMANT, Macfarlane, for Calcutta. DAVID CLARK, Hutchinson, for Singapore. HOPE (Am.) Norman, for New York at 8 A. M. Ternate, Stewart, for Bombay, 2.30. P. M. this day. The Sir Charles Malcolm, Lyon, for Bombay tomorrow, and the Aurelius, (Am.) Stoddart, for Manila on Thursday. FALCON, Middlemist, tomorrow, at 6 P. M. the LORD LOWTHER, Vincent, on the 27th, and the ASIA, Pearson, on the 29th for London.

The arrivals during the past week from Batavia and Singapore, have not brought any important intelligence. We have not yet received any American papers by the *Horatio*.

We omitted to notice in last week's Register, the arrival of H. M's. Superintendents in Canton on the 12th instant, accompanied by Mr. Elmslie, Secretary, Mr. Morrison, Chinese Secretary, and Dr. Anderson.

H. M's. Superintendents were entertained on Friday, the 14th, by the E. I. Co's. Agents, and on the 18th by Mr. Jardine.

Their reception was most cordial; and the healths of the Superintendents and success to H. M's. Commission, were drank with enthusiasm by a numerous assembly of the British Merchants resident in Canton.

THE BRIG FAIRY.

Advices from Manila, of the 8th instant, inform us, that of the six mutineers and assassins who landed from the *Fairy*, four have been taken. The fourth was seized on the morning of the 7th of April, as he was landing from a Pontin. He was immediately put under examination, when he confessed himself to be one of the murderers of Captain McKay and three others; his name is Augustine de los Santos.

The confession states that the attack was began by three of the Manila men, with clubs, at 3 in the morning. The chief mate was the first victim, next captain Mackay, who came from his cabin; the third was the 2nd mate, and the fourth the gunner, and one person jumped overboard.

The two men who have confessed [one at Yloco], both agree that captain McKay and his officers made a gallant and vigorous defence; but they were beaten down by numbers with clubs.

Santos states that a hole was bored through the Brig, near her keel, the night they left her, with sails set, &c., and that

she was about a quarter of a mile distant from the shore, where it is probable she sunk.

From the evidence obtained it would appear that not more \$8000 value, in gold and silver, was landed on Manila. Santos states decidedly that he left six cases of dollars and one of Sycee on board, and perhaps more, as also some chests of opium.

We conclude that the legally authenticated confessions of the prisoners will be forwarded to the Agents by the Manila government; and we think it best to wait for these documents, rather than to publish an un-official detail of the confessions.

CANTON TEA.

(Concluded from Number 16 page 69.)

The produce of one *mu* of tea is sufficient for a year's consumption for two persons. The plucking of the young buds also employs many women. There is an ode which has the following lines:

On the hills of spring, in the second and third moons,
Half of the women become tea gatherers.

The people employed in the manufacture of tea are extremely decorous and obedient to the laws. If any one asks the way, they do not merely give an answer, but accompany the enquirer, and show him the way. Formerly the teachers, *Chan-keen* and *Fungwan Tsang*, taught amongst the hills, which is the reason of their changed and improved manners. *Wan-keen* built the pleasant cottage of the cloudy valley; and the grounds were planted with upwards of ten acres of paddy and tea; and near the cottage there were seven or eight inhabited villages, the people of which all gained their livelihood by growing and manufacturing the tea. The tea leaves should be gathered before sunrise, whilst the dew remains, for the sun slightly injures the flavour. Some persons say that this tea is the best in the empire. That which is gathered the earliest in the spring is the best; then there is one gathering in three days, afterwards one in a month. One month of the early spring gathering is said to be equal in quantity to those of the rest of the year.

On the summit of the *White-cloud* hill, in *Kwangchow* district, are Buddhist priests from the *Tinghoo* hill, who plant tea on the rocky eminences, and obtain in one year upwards of a *Shih* measure (120 catties). This tea, when boiled, has the smell and taste of the *Tsoohing* flower (*Jasminum Officinale*). Its taste is slightly sweet and smooth; it is called *Tinghoo* tea; but it is not always procurable.

There are tea grounds to the North of the *Yewkootung* farm, on the *Lofow* hill. Every year the day before the vernal equinox, great numbers of tea gatherers proceed to this farm. The tea is separated into high and low qualities accordingly as it has been more or less exposed to the sun. It is tried with the spring water of *Kingtae* hill, when it rapidly sends forth a fragrant effluvia. It is called *Lofow* tea.

The *Kingtae* spring is the best in all *Lofow*.

In the time of *Shunyeu*, an emperor of the *Sung* dynasty, A. D. 1240 (about), the poet *Seouyouu Tzse* (the sauntering boy), wrote the following ode on the farm.

Water from the living spring should be boiled in the lively flames;

For the tea-classic is wonderfully clever, and not a string of empty nonsense;

Luh-teen, where he dwelt, in his leisure, wrote verses in it's praise;

(But I have) not tasted the all-excelling spring of the *Lofow* hill. *Lemeichow* says that the water of the spring is the tea's friend and the fire's master; the real flavour is not lost by boiling: such is the meaning of his words.

The taste and smell of the tea of *Tsauke* is sweet; it is gathered four times in one year; the gatherings at the *Tsingming* (April 5th) and *Hanloo* (Oct. 5th) terms are the best. On the *Peitoo* hill, in *Singan* district, which is very lofty, grows the *Mungshan* tea; which, when boiled, has the aroma of the *Lan* (*Epidendrum* species) and *Mo-le* (*Jasminum Grandiflorum*) flowers; and when it has been boiled upwards of ten times its fragrance is increased; or if it be steeped for a whole night, neither its taste or smell are spoiled; and of those who drink it there are none but who are astonished at its extraordinary qualities; the reason is, it is kept constantly moist by the clouds and dew, and is thus nourished by the purest and most subtle influences.

The *Maou* (hair) tea grows at *Lo-chang*; on the leaves, white hairs are thinly scattered; its taste is clean and its effects cooling.

The *Fungshan* tea grows at *Chaou-Yang*; it clears the throat

and disperses heat; it is also called *Hwang-chai-tung*—the yellow tea plant. That which is produced at *Gan-ho-yuen*, is the best; its taste is extremely bitter; the natives of Canton, when they boil *Honn* tea, use a slight admixture of the *Tang*, which is then drinkable.

An account of *Nanyue* describes the leaves of the *Kaoulou* reed to be large and rough; the name given to them in *Nunhae* been is *Kwolo*; and the *Kaoulou* is said to be the same as the *Kootang*.

The *Shihming* (stone tea) grows in *Changlo*; the *Ling* tea, which is the same as the *Hwang-teen* of *Keangnan* province, in *Keungchow* (the northern part of *Hainan* island). These is also the *Wooyo* tea, which is made from the small delicate leaves of the *Wooyo* shrub; and it is beneficial in shortness of breath.

There is also a tea called the 'hill-leaves'; which some persons pound up with and use to correct the bitter taste of the *Kin-go-juy* (golden-goose-pistil) medicine; it is made from a mixture of the *Urh* and *Maou* teas.

In *Tungluran* district (to the eastward of *Macao*), the people make a mixture of hempseed, yams, oil, and tea, which they boil, and call it *Yen* [to grind or dissolve] tea, it is said to be efficacious in dispersing vapours, and removing stoppages, and also in checking the cravings of hunger. (Translated from the *Kwanglung Sin-yu*).

It is all very well for our Brother Editor to pretend, like the bear-leader in Goldsmith's play of 'She Stoops to Conquer, to a fastidious refinement, and to 'damn every thing thing that's low;' but this will never do, when truth is concerned; and we shall, at the risk of again offending his 'ears polite,' attempt to throw a little more light than he has done, although doubtless possessing the necessary knowledge, on the letter signed O, and his Editorial of the 15th instant.

Now does our Brother Editor, in 'his unreserved declaration, that the individual taxed by the Register with having, written the letter signed O had not the slightest concern in it,'—mean us to understand that that individual never saw it 'in M.S. before it was printed?' And will the member-writer, or signer, himself openly declare upon his honour that we are wholly wrong (with many more, by the bye) in our conjecture as to the author of the letter, in part or the whole?—Until this be done we take our stand as to this question where we are; and we shall still take leave to think that we have 'placed the saddle on the right horse,' and so have very well observed 'the very good old maxim.'

One word, *en passant*, to the 'individual taxed.'

Had that individual been tinged, in the slightest degree, with gentlemanly feeling, did he possess the least delicacy of mind, he would never,—after what occurred between him and the Editor of this paper, on two occasions, in the early part of 1834, have trusted himself with any expression of his sentiments as regards us under the mask of a Signature or of an Editorial in a Newspaper.

But the Editor of the *Canton Press* has said—"in revenge for our cuttlefish."—What if we prove this to be a shameless plagiarism? What if the 'individual' has written a letter to a gentleman in Canton, in which, whilst he disclaims the letter signed O, he claims the cuttlefish:—which, to give the devil his due, is the best thing that ever appeared in the *Canton Press*; and which our Brother Editor has shown himself inclined to appropriate without acknowledgment.

Such a letter has been written!

Our Brother Editor thus loses the 'cuttlefish,' and we regret that he has taken so tenacious a hold of the *Onnium Gatherum*; for the writer of that paragraph must have been ignorant of, or have forgotten, the constitutional right of all classes of British subjects to petition their sovereign; and the affected plain-speaking of our cotemporary will not disguise the insult conveyed under his contemptuous enumeration, which is also incorrect: for there were not any *midshipmen*—(meaning boys, we presume) amongst the signers. "Of the 21 signatures attached to the petition, 36 are those of British residents in China, chiefly merchants, or belonging to mercantile establishments; 29 commanders of British ships, including all those now here who formerly commanded in the company's regular service; 25 are transient British merchants, supercargoes, or the pursers of ships, and two are merchants of Singapore, who are now here."

We enter into this enumeration that readers at a distance may have some idea who the parties are who have thus

stepped forward to give advice to their sovereign." [C. R. December 30th, 1834].

As the *Canton Press* has always been,—in opposition to the British Chamber,—a strenuous advocate for the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce; and as the Editor is a Member of this very young Institution, and, consequently, aware of the transactions, he must know it is only held together by a rope of sand; and that, in order to prevent a disunion, the majority have, ere now, abandoned their measures and given way to the minority, who threatened to leave the Chamber unless their own views were carried. Under these circumstances we say that the Editor of the C.P. is the best judge of the correctness of his feelings towards the Chamber of his fond adoption, in admitting the O letter, which he seems to have done only that he might make a lukewarm defence of the Committee and Secretary, whom he 'damns with faint praise.' The fact that he was a disappointed candidate for the latter office, should have made him more guarded on the subject; for, whether justly so or not, an ill-natured world will both think and talk of—sour grapes.

We consider,—and we leave it to the common discernment of any one of those who has read and compared the documents from the emperor and governor relating to the present *Superintendents of the British trade*, with those relating to former *Tao-pans*, or *trading chiefs*, whether it is not so,—that the imperial and local governments have descended, in some degree, from the haughty tone they once held; and it would not be a difficult matter for us to prove this, but the proofs would lead to too many and long quotations from former edicts; and we must beg to refer those interested in the question to the various edicts which have been issued on the *Tupan* question during the last three years.

Let our cotemporary refer back to the *Register*, and he will find that the *Superintendents* are not there alluded to with reference to Lord Napier, but to the '*Minister, Representative, or Ambassador*,' whose presence in China is prayed for by the petition.

We never declared that the petition to the king in council was signed by us "on ignorant and presumptuous hopes and under peculiar excitement."—Our words were—"Yet we have been gravely told (because &c.), that neither the circumstances of the times, of an ever-varying world, can justify any deviation from a *once pledged opinion*:"—even although that *opinion* might have been formed on ignorant and presumptuous hopes and under peculiar excitement." What man, of the least pretensions to candour, will not allow to these words their evident general application?

As to *Chinese Politics*,—we ate, on this question, as immovable as a rock. We sincerely think that the British trade, instead of gaining its protection by its own expansion, will, year after year, become more involved and fettered; and this system of things must eventually lead to the measure which we have always advocated; namely: a temperate but firm interference on the part of the British government, and the assumption of an independent position in China, based on the long intercourse and acknowledged wants of both countries.

We have thus endeavoured to answer our cotemporary's questions. Can he give as satisfactory an account of his cuttlefish and the O letter; and reconcile his *plain-speaking* with *plain-dealing*?

We are inclined to fully agree with our correspondent S.S.S.; more particularly as the letter from the Treasury is explicit on the legality of the American trade between Singapore and the ports of the U. K.; the same trade, then, between Singapore and China can hardly be interdicted, either in idea or practice. Nor do we think the British merchants of Canton would ever throw any obstacle in the way of the supply of Rice to the Canton market; for when that necessary staff of Chinese life is scarce, every branch of trade here, foreign and domestic, languishes.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—The Singapore papers of March, received by the late arrivals, contain a warm discussion on the illegal character of a portion of the American trade with that port.

The discussion is brought on by a writer in the Singapore Chronicle, whose *Spirit* seems to be the "genius loci" of his place of date "Scheidt Hall."

This writer is indignant that the Americans should so far presume on the *Free Port* system of Singapore, as to take in cargoes of rice for China.

* Probably the writer is a gentleman of Dutch extraction, who fears that the export of rice to China; so productive to Java, will be transferred to Singapore.

when the convention of 1815 only permits them to load for some port in the United States. The Editor of the Singapore Chronicle shares his surprise and indignation, and supports his views. The Editor of the Singapore Free Press takes up the cudgels with his usual smartness on the other side. It is admitted by both parties that the convention gives the Americans no right to the indirect trade with Singapore. The one requires that the Americans be bound to the convention; the other that they be permitted to participate in the privileges of all other flags at the *Free Port* of Singapore.

The merchants of the place take the Free Press side, and resolve, in their Chamber of Commerce, to petition the King in Council to remove this only exception to the freedom of their trade.

We are assured that the Civil and Naval authorities remain friendly to the American interests; and that, meantime, no interference, on their part, will take place.

The subject, however merits attention apart from Editorial controversy, and we hope the views of the friends of Free Trade in the Straits, will be supported by some expression of opinion here.

I hope the following statements will be found correct, and lead to the same decision on the point, with us, as has been arrived at by the Merchants and Authorities of Singapore.

In the settlement of Singapore in 1820, the extension of the British Colonial empire was not in view.

The spot might have been selected with reference to its military command over the Straits of Malacca; but the little territory (100 square miles) purchased proves that territorial acquisition was not in view. The same design is evident in the subsequent convention with Holland, binding Great Britain and Holland to confine within present limits their claims over the regions on the China sea.

The formation of a depot for British and Native products, the extension of commerce and civilisation, were the objects aimed at in the settlement of Singapore. It was an unknown island when the convention of 1815 was framed, and of course was not mentioned therein. The Convention has been renewed, without alteration, in 1818 and 1828, no reference being made to the existence of a Free Port in Eastern Asia, under British control. No claim has ever been made formally by Americans to admission there. We believe that the order was issued, two or three years since, admitting them. The concession proves that the right to concede is distinct from the right to claim; that Great Britain is not withheld by the Convention from admitting the Americans to any privileges she may please to grant at Singapore.

The question at this moment seems to be:—Do the Americans take cargoes of rice &c to China, in a clandestine and injurious manner; or is this trade, though unsupported by the Convention, an open one, in unison with the objects and interests of the settlement at Singapore?—As to the former respect, it is certain that no concealment of destination is affected. American vessels coming from Singapore to China offer to deliver letters or * here. Nothing marks more strongly that Singapore is an exception in British Colonial regulations, than that no security for destination is required, as at Calcutta, Bombay, &c.

In fact, no Custom house exists there; and the form of clearance used is but a municipal expedient to determine the extent of its trade.

Under these circumstances, American vessels approach Singapore. None claim the right of taking in cargoes for China, there. At the same time, it is manifest that the British Authorities of a remote settlement are thought competent to concede, either formally or practically, what they may deem favorable to the interests of their charge. Were this not the understanding, how easy would it be for them to anchor beyond the waters of the island, and receive their cargoes there. Nothing evidences so clearly that the Americans have accustomed to rely on government protection, as the fact that the resident agents have not thought it worth while to pay the extra lighterage on goods carried ten miles instead of two from the shore. I will only add, on this point, that on a late visit to Singapore, I found an American Ship, taking in cargo, and freight for China openly, within half a mile of one of H. B. M's sloops of war.

We all know, Sir, in this country, how different a thing is law and the execution of law. We know, too, that the same difference exists elsewhere. We should all pity the British Juror, if he were compelled to bring in a verdict unmitigated by a reference to the punishment annexed by law. Were such a doctrine carried higher, we should regard the right of pardon as the only home of a royal conscience, the best prerogative of the British crown. And in the present case, we see the late position of a Governor of a recent and distant settlement, if required to reconcile the welfare of his government, the sole object of its existence, the end of his office, with restrictive clauses, framed for other purposes, when his territory was a jungle.

There are, our books say, two parts to a law; its letter and its intention: the latter the better half. A consideration of the present trade of Singapore will, I think, show that in conceding to the Americans the freedom of trade there, the better half is preserved.

All of us are aware that Great Britain and British India furnish full cargoes for China to vessels under their flag: America, on the contrary, has almost nothing to send to the market of Canton. Hence American ships go to England for freight, or touch on their way out for cargoes of rice. They have the choice, on the way out, of touching at Java, Singapore, or Manilla. For this purpose the second is the least important port. If it be selected, a cargo may be laden ten miles distant, beyond the waters of Singapore. However presumptuous our American friends may

be, they would not seem to convict themselves of "deception" and "tergiversation" when, instead of taking their cargoes beyond those limits, they come in and load under the guns of British men-of-war.

They evidently rely on a welcome, and that because their resort is conducive to the best interests of Singapore. Leaving out of view the articles which they are free to take to the markets of the U. S., it is enough to exhibit the bearing of their demand for rice on the trade of Singapore.

This rice is brought from Siam, Cochinchina, Bali, &c. It furnishes to the natives of these countries the means of purchasing British and Indian products at Singapore. Cut off the American demand, and to the same extent, an injury is done to the trade of the settlement. The article, and with it the demand for British goods,—must be carried elsewhere.

It is singular that navigation acts should be extended, in this way, to a depot where nothing is produced, nothing levied, nothing consumed. Would the Straits' Authorities show their wisdom, in driving this demand away from their settlement?—They will, of course, yield nothing to American interests; but will they, are they authorised to concede nothing to their own? Was not the restrictive clause enacted by Great Britain for her own good, and shall it be bent by her servants to her harm? Rather, as in the case of the West Indies, when a particular island requires a relaxation, we should expect their discretion would extend to the suspension of any regulation failing to effect the good designed.

Late letters from Java advise that the rice crop of that island, is estimated, for the present season, at 18,000,000 peculs. One million of this is a dead surplus, and will suffice to load more American vessels than can need rice-cargoes, for one year. Still some few ships may, for particular reasons, touch at Singapore. So slight are these advantages, however, that one feeling of alarm, one word of warning from the Straits' Authorities would outweigh them all. Were there any very valuable benefit to be secured in the Straits, "Johore" is for sale, and more accessible from the Eastward; the Americans, are not bound by Convention, might occupy Johore.

I trust the course taken by the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle will not alarm any American merchants, at a distance, who have, for reasons of business or friendship, directed vessels to Singapore. There is an American Representative there; and they may rely on his friendly footing with the Authorities, should the concession hitherto made to their trade be, for any reason, withdrawn. No disposition can exist in any British officer, first to welcome, and then to ensnare.

The motive of the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle, I shall not attempt to divine; it may be misapprehension; it may be private or public invidiousness towards the individual or the kind; it may be that a residence in Eastern Asia has brought him too often in contact with instances where much is made out of "the power to annoy." I believe, however, that his attempt will fail. His "liberum veto" will not be heard (so far from the poles) against the unanimous vote of the residents of Singapore. S. S. S.

Note. I find on reference, that the application, to the Board of Trade, on the subject of the American resort to Singapore, was made in May, 1835, and that the applicant received, in September of that year, the following reply.

"Treasury Chambers, September 1st.
"Sir,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 30th of May last, requesting their opinion on the subject of the right of the Americans to trade between the United States and Singapore, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that, on an investigation of the subject, and a communication with the law Officers of the Crown, they are advised that the Americans are legally authorized to trade between the United States, any part of the United Kingdom, and Singapore, as also between the United States and any port of the British possessions in the East Indies.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"F. BARING."

"To Charles Thomas Esq., 71, Connaught-terrace."
Of course this "legal authority" does not arise under the convention of 1815. It is to be regretted that Mr. Thomas did not ask whether the Americans were "legally authorised" to share all the privileges of the Free Port of Singapore; no doubt the answer would have been the same. Another enquiry is now on its way; until it's answer be received, we trust the Authorities in the Straits will anticipate its tenor, and give the higher duty they owe to the prosperity of Singapore, preference over the already abandoned Convention of 1815. S. S. S.

Canton, 22d. April 1837.

Captain William Jeffrey,
Brig Lady Grant, Lintin.

Dear Sir,
We have much pleasure in acquainting you, that at a general meeting of the Canton Insurance Office, held in December last, it was resolved to request your acceptance of a piece of Plate of the value of One Hundred Pounds, to commemorate the high sense entertained of your intrepidity, in defending that vessel, with her valuable cargo, from a fleet of Malay Pirates, who attacked, and attempted to carry her by boarding, during a calm, off the Sambilangs, in the Straits of Malacca, on the 2d of February 1836.
Our friends in London have accordingly been requested to order and forward to us a suitable piece of plate with the following inscription, which it will be a very pleasing part of our duty to present to you, as soon as received.

Wishing you every possible success in the pursuit of your profession, and that you may long continue to afford an example of that zeal and intrepidity which so well entitle you to its best rewards,

We remain, dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co.
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.

PRESENTED

to Captain WILLIAM JEFFREY,
of the Brig LADY GRANT, by the
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE

to commemorate the high sense entertained of his intrepidity in defending that vessel, with a valuable cargo, from a fleet of Malay Pirates, who attacked and attempted to carry her by boarding, during a calm off the Sambilangs, in the Straits of Malacca, on the 2d February 1836.

(Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co.
General Agents.
Canton Insurance Office.

A VISIT TO CHINA.

From the Englishman, January 30.

Such is the general rule, but there are exceptions. I dined with one gentleman, also a merchant there, and not only met a pleasant party at dinner, but we did not break up after that meal, but adjourned afterwards to another room, where we were soon afterwards joined by several other members of the community dropping in, in a friendly way, and among others were the rival editors, of the two Canton journals, meeting on the neutral ground of the domestic circle, and, forgetful of their public differences, amicably joining in the social converse or the game of whist of the evening. Altogether this was one of the pleasantest evenings I passed in Canton. The conversation, both at the table and in the drawing room, took a wide and interesting range, and elicited many observations from our intelligent host and his particular friend, a principal merchant of the place, which shewed them to be as well informed as they are honorable and benevolent; but, as I have, said this is an exception; such reunions are not very common at Canton, and the ordinary routine of life is to the last degree wearisome, yet that place will ever be associated in my mind with certain grateful reminiscences of the kindness I experienced there, and dull as it was, I left it with regret.

As I have alluded to the editors of the two Canton journals, a few words on the state of the press there may not be out of place. I am sorry to record then, that in one respect nothing can well be more humiliating than the condition of the Canton Press. The truth is, a truth recently admitted with great candour and nobility by one of the Editors, that the two journals are chiefly supported by, if not entirely the property of, the two leading houses of Canton. If that support had gone no further than merely supplying funds for the purpose of establishing their journals, and afterwards taking a number of copies and supplying them with intelligence, that would have been all very well, and I can conceive such a state of things compatible with perfect independence in the Editor: but the Editor of the Canton Press, has informed his readers that his predecessor was turned off, because he ventured on expressing in his journal opinions at variance with those of the firm which supported him on questions of British policy towards China! Of course then the paper is not an organ of public opinion, but of that of the private individual who have established it, and the editor can be little more than a puppet whose wires are moved by them. It is a matter of great regret that the Press should be in such a state of dependence, for that tends more than any thing else to keep alive those party feelings which would otherwise be exterminated by a re-action in favour of that unanimity which is so desirable in a community so limited. Who that knows any thing of the leading men of the opposed parties can fail to lament that men, honorable and benevolent as they are, possessing in common the good qualities that make them esteemed by others, and should bind them to each other, are kept wide asunder as the poles, by mere differences in political opinion? The Press at Canton is in other respects, however, a credit to the community, and is continually supplying materials for the future historian of India. * * It would be wrong to omit from a reference to the Canton Press most honorable mention of the Chinese Repository, a work of which any Press may well be proud. The Chinese Repository, is a monthly publication edited by Rev. Mr. Bridgman, a Missionary, aided, I believe, by Mr. Morrison and occasionally by Mr. Gutzlaff, all distinguished for their talents and acquirements. Mr. Morrison, the son of the celebrated Dr. Morrison, indeed must, at present, plead guilty to the charge of youth; but I trust he will live long enough to acquit himself of this fault, and to give new value to the work he assists, by the benefit of his future experience. The Chinese Repository takes a most decided tone in Chinese politics, but may be considered perfectly independent. The success of this periodical far exceeds that of the two hebdomadal journals named, for it has a circulation of upwards of 800, and the two first volumes are out of print I believe! The Chinese Repository is, indeed, justly regarded as a work of authority on Chinese affairs.

Returning to the Society of Canton for a moment, I have a few words to say respecting one institution there which I hold to be in its constitution invidious and injurious. I allude to a certain club, established on exclusive principles, the meetings of which are held at the houses of the members in rotation. None but members of firms are admitted of the residents, and of the strangers only those who are members of firms, civilians, or captains in the army or navy. No gentleman who is not in one of these capacities can attend the club, and his host, if a member, must either absent himself or go and leave the stranger within his gates at home, to the servants—to ponder perchance on the vanity and on the folly of mankind; now if there be one place in the world in which more than in any other, an exclusive association of any kind be entirely without excuse, and calculated to create or keep alive bickerings and animosities which it is desirable to prevent or allay, assuredly that place is Canton. Among the foreigners there is none of that distinction in society which exists elsewhere. That of Canton is composed chiefly of merchants and their clerks who all meet each other at table—and yet in such a place, forsooth, a club on an exclusive principle is set up! I do not speak from mere conjecture, in what I say of the effect of this club. I know the fact that it does create and keep alive animosities, for I have heard it loudly condemned by men who would not join it merely on account of the ill-judged and invidious exclusion I have described, and very justly too; for especially in Canton every thing which has the slightest approximation to exclusion ought to be discountenanced; I do not believe that some of the literary gentlemen I have named, would become members of the Club, if they were eligible; but conceive an institution which excludes the most intellectual men in the place, which would exclude an enlightened traveller for example, if such a one should ever visit Canton, if he happened, not to have the rank of captain!!! Can any think be more absurd?

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MAY 2ND 1837.

NO. 18. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned. Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent

P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope. Macao 4th April, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LADY GRANT, Captain JEFFREY, to be despatched in a few days for freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. Canton, May, 2d, 1837.

NOTICE SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR, in this day admitted a partner in our establishment. Canton, February 1st, 1837. WETMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSS in the business of our House, commences with this date OLYPHANT & CO. Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of GEORGE POLLEXFEN, JOHN MILNE, JOHN MALONE MACDONALD. Bombay, 14th October, 1836. POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool. Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY, & Co. Bombay. Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK.—At Number 3 Imperial Hong. ROBERT EDWARDS. Canton, April 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong. Canton, 1st April, 1837. CHARLES MARKWICK.

WE beg to announce, that Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Mr. SAMUEL ANDERSON, and Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, composing the Firm of DOUGLAS, ANDERSON & Co. of London, have been partners in our establishment since its formation in August of last year, and that we have this day admitted Mr. HENRY RITCHIE into partnership. Batavia, 1st March, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

WE beg to announce, that we have admitted Mr. WALTER SCOTT LORRAIN, a partner in our establishments, here, Singapore, and Canton, and that the house at Singapore will be conducted by him under the name of DOUGLAS, LORRAIN & Co. Batavia, 14th March, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

WITH REFERENCE to the above advertisements, our establishment here will be conducted from this date, under the firm of DOUGLAS, RITCHIE & Co. Canton, 24th April, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, May the 3rd, 1837

By STANFORD and MARKS.

A very Superior Assortment of ENGLISH MADE PLATE and PLATED WARE; consisting of Silver Table Spoons and Forks, Desert Spoons and Forks, Tea, Egg, Salt, and Mustard Spoons, Soup and Sauce Ladles, Salad Forks, Egg Stands, Decanter Stands, Wine and Sauce Labels, Curry Dishes and Silver Meat Dishes, Wine Strainers, &c.

PLATED WARE of very Superior Quality; namely: Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Hash and Meat Dishes, Decanter Stands, Branch Candlesticks, Tea Trays, Toast Racks, &c.

ALSO.

A highly finished Theodolite and Telescope, and several Articles of Household Furniture.

The Sale to commence at 11. A. M.

N. B. The above Goods will be laid out for Public inspection, three days previous to the Sale, at the Europe Bazar of Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1835-36. Vols 8 & 9 bound \$64. Also, Complete Fil-s of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$24. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837.—\$1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the Canton Register Office for Nos. 10, 26, 41, 51 of the Canton Register 1835.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the COMMERCIAL GUIDE; price \$14. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE. Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office. Bills of Lading and Exchange, Opium Orders and Boat notes, per 100 \$1. Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. 1 50 Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages. 5 Auction Bills on Quarto pages. 2 50 N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

FOR SALE.—An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 799 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL, Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damoun in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel. Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA on board the HERCULES, Lintin, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 29th October Latest Singapore date 3rd April
Latest Liverpool date 31st October Latest Sourabaya date 24th February
Latest U State date 23rd December Latest Batavia date 16th March
Latest Calcutta date 15th February Latest Manila date 8th April
Latest Bombay date 7th February Latest Austral-Asian date 11th Feb.

ARRIVED.—PSYCHE, Kennedy, from Calcutta, March 12th April
23th Brig ROSE, [Am] Foster, from Boston—Nov. 19th via Lima & Sandwich Island. ALASCO, [Am.] Keating, from Java and Manila. April 27th
TRESCOTT, Lindsey, from Samarang, 42 days.

PASSENGERS.—Omitted last week, per HORATIO, Mr. Fessenden.

Per PSYCHE, Mr. Jas Tait.

SAILED.—FALCON, Middlemist, London.

PASSENGER.—Omitted last week, per HORR, Mr. C. J. Hunt.

The British Flag is again flying in Canton; may the Foreign Trade find its protection under its shadow.

With reference to the Opium question, and the £ 100 reward offered for the best Essay (see extracts from the Chinese Repository on that subject), we are, as far as our present knowledge extends, incapable of thoroughly and completely understanding the object of the giver, or the end aimed at.

The cultivation of the poppy, and the preparation and use of its insipidated juice is made a moral question.

But the science of morals,—so inextricably interlaced and mingled with political government and with man in his civilised position,—has not yet, we believe, been determined to general satisfaction.

A course of conduct and action that is moral and legal in one latitude, and under the National church, is immoral and illegal in a colder climate, or under a different belief and government.

Now it will be only fair play to the candidates for the £100, to give them a hint of the *substratum* on which their arguments are to be based; for if the question is to be discussed under any system of belief or believed system, under any code of religious terror or hope—we think the question has been forestalled, and the judgement already pronounced. Tell us what morals are; and when that question is settled to our satisfaction,—tell us how they are universally applicable to all sorts and conditions of men, and we shall then know the task before us, and probably be a competitor for the prize.

There are two questions which should, we presume to think, be attended to by the Trustees of the reward; namely:

1st. Let them say how they understand cause and effect; and under what view of these questions the reward is to be awarded.

2nd. Whether religion,—meaning a system of faith,—will guide the arbiters, or be expected to influence the competitors; and if so,—what religion is to be the common test; is it to be natural or revealed religion, if the former, who is the guide and priest; if the latter, which is the church and Confessor; Papist or Lutheran, Calvinist or Arminian?

Until these points are explained, we do not think that the morality of the question can be understood or determined.

When the *Canton Press Newspaper* was established in September 1835, we hailed its birth with every feeling becoming our position as the Editor of the sole foreign Newspaper published in the Chinese Empire.

We know well that power—without which nothing moves, but with which the Universe is kept alive—should have counter-acting forces;—otherwise its direction must be one and irresistible: therefore the announcement of the establishment the C. P. was pleasing to us; we hoped its centripetal and centrifugal forces would correct the balance of public opinion; and that it would be a mirror in which we could dress ourselves.

Whether it was thought that the C. R. had taken up a wrong position and opinion on the subject of the Free Trade to China; and should, on that account alone, be met, argued with, and disproved, by the knowledge and talents which were intended to be, and have been; exhibited in the C. P.; or whether the establishment and conduct of that Paper rests upon less defensible and respectable supports, we pretend not to judge; the decision upon this question we leave to the public. With reference to the gentleman who conducts that paper,—in reply to his *mannerly* remarks on our *bad manners*,—we beg to be allowed to say that the good feeling and respect which we have the honour to entertain for him has been our safeguard; and has saved us, we hope and trust, from having fallen into any expression of *personal abuse* or ill-expressed opinion towards him; but if we have,—or if we should at any time,—in the hurry of publication, in a prejudiced view of any question that has been or may be discussed, or from the weight of the weather, or from any other infliction with which we may have been or may be oppressed, whether arising from the perusal of his paper, the circulation of which has increased so rapidly and which has shown so much fair play, talent, local and general knowledge—such enlarged and comprehensive views of the rights of men and nations—of men and manners—if in any one—or in all of these subjects we have forgotten or may forget the manners and conduct of a gentleman, (and that we have so done or may do we beg leave to differ in opinion from our Brother Editor, and appeal, on this question, to his increasing and to our not decreasing subscribers);—yet if any expression has at any time escaped us, which was not warranted by the matter in hand,—we are not like him, too proud to apologize: we now publicly express our regret, if we have ever too coarsely touched him on any too tender point, and we offer him our apologies and request his pardon; we cannot do any more under the very humble view we see ourselves compared with our Brother Editor; but whether our apology is accepted or not, we request that the Editor of the C. P. will, for the future, as the “sole individual and responsible Editor,” hold himself amenable to us, as we have the honor to do so to him, for any expression of his opinions at which we may think it proper to take umbrage.

Canton Press 29th April

It is unwillingly that we are again drawn out to attend to the lucubrations of our Cotemporary yet more than we have already done. In our last we thought that the wordy war was at an end, but as the Register has, in a somewhat unaccustomed manner, accused us of duplicity, we feel it our duty to explain to our subscribers, not to him.

The fact as to the letter “O” is plainly as we have stated it; the party obnoxious to the Editor of the Register has neither written it in part or wholly, nor dictated it, in plain fact as we said he had no concern with it in manuscript or in print; and we believe that the word of the actual writer, a member of the Chamber, is good for more than this.

Canton Register 2d May.

How can the Editor of the C. P. prove this? If the letter was sent to him in the usual course of correspondence,—he, neither knowing the writer nor his motives,—how is it possible the Editor of the C. P. can expect to be believed when he declares that ‘his friend’ had nothing to

do with it in M. S.? English O himself does not go so far! How could we expect a belief in our words, if we said that S. S. S. was the sole author of the ideas and language, which were expressed under that signature in the last C. R. would not such an assertion betray an intimacy with the writer? a fore knowledge of his ideas, opinions, sentiments? But if this connection has increased into and is to be defended under the sacred name of friendship, why does not the Editor of the C. P. whilst the incog of his friend lasts, defend himself?

As to the “cuttlefish” we have enquired, and find that the party attacked wrote to a private friend saying that he had spoken to us in private conversation, of the resemblance which the arguments of the Register bore to the retreat of such a fish, and that we might have from that drawn the simile. This is perfectly true; this was the origin of an idea which was it seems so apposite and irritating, as to rouse our Cotemporary to that last refuge, *personal abuse*, and that too in ignorance of the propriety of his “suspicions.”

“O! that mine adversary had written a book” was the oburgating exclamation of Job many thousand years ago.

O! that the Editor of the C. P. has written and published (how wisely he shall see presently) the opposite paragraph, is our triumphant joy.

He enquired and he found, his friend writes to his private friend. By Saint Patrick, this is good, and, holy Saint, keep us from profanation; for we were about to mention the trinity; let us fall back to the Shamrock; or this *Tria junctum in uno*, “the Editor, the C. P. his friend, and his friends friend.” Amongst them all, whose memory retained the quotation? if not retained, but referred to, who had, or who lent the book? ‘who wrote paragraph the first, the spirit of which is continued and traceable throughout the whole Editorial, to the latter end, where its raciness is lost, and there is not, as a candidate for the saddle, but an Ass.

Of his suspicions as to ourselves we are indifferent. The candidates to the office of Secretary for the Chamber of Commerce were the actual Secretary, the Editor of the *Canton Register* and ourselves. The votes were, for the party elected, six, for us, five, and for the Editor of the Register none. Does he fancy the “graps” sour to us from the taste that he had of them?

We were not a candidate for the office of Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

When we knew that the office was open to competition, we sent in our written pretensions; in reply we received a letter, which stated that the Secretary would be required to be in attendance at the office from 12 to 3 every day, Sundays excepted.

Our experience of the conduct of the C. R. proved to us that a strict and just charge of both duties was impossible; at least so to us; we, therefore, retired from the contest.

Our brother Editor, he being gifted with more hardihood, went to the scratch and was unsuccessful.

We were, and are, sorry for him: for we are convinced the more his industry and talents have a field for exertion and development—so much more will the world profit and be enlightened by his exertions and application.

When a county or a borough (A. D. 1830) were contested, the pretenders, we think, generally knew their opponents and their resources.

The Editor of the C. P. will scarcely allow himself to be subjected to the imputation of such an

utter abandonment of this world's knowledge and of self interest, as not to have known his opponents for the office of Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce; yet he must either suffer under this imputation on his knowledge "as a child of the world"—or submit, without a power or chance of disapproval to what we now say.—*either his head is weak or his mind is wrong* when he asserts that there were so many votes for him and *none* for us; we never sought a vote: *'this is on record'* in the archives of the Chamber.

Here we must trust ourselves to the public. We say that we have never stooped to personal abuse or private invective; with all the faults of our education, disposition, and nature, this, we think and hope, is not one. But we do not presume to judge ourselves; let the accusation, then, go abroad, and work its own way with the public,—as regards the C. P. or the C. R. or the Editor of each paper.

Not friendly with the friend of the Editor of the Canton Press has never been able to excite but one feeling in the heart of the Editor of the Canton Register; which is that of unmingled, unalloyed contempt. As to our *Apostasy*: from what faith, from what creed, from what course has it been? Has an 'Original Subscriber' or the C. P. proved it? or have they not been answered?

Have we not given him a plain answer to his plain question, which, we suppose, means *Chinese Politics*.

The Editor of the Canton Register has his Creed: the tree is known by its fruits. He now remarks that every question that has led to a difference of opinion, has been broached by the C. P. either Editorially or through its correspondents; is this the inspiration of the 'Songs of Glory'? an expression that *Tom Moore* himself would not disclaim.

Now the C. P. has thought it right, becoming, just, and true, to impute the basest motives that can disgrace human nature to us: whether *he* or *we* are right or wrong on any portion of human conduct and government under any latitude, or of any phase of any code of morals or religion, we do not pretend to judge: but we know what has passed: this is indisputable. Has the C. P. come out with credit and honour from the discussion of the questions, raised solely by himself; namely the free cultivation and manufacture of opium in India; "The *Petition*," the *British Chamber of Commerce*—or the British Flag question? We shall give our own reply: which any body, who chooses to inflict on himself the joint perusal of the C. P. and C. R. can himself prove: *we have, incontestably, shown that, on all these questions the C. P., has made false statements.*

FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

We observe in the report on the labors of the council of the French Asiatic Society, during the six last months of 1835, and the four first of 1836, made at a general meeting of the Society on the 2nd of May 1836, by the Secretary, M. Eugene Burnouf, that the council have thought it their duty to discontinue the printing of the *M.S. Manchou Francaise* dictionary of M. Klaproth, on account of the very small quantity of M. S. of that work left by the celebrated author at his death. Part of the M. S. had been lost, and M. Klaproth always hesitated to commence the work afresh, and his attention appears to have been turned, for a long time, to other pursuits; and at the moment of his death only two sheets of the essay were composed.

M. Klaproth's *Georgian grammar*, however, of which about seven octavo sheets were composed, is to be printed; and the finishing of the work—about one half—has been confided to M. Brosset, himself the author of the first *Georgian grammar* published in France.

In the list of works, published or encouraged by the Society, we see the following:

Elements of the Japanese Grammar, by father Rodriguez, translated from the Portuguese M. S. in the Royal library, and carefully collated with the grammar published by the same author at Nagasaki, in 1604.

Translations of *Mencius* (into Latin), of the *Chung-yung* and *Yih-king*; of a novel, called *Yuh-keou-le*, and a table of the vocal elements of the Chinese characters, in two parts, are also in the list.

M. Stanislas Julien has finished his translation of *Laou-tze*, and of his most ancient commentator, whose work is now 2000 years old. It is intended to publish the text and commentary both in Chinese and French.

CIRCULAR TO THE RESIDENTS IN CANTON, INVITING DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

About 2000 Volumes of Books are already in the Library of the Morrison Education Society; and according to the Constitution of the Society, the Trustees wish to make the Library available to the Public, and as extensive as possible.

The object of this Circular is to solicit donations, in books or money, for the increase of the Library; in order to extend its benefits.

A Subscription of \$ 10 by any individual, not a member of the Society, will admit him to the privileges of the Library for the year, or \$ 5 for a half year, or any shorter period, according to the accompanying rules. (See below). The Library will be opened in about three weeks from this date.

By order of the Trustees.
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, April 24th, 1837.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY

OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY: 1837.

1. That all the books, labeled and numbered, be arranged in cases in some convenient room connected with the factories, and entrusted to a Librarian, under the care of the Recording Secretary.

2. That no book be taken from the Library without an order, signed by the person wishing to take it, specifying the number of the book, and the time of drawing it. N. B. Printed orders will be furnished with the catalogues to all who have access to the Library: an order at any time between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., may be sent to the Librarian, who will immediately deliver the book and retain the order, which order should be given back by the Librarian when the book is returned to him.

3. That no single volume be retained more than half a month, nor any book of two or more volumes, more than one month; but that any book returned at the expiration of the limited period may, if not called for by any other party, be again taken out.

4. That any book lost or injured be paid for or replaced by the person by whom it is lost or injured, the value to be determined by the trustees.

5. That any person who is not a member of the Society, may be admitted to the privileges of the library, by the payment of \$10 per annum, or of \$5 for six months or any shorter period.

6. That all donations of money to the library be applied to its improvement and increase, in the purchase of books, &c.

N. B. The Trustees think it unnecessary, for the present, to multiply the rules of the Library—believing that every individual who has access to it, will desire to increase and preserve it, and render it as serviceable as possible. Many of the works now in the Library are chiefly valuable as books of reference, which it is desirable should not be removed from the Library, except in special cases. The number of books drawn by any one individual at one time, therefore, should always be determined with proper regard to general convenience. In case of new books, it will be desirable that they be speedily returned; and when more than one application for them is made, priority in time of drawing must be determined according to priority in the time of making application. The catalogues may be revised, and the list added to, as often as the receipt of books shall make it desirable.

THE HING-TAE HONG.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCES
KWANG-TUNG AND KWANG-SE &c. &c.

[Translated by J. R. Morrison, Esq. Chinese Interpreter to the British Superintendents.]

A respectful address. Having come to Canton for commercial purposes, &c.

Our Cotemporary has, we fancy, read or heard of the Machiavelian system in these matters. "Bear in mind that no adversary is proof against abuse or personal attack; as a weapon this is invincible. He may be innocent, virtuous, no matter, what you charge on him, may be your own in conduct or morality; whether a murderer or every thing that is bad yourself, care not, only be you the first to attack; let your attack be on his private character, there all men are vulnerable; be constant, firm and bold, ply your charges, not one in fifty who hears it, will see or care for the defence: hit him he may defend himself, but he is wounded, he may disprove your assertion, but the barb is in his flesh; only do you attack, no matter, how, where, or why, attack but a man's private character and he is your's. Defence is vain, escape impossible. He is your's."

On this supposition alone can we account for our Cotemporary's warding off our charge of apostacy on him, by his attack of a friend of ours, who he allows he is not friendly with, for so we construe our Cotemporary's last

We again repeat that we are the sole Editor, one, responsible no legion but one individual. We are determined to act on the course we have adopted as long as the least as the support, we are proud and grateful to say we have experienced, is experienced, is extended to us. Fifteen months ago, when we took this paper, its circulation was not 120; now it is 300. Is this the secret of our Cotemporary's jealousy? It may be so but we cannot help it. *Au reste* we have no guides, no directors, no censors, no proof-sheets to expose, and so long as we are deemed worthy of this confidence by the proprietors of this paper and the public, so long and no longer do we hope to be entrusted with its management.

If our remarks may appear strong, we beg our readers to remember the provocation, ourselves attacked, other outraged in consequence of a mere chance and private acquaintance with us. We have acted throughout moderately as we believe in our Editorial career, preferring at all times not to hurt private feeling, to the gratification of our own personal pride. To our brother Editor we may say: Go thou and do likewise!

But amidst all the abuse, where is the answer to our plain questions?

We cannot quit this without gain apologizing to our readers for this which we are aware must be unpleasant to parties uninterested. It is not overpleasant to ourselves, and we hope that we shall not again be dragged into it as we have been. We shall prefer to leave the thing to be decided by the opinion of the public, according to the character which the two papers have gained. By the publication of vituperation and abuse, we should annoy as we think, if not disgust, the public, render ourselves contemptible in our own eyes and those of our friends, while on the other hand we should only reap the satisfaction perhaps of thinking that we had insulted or annoyed individuals. The Editor of the Register may of course have his creed as to this thing; this is ours.

found that the Regulations allowed us to transact business with no one but the Hong-merchants. Hing-tae is a member of the Co-hong, and judging him, from all appearance to be in secure circumstances, we sold our goods to him—and he is now indebted in the large amount of a million and upwards of Dollars—which he is unable to pay.

It is, out of the power of the foreigners to obtain information regarding the internal affairs of this country, and of the proceedings and dealings of the Hong-merchants with their own country-men, but as they are specially appointed by the Government to conduct the foreign trade, we are induced to place every confidence in their stability and honor.

Under these circumstances we have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to order an early payment of our debts of the Co-hong in such manner as your Excellency may deem fit.

We have the honor to be—Your Excellency's, Most Obedient Servants.

ANSWER FROM THE GOVERNOR

To the address of Messrs. Dent and others, in regard to the affairs of Hing-tae Hong.

Tung Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se issue this order to the Hong merchants, requiring them to be fully informed thereon.

On the 21st of April I received from the English and other merchants, Dent and others the following address. (see above)

This, having come before me, the Governor, I have examined the subject, and find, that heretofore Hong merchants have always been forbidden to incur debts to foreigners, and that in repeated instances on record they have been severely punished for so doing. And with regard to Yeu Khechang, of the Hing-tae, he has been in the situation of Hong merchant barely seven years, and has he in so short time accumulated debts to the large amount of a million and upwards of dollars? What degree of bad management must it have been that could run this extent! The thing is too absurd—too extravagant!

If this matter be not faithfully and completely settled, where will be our compassion to foreigners, and how shall we prevent similar and even worse conduct in future? I issue, therefore, this order. When it reaches the said senior Hong merchants, let them, in obedience to it, immediately convene a meeting of all the Hong merchants and examine the accounts of Hing-tae, to ascertain clearly what are the real sums owing by that Hong to foreigners; and let them equitably and earnestly apply themselves to make some arrangement for the settlement thereof. Within ten days let them present a joint report on the subject, for my consideration. If they dare to regard this lightly or to delay and overstep the period, if the Governor, will maintain the laws firmly as the solid mountains, and will assuredly direct the district magistrate to close the Hing-tae Hong; and, according to the law, apprehend the merchant, that he may be closely examined and punished. At the same time the said Senior merchants, together with all other Hong merchants shall alone be held responsible. The property of the foreigners cannot be left without an ultimate guarantee for its safety.

Let these commands also be enjoined on the foreign merchants, that they, knowing them, may act accordingly. These are the commands. Taoukwang, 13th year. 3rd month, 19th day, (23rd April 1237).

OPIMUM.

ART. VII. Premium of one hundred pounds sterling, for an Essay on the opium trade; specification of the conditions on which the premium will be awarded.

The manner in which £100 were placed at our disposal, to be awarded "for the best Essay on the Opium Trade, showing its effects on the Commercial, Political, and Moral, Interests of the Nations and Individuals connected therewith, and pointing out the course they ought to pursue in regard to it," was stated in the number for January. The following are the conditions on which that premium will be awarded.

1. The candidates for the premium will send their manuscripts, of not less than 40 nor more than 100 octavo pages, to the Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in England, giving their names and address under a separate envelope sealed; of these envelopes only the one accompanying the successful essay will be opened by the arbiters.

2. All the manuscripts which shall have come to hand by the 1st October 1838, will then be placed in the hands of two or more arbiters, whom the said Chairman will nominate, and by whom the premium will be awarded, and immediately remitted to the successful competitor.

3. The prize essay will be published immediately; and also the remaining ones, provided the Committee of the above named Society shall deem them worthy of publication.

4. The essays, addressed "To the Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London," must be sent *post paid*, or delivered in such a manner as to be free from any charge.

By these conditions, each competitor is left to conceive of the plan of his essay, and to execute it, in the manner which, according to his own views of the case, is most conformable to those principles which ought to guide the conduct of mankind, both in their individual and national capacity. We have no permission, nor inclination, to intimate what ought to be the scope and bearing of the essays. When placed in the hands of arbiters, who will examine them with unbiased minds, that one which develops the whole subject most faithfully and forcibly will, doubtless, gain the award. With a view to this question, we have, in preceding pages, presented our readers with some account of the cultivation of the poppy, the preparation of opium, and the traffic in it; but in every instance we have given reference to our authorities. To this, and others not to aught we have said, each essayist must go for whatever information he may need.—(Chinese Repository for April)

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

Let a woman, who discovers her husband's blind side, make use of it to render herself his mistress, and to govern him; let her contest every point, and upon the least contradiction come to an open rupture; let the husband on his part submit to the yoke and not dare to breathe; both the one and the other will soon become the talk and laughter of the public. If you let your reputation be tarnished on this side the evil is almost incurable. The water once spilt cannot be gathered up again into the vessel.

If your husband neglect the duties either of his charge or station, endeavor to reclaim him; but let it be by soft and insinuating methods, by tender exhortations, and by the recital of certain examples capable of striking him. Behave to him with all the decorum you would to a guest: with that respectful

confidence you would to a friend; avoid indecent familiarities with him; decency observed within doors makes us contract a habit of decorum and regularity abroad.

You are under a necessity of living always with your husband, and consequently of acquiring patience. Learn then to bridle your natural disposition, and lay a restraint upon your inclinations. You make both but one family have then both of you, but one heart. If you are united only from the teeth outwards, only in appearance and grimace, while in the bottom of the soul you nourish a secret discontent; it is to fret yourself to no purpose, and to render your life truly miserable.

Yet I would not have you become insensible or motionless, like a statue; there is an activity and attention necessary to regulate the current business of your house. Your children which are of tender age, demand in particular, much of your care. Suffer them not to follow their appetites, nor to take more nourishment than their stomachs can well digest, shelter them from the great heats of the season, remove them out of the reach of any thing which may hurt them; such are, for instance, water, fire, knives, elevated places whence they may fall down, any thing hard against which they may bruise themselves; but above all forbid them the use of cold or ill dressed victuals, and of green and unripe fruit. These are for tender infants two sorts of deadly poison.

Your domestics ought to have a share of your attention: let them find no want of food, and raiment. If they are stupid, negligent, or awkward, sometimes take no notice of their failings, and seem as if you did not perceive them: pardon them many lesser faults, especially when they mean well. Instruct them with gentleness; and consider that if they had great abilities, they would not be reduced to serve you.

The doors of your house ought to be shut against all sorts of women. In the first place against such as make it their business to hunt out satirical stories, or slanderous and false reports, which are spread abroad to the disadvantage of families, and go from house to house to retail them. It is their talent to corrupt the heart by their malignity, and to poison the mind by the prodigies they relate, by the spectres, which they sometimes make appear through their invoking of demons, and addressing to them unintelligible prayers. In the second place against fortune tellers, who boast of penetrating into futurity, who basely take upon them to draw your horoscope, and to foretell good or bad fortune by the inspection of the hand and lineaments of the face. The least loss you will suffer, is that of your money; other misfortunes, which you do not foresee will be the fatal effects of your ridiculous curiosity.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

There was a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

A resolution by Mr. Syers advocating the introduction of a Bank, for discounts, not to engage in foreign exchange operations, was negatived by a considerable majority; and another resolution for the formation of a committee, to report upon the bearings such an institution as the India Bank, was carried, with instructions to prepare the same in the course of a week, for the decision of the Chamber.

The tone of the meeting was more decidedly adverse to the India Bank than the first one, if possible.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March 8.*

EARL OF BALCARRAS.

We have had the pleasure of receiving the following particulars of the splendid run of the *Earl of Balcarras* from China to Ceylon. She left Macao on Saturday the 10th Ult., at 3 P. M., and arrived in Singapore roads on Friday the 13th, at 9.45 A. M. being one of the shortest passages ever made, and during which she lay to for daylight 6 hours. Time 5 days 2 hours—distance 1400 miles. Left Singapore on the 14th at 1.40 P. M., and made Ceylon at 6 A. M., on the morning of the 24th January.—*Madras Herald, February 22.*

SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Mattakeset* from Canton, arrived last night. On Friday, December 9, lat. 44.40, long. 74.47, she fell in with the ship *Ferretta*, Sloan, from Mocha for Baltimore, in a leaking condition and took from her the Captain, mates and crew, 25 bags coffee and 6 bags gum.—The *Ferretta*, in a gale on the 8th instant at 8 P. M. was struck by a tremendous sea, which stove in the bulwarks, stanchions and plank shear, and caused her to leak so badly, that the pumps were of no avail, and it became indispensable necessary to abandon her. The *Ferretta* had a valuable cargo on board consisting of coffee, gum, hides, goat and sheep skins.—(*U.S. Gazette, Dec. 14.*)

MARTIN VAN BUREN, President Elect of the United States, was 54 years of age on the 5th of last December.

HARBOR REGULATIONS.

Port of Honolulu, Oahu.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

[Abridged from the printed laws.]

ARTICLE V.

Ships entering the harbor for the purpose of refreshing or refitting only are to pay the following rates:—

For the outer harbor, 6 cents per ton.
For the inner harbor, 10 cents per ton.
" " buoys, 2 dollars.

But if a vessel has goods on board selling at regular sale the same rates shall be paid as for trading ship.

ARTICLE VI.

Ships entering the harbor for the purpose of trading, are to pay the following rates.

For the outer harbor, 50 cents per ton.
For the inner harbor, 60 cents per ton.
" " buoys, 2 dollars.

ARTICLE IX.

The Pilotage shall be at the following rate:—

For taking a vessel in, \$1 per foot.
For taking a vessel out, \$1 per foot.

Oahu, Sandwich Islands, October 14 1834. (Signed) KAUIKEAOULI.

• It is to be presumed the Chinese ladies don't practice visiting.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MAY 9TH 1837.

NO. 19. } PRICE
50 CENTS }

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office, to the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective Vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships JANE or HERCULES, for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendents,
EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents

P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope.
Macao, 4th April, 1837.

FOR BOSTON.

THE Bark TARTAR, Captain E. C. NICKELS: For freight apply to
Captain, May 8th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LADY GRANT, Captain JEFFREY, to be despatched in a few days
For freight apply to
Canton, May, 3d, 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR LINTIN.

THE ship MANDARIN is to leave Whampoa about the 20th instant,
and will take what freight offers. Apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United
States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR LINTIN.

THE Barque ALASCO, Captain Keating, will leave Whampoa on the
16th instant. For freight apply to
May 9th 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE SAMUEL WETMORE, JUNIOR, is this day admitted a partner
in our establishment.
Canton, February 1st, 1837. WETMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSS in the business of
our House, commences with this date
Canton, March 1st, 1837. OLYPHANT & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as
General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of
GEORGE POLLEXFEN,
JOHN MILNE,
JOHN MALONE MACDONALD.
BOMBAY, 14th October, 1836. POLLEXFEN, MILNE & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place,
as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs.
JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool. Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH
& Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY & Co. Bombay.
Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837. BIBBY, ADAM & CO.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from
this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At Number 3
Imperial Hong.
Canton, April 1st, 1837. ROBERT EDWARDS.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit
from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that
has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping, of
the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.
Canton, 1st April, 1837. CHARLES MARKWICK.

WE beg to announce, that Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, MR.
SAMUEL ANDERSON, and Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, composing the Firm
of DOUGLAS, ANDERSON & Co. of London, have been partners in our
establishment since its formation in August of last year, and that we have
this day admitted Mr. HENRY RITCHIE into partnership.
Batavia, 1st March, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

WE beg to announce, that we have admitted Mr. WALTER SCOTT
LORRAIN, a partner in our establishments, here, Singapore, and
Canton, and that the house at Singapore will be conducted by him under
the name of DOUGLAS, LORRAIN & Co.
Batavia, 14th March, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

WITH REFERENCE to the above advertisement, our establishment here will
be conducted from this date, under the firm of DOUGLAS, RITCHIE & Co.
Canton, 24th April, 1837. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & CO.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL,
Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damuan in 1817 of the best
Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.
Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA,
on board the HERCULES, Lintin.
or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton
for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are pre-
pared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations
of the Office they are authorised to take, H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1833-36. Vols 8 & 9
bound 864. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of
1833-36 3 2. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837.—\$ 1. Apply at the
CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the Canton Register Office for 2000 copies of
the Canton Register 1836.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the COMMERCIAL GUIDE; price
\$14. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office
Bills of Lading and Exchange, Opium Orders and Boat notes, per 100 \$1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

FOR SALE.—An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709
Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
at \$3 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Latest London | date 29th October | Latest Singapore | date 7th April |
| Latest Liverpool | date 31st October | Latest Sourabaya | date 24th Feby. |
| Latest U. S. State | date 23rd Dec | Latest Batavia | date 16th March |
| Latest Calcutta | date 12th March | Latest Manila | date 23rd April |
| Latest Bombay | date 1st March | Latest Austral-Asian | date 11th Feby |

ARRIVED.—BENCOOLEN, BROWN, from Calcutta. MANDARIN, [Am.]
Symonds, from Batavia.

PASSENGER.—Per BENCOOLEN, Edward Harding, Esq.

SAILED.—AURELIUS, [Am.] Snodder (Omitted last week) for Manila.
ASIA, Pearson, and LORD LOWTHER, Vincent, for London. HORATIO,
[Am.] Howland, for Manila. ONEIDA, [Am.] Tripp, for New York.
TERNATE, Steward, from Macao, on the 1st. for Bombay. SULIMANY,
from Macao, on the 4th instant. Macfarlane, for Calcutta. BROOKLYN,
[Am.] Richardson, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per ASIA, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Boyd and family.
Per LORD LOWTHER, Captain and Mrs. Grant and family. Per ONEIDA,
Mrs. Tripp and Mr. Jos. Coolidge.

By the Psyche we have received Singapore Papers to the 6th of April,
and from Calcutta to the 8th of March.

CHINESE POLITICS.

The Hong confederacy, that great plague of Canton commerce, first
commenced in 1740; but might not this mischievous system have been
coined from a European example? In fact, was not the Hong an humble
imitation of the East India Company? Nobody, said the English, shall trade
with the Chinese but the Company—nobody, said the Chinese, shall trade
with the English but the Hong merchants; and assuredly Chinese merchants
had as good a right to combine as their brethren in England. In 1757
appeared the edict of Ki-n-long, strictly limiting European intercourse to
the port of Canton; an unjust and impolitic edict, but not more so than our
own restriction of Chinese intercourse to the port of London. About the
same time we hear of the first disputes respecting the degrading ceremony
of the Ko-tou: The pertinacity with which the Manchews demand reveren-
tial prostration from strangers, arises, we incline to believe, from the
circumstance of their being a conquering and ruling faction, whose power
is based on opinion, and they cannot afford to shew any form by which that
opinion is maintained. An erudite historian of the Irish insurrection of
1798, states, as a proof of the great progress which reasonable prin-
ciples had made in Munster, that peasants would pass a gentleman on the
road without pulling off their hats. If the omission of an Irish Ko-tou
be treason, we may surely pardon the Manchews for making the same
thing a high misdemeanour.

On reading the history of the intercourse between the English residents and the Chinese, we cannot but feel that the conduct of our countrymen has not been always such as prudence would have dictated. Englishmen in China seem to oscillate between temerity and timidity. To the former, perhaps, they are inclined, from their experience in India, where a Hindu bows to a European as to a deity; but we are at a loss to account for the latter. It is beyond question, that our national character suffered in 1808, when, without leave asked, Macao was occupied by a British military force, which was subsequently withdrawn, under circumstances that justified the Chinese in erecting a trophy—though the firmness of Sir George Staunton, in 1814, when a dispute arose respecting the capture of an American vessel within the limits of the Chinese territory, tended to remove the consequences of the former rash proceeding. Again the national character suffered, when Lord Napier proceeded, in defiance of the known law, from Macao to Canton, without permission, and then, as if startled at his temerity, consented to return at the dictation of the Chinese authorities.

From all that we have yet heard, we incline to a belief, that the China trade will flourish best by the British government avoiding all interference with it, naval, military, or diplomatic; that it is a trade which has increased, is increasing, and is capable of great extension; and, finally, that the obstacles to its success, the pride, the corruption, and the avarice of the Manchew ascendancy, cannot last. The proof of these propositions will lead us into an examination of the character of China and the Chinese, which we shall defer to another occasion. (Athenæum.)

Such is the opinion of that highly respectable Journal, the *Athenæum*; and we give it a place in our columns, though we differ entirely from the sentiments expressed in the last paragraph; but as the writer promises to examine the 'character of China and the Chinese,' we must wait for his proofs of his propositions. We cannot, at present, comprehend how 'the pride, the corruption, and the avarice of the Manchew ascendancy,' are to fall before the success of the China trade. The star of their destiny still appears too proudly in the ascendant to allow us to hope that the despotism they have established can soon be overturned. Indeed, foreign relations apart, we know not whether China or the Chinese would be benefited by the fall of their dominion. They govern their empire and people well, and have given two very great men to Chinese history. *Kanghe* and *Keenlung*; and there is nothing to choose between the corruption and avarice of a Manchew or a Chinese; although the *pride* of the former may be more indomitable. The governor of the two *Kwang* provinces has always been, of late years, a Chinese; but the *hoppo* is always a domestic slave of the emperor. The governor, however, if he dares, can act on his own discretion; the *hoppo* is only the collector of duties and customs, which, of course, gives him an imperative sway over the hongmerchants, and these latter are the only persons legally allowed to trade with foreigners. Governor *Lo* told Lord Napier that the Chinese would not consent to trade with Foreigners under any other system; and while this system endures, or unless it is radically reformed, we hope but for little respect, attention, or increase to the Foreign trade.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION

From the 6th till the 20th May

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Mr. Green | Mr. Turner |
| Mr. Dent | Mr. Blenkins |
| Mr. Maclean | |

We publish the following Extracts from various minutes of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, they having already passed the Committee. We trust they will be found generally interesting; and we would draw particular attention to that minute in which the Committee have expressed their opinions as to what would be justifiable conduct on the part of any commander of a merchant vessel, if one of his crew were to commit a homicide. The unanimity of opinion on this important subject we think highly creditable; and from it, in the event of the occurrence of such an unfortunate event, we augur that the absurd demand of the Chinese government, *coute qui coute*, of life for life will be strongly and generally opposed by the Consuls and Merchants of every nation trading to Canton; and we have little doubt of the success of a determination so united and so just.

In consequence of an enquiry whether Captains of ships should be bound to receive or deliver cargo on Sundays, a con-

versation ensued, in which the committee were unanimously of opinion that they would be justified in refusing to do so.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to take into consideration the period for which sellers of opium should be liable for loss of weight, damage, or inferiority, was read and approved of.—The Committee expressing its entire concurrence in its purport—see report.

An enquiry being made as to the duties payable by rice laden ships, after some conversation it was unanimously agreed to refer the subject to a Sub-Committee, who are requested to collect information as to the amount usually paid, by whom it is payable, and on what account.

An enquiry having been made as to whether it is the duty of Commanders of vessels at Whampoa, to detain in custody any of their crews who may unfortunately become implicated in a case of Chinese homicide, a conversation ensued in which it appeared to be the sense of the Committee that it belongs exclusively to the Chinese Government to vindicate the authority of its own laws by apprehending those who may be accused of violating them, and that without undeniable proof of wilful murder, justly involving the extreme penalty of the law, it would be inexpedient for the Commander of a vessel to detain the accused party; since it would be affording facilities to the Chinese to enforce their barbarous and unjust demand of life for life, however much palliating circumstances may have occurred to modify the nature of the crime.

Canton, 14th April 1837.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to take into consideration the period for which sellers of opium should be liable for loss of weight, damage, or inferiority.

Your Committee were of opinion that three weeks to a month, would be sufficient time to enable the holder of an opium order, to inspect the opium as to quality and weight; but being desirous that any alteration proposed, should not injure the present negociability of opium orders, in the hands of the Chinese, one of the Brokers, (being the only one procurable) was called in, and consulted. He entered into and seemed fully to comprehend the views of the Committee on the subject, and thought that one month would satisfy the Brokers, but he wished to consult his principals, and other Brokers on the subject.

You Committee will ascertain the opinions of others of the Chinese Brokers on the subject, but in the mean time would express as their opinion:

That one month, from the date of an opium order, should be allowed to the purchaser for ascertaining its weight and quality, after which all responsibility on the part of the Granter should cease, and that a clause to this effect should be inserted in all delivery orders in addition to the present clause of risk, expense and responsibility.

On the evening of the 2d inst. between 11 and 12 o'clock, a most daring and successful robbery was committed in the upper part of the factory, No. 5, Danish hong, when articles to the amount of \$200 dollars were stolen. The thieves made their way along a bamboo mat-frame, which had just been extended over the front of the lower rooms, to protect them from the glare of the sun. The house is also exposed, by two windows on the western and eastern sides, which open immediately upon the tops of the Chinese houses. The whole of the Danish hong, indeed, from the close neighbourhood of the parallel Chinese Streets on each side, is particularly exposed to depredations and to fire. Such a vicinity may soon expose its inhabitants to collisions with their Chinese neighbours, that may probable lead to serious consequences.

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

Let me finish in a few words what relates to your sex: a woman hath no longer merit, than while she applies herself to acquire the virtues proper for her rank and station. And what are those virtues? They are these which follow: filial reverence, respectful fear, gravity, modesty, sweetness, complaisance, sincerity, a spirit of economy, and a compassion for the wretched. The principal faults she ought to shun, are levity, trifling and volatile carriage, pride, anger, idleness, carelessness, talkativeness, indiscretion, a restless and difficult humour, and hardness of heart towards the unhappy:

Above all she should take particular care, not to fall within any of those cases *; which give a Husband a right to divorce her, for even tho' she should not be reduced to that extremity, she would not be less dishonoured than if she really was.

Would you know what gratitude you are to expect from mankind, cast your eyes upon your children. Would you have your children obedient and submissive to you, be the same to your own parents. Know that the heart, the thoughts, the inclinations, and constitutions of men have little resemblance to those of each other; this consideration ought to engage you to bear with their failings and to dissemble them.

Be not one of those eternal jokers, who had rather lose a friend, than what they esteem a good jest: consider that such raillery is often more offensive than abusive language; the latter is commonly the effect of a fit of anger, which is soon over, and which one is afterwards sorry for: the former is a most certain sign of contempt, which one is too apt to give way to, and which one corrects in one's self seldom or never.

Learn from your youth to conquer your passions, to regulate your heart, and to form it to virtue. Allow not yourself in any fault, however slight it may appear: if it escapes you now, be careful not to commit it any more. The dike once broken you can no longer stop the torrent.

The desire of amassing, if a man surrenders himself up to it, never ceases but with life. Riches are often accumulated by indirect means, and are left to extravagant children who soon see the end of them. Men are desirous to gain money, by which they lose men. * †

Be not one of those gloomy spirits whom every thing displeases, who can endure nobody, and who have, as it were, a natural antipathy to the whole human race: But at he same time do not give up your heart to every pretender: neither trust to light professions of attachment and fidelity. In the commerce of civil life, there is a just mean to be observed; by adhering to which you will escape much vexation and resistance.

You have a secret aversion to good men; the acquaintance and conversation of the wise is insupportable to you: A certain proof of the depravity of your heart, and disorder of your understanding. You are richly clothed; you ride fine horses superbly caparisoned: nothing disturbs your tranquility or breaks your rest; your table abounds with delicate meats; you swim in joy and pleasure. Death will come and surprise you in the very midst of your delights, perhaps locked in the embraces of sleep, and you will cause passengers to say: "Whose son was this young man?"

Every one hath his peculiar notions; your friend hath his, and is sometimes so strongly attached to them that he cannot be persuaded to make the least concession. If it only relates to indifferent things, if his views are not too unreasonable, have the complaisance to indulge him in them. If on the contrary you ever contradict him, if you insist upon it that your sentiments ought always to prevail, if your self-love will not suffer you to yield to him in any thing: what will you gain? you will breed ill blood between you, and will lose by little and little his affection and confidence.

* These, according to the ancient laws, were seven in number. The Author does not name them, because he writes to those who knew them better. I shall supply this deficiency.

(1.) To be otherwise than submissive; (2.) to be barren; (3.) to be guilty of adultery; (4.) to be jealous; (5.) to have some grievous disease; (6.) to talk too much; (7) to steal. Any of these give an husband a right to put away his wife.

The fourth article is to be understood of such a jealousy, as would carry a primary or legitimate wife, to hinder her husband from taking a secondary wife or concubine, or would cause her to raise disturbances on that head.

The fifth, is meant of such a disease, as occasions loathing and horror; such as leprosy, epilepsy, and the like.

By the sixth, is to be understood, not a flux of useless words, so common to the sex; more than half the women in China would fall under this article: but the dangerous chattering and prattle of those women, who by false reports, by secret slanders, or by false combinations with one another, might sow division in the family, and disturb the peace and union of it.

The four other articles require no explanation. Theft is only then a subject of divorce, when a wife robs her husband to enrich her relations.

There are nevertheless three exceptions to this law of divorce.

The first is, if the father, the mother, and elder brother of the wife are dead, in this case the husband is not permitted to put her away; because, saith the law, there was a place [or home] whence this woman was taken, and there is no longer any, to which she can be sent back.

The second is, when the husband's father and mother are dead, and the wife hath honoured their memory with a mourning of three years.

The third forbids a divorce, if the Husband was poor when he married and is afterwards become rich: because the wife having gone thro' and partook of his necessity (having eaten his coarse rice with him), it would be unjust to send her away in the time of his abundance.

Such was the ancient custom; at present it does not prevail in its full extent: there is hardly any thing but adultery clearly proved, that authorizes a divorce. In all the other cases, they seek out remedies of another kind. When the parents of the faulty wife are people of distinction, they strongly oppose the dishonour that would befall their daughter. Nevertheless, if it is quite incontestable, that this woman disturbs the peace of the family, that she loves not the children of the first sex; that she takes no care of them; or uses her domestics ill; her relations will not be able to save her; and of this we have seen memorable examples in persons of exalted rank.

* The Author means that it is better not to be so rich, than to seek to be so by forfeiting the esteem of good men.

[There is an affected quaintness both in the thought and expression very much in the manner of the Chinese.]

† Vide, *Ta-Ho*, by Confucius.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

(Continued from No. 15, Page 70.)

Before we enter into the details of an English Newspaper of the present days, it may, perhaps, prove amusing to take a slight glance at the actual state of journalism in foreign countries.

We have already adverted to the occasion of the establishment of newspapers in France; and from that period until the Revolution, publications of this nature were so completely controlled or guided by the government, that nothing worthy of observation appears in the monotonous character they present. During the fearful scenes of the Revolution, they were little more than echoes of the sanguinary denunciations of those ferocious ruffians, who for a time triumphed over every principle of right and justice. While the power of Napoleon lasted, the French journals were principally conspicuous for their slavish adulation of the emperor, and for being the ready instruments in forwarding his ambitious designs at the expense of truth and good faith. Upon the restoration of the Bourbons, several of the leading Parisian journals were taken into the pay of ministers, who, indeed, frequently penned the editorial articles which appeared in them. We are told that the royal newspapers cost the government 5,000,000 of francs annually. The part which the newspaper-press of Paris bore in the "three glorious days," is so fresh in the memory of every one, as to render recapitulation unnecessary. The number of journals published in the French metropolis immediately before this revolution, was seventeen political, and one hundred and fifty-two of a literary, scientific or religious character. The number of provincial journals was between seventy and eighty. The present state of the French press is an anomaly only to be explained by the unstable nature of the French character. The same people who drove a monarch from his throne for attempting to circumscribe the liberty of political discussion, within five years after patiently submit to enactments which, if rigorously acted upon (as appears to be the determination of those in authority), must end in the absolute suppression of all such discussion. By the recent law, the proprietor or editor of a French newspaper is compelled to deposit a sum of money equal in amount to the maximum penalty to which he may become liable; nor can his journal reappear, subsequent to a conviction, until this cautionary deposit is restored to its original amount. Imprisonment for various terms is added in all cases of infringement of the law referred to; and at this moment, several of the conductors of the French journals are pursuing their avocations within the walls of a dungeon!

In the Peninsula, from the superstitious and ignorance of the great bulk of the people, the public journals have been, hitherto, little more than registers of the "prompt and circumstance" of religious observances, or the vehicles for state-announcements. Since the revolutions in that part of Europe, indeed, an attempt has been made to extend periodical publications; but the principles of true liberty seem to be so imperfectly understood, and the character of these productions has been so extremely unstable, that little real progress has been observable. In the few additional journals that have maintained their existence in Portugal since the expulsion of Miguel, we look in vain for tolerant or comprehensive views: in political matters, they are evidently as completely under the will of the existing government, as were their predecessors. In Spain, the first proclamation of liberal principles, upon the accession of Isabella, ushered into existence many additional newspapers; but of these no less than twenty-one disappeared within a few months, in consequence of the restrictive measures which the government found it necessary to adopt towards them. At the commencement of the present civil war, the whole kingdom possessed seventy-seven political journals, of which number fifty-four bore an official character, and were, therefore, merely government manifestoes.

In Italy, whether the portion under the dominion of its own petty princes, or those parts subject to Austria, the press is so completely subjected to the censorship, that newspapers can only be regarded as a medium for keeping up a literary intercourse between contiguous nations. The same remark (with a few trifling exceptions) will apply to Germany; where, however, it may be noticed, that some of the communications from the East, which appear in their journals (particularly in the Prussian), and also their articles of literary criticism, and on scientific subjects, are highly interesting, and frequently of an important character. Among other singular regulations for the press which the government of Prussia have lately made, we learn that an ordinance was promulgated in the month of December, 1835, providing that every person who would obtain permission to edit a journal in Prussia, must have acquired an academical degree.

In Holland and Belgium the state of the newspaper press approximates to that in our own country.

In Switzerland twenty-four political periodicals appear each week, nine of which are edited by Romanists, and fifteen by Protestants.

The empire of Russia, despotic as its government undoubtedly is, has, nevertheless, upwards of eighty periodical journals published within its boundary. The earliest of these was commenced in 1703, during the reign of Peter the First. The leading Russian newspaper is entitled *The Bee of the North*, and is published in the metropolis three times a week; besides this, two or three journals in the French language are published at St. Petersburg; all however, under the strictest surveillance of a censorship.

Greece as several newspapers; but, owing to the violence of party discussions in that distracted country, they are continually disappearing, and their place is as rapidly supplied by others. True freedom of opinion can be but little appreciated in a country where the rude and uncultivated state of the population almost prevent the extension of the forms of civilised government.

But the most singular proof of the march of intellect (or innovation on ancient prejudices) in these days, is to be found in the fact, that a newspaper has recently been established in the capital of the Ottoman empire; and that its prosperity is an object of much solicitude with the reigning Sultan. For the introduction of this improvement (as for many others), the Turks are indebted to the enterprise of a Frenchman; indeed, the Moslem journal is printed both in the Turkish and French languages. Many particulars of interest are transferred to its columns from the European newspapers; although no inconsiderable portion of it is frequently devoted to the detail of Mohammedan rites and ceremonies.

In the vast regions of Hindustan several journals in the native dialects have appeared within the last few years; and, without doubt, owe their origin to the pious labours of Christian missionaries, who have imported a spirit of inquiry to the half-civilised natives. Even the jealous vigilance of the Celestial Empire has not been able to shut out this "barbarian" feature; and a Canton newspaper has been successfully planted among the Tartars.

In the South Sea Islands, the Christian missionaries have invented an alphabet for the natives, who had previously no written language; and in order to be intelligible to the infantile minds of those whom they are employed in instructing, the missionaries have recently hit upon the expedient of publishing a narration of events, illustrated by pictures cut in wood, printed at the head of each article: by this means, the attention is more effectually fixed, and the subject rendered more easily intelligible to the demisavage who is to be made acquainted with it. This curious sheet is now published at regular intervals, and is termed an Owhyhee newspaper.

The native Indians of the New World have imitated the "White man" in this particular; and a printed Cherokee newspaper, partly in the native dialect, and partly in English, now instructs the red warrior in the arts of civilization. This paper is called the *Cherokee Phoenix*, and it is conducted entirely by a young Cherokee. It seems it had been surmised that the editor was assisted by a white man; whereupon the following notice was put into the paper:—"No white man has anything to do with the management of our paper. No other person, whether white or red, besides the ostensible editor, has written, from the commencement of the *Phoenix*, half a column of the matter which has appeared under the editorial head." How creditable is this fact to the intellect of the native Indian tribes of America!

[To be continued.]

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 16, Page 70.]

CHAP. XVII.

The governor of Chinchew doth call the Spaniards before him, and sheweth unto them the ceremonies that they must use to have audience.

The same day that they came into the city (as aforesaid,) was a good while before night, with more desire to take rest and ease themselves of their journey, and of the travail they had in the streets, by reason of the great number of people that came to see them, than to make any visitation that night; but the *Insuanto* governor of the city, did send and commanded that forthwith they should go unto his house, for that he had great desire to see them; the which they did more for necessity of the time, than for any good-will. They went forth from their lodging on foot, whether it was for that the governor's house was near at hand, or else proadventure at his commandment, which they could not well understand, but did as the captain who guarded them did command. In the midst of the street, where was no less number of people than in the other, whereby they entered into the city, they met with an officer that came to entertain them with great majesty, and had carried before him many banners, mace-bearers and tipstaves, and others who carried whips, which they did trail after them made fast unto long sticks; these were the executioners, the which do always go clearing the way, parting the people before the officers, as you have heard. The majesty and company wherewith he came was so great, that they verily did believe him to be the *Insuanto*; but being certified, they understood that it was one of his counsellors, that came from the governor's home to his own house, which was in the same street where he met them. This counsellor was carried in a chair of ivory, garnished with gold and with curtains of cloth of gold, and on them the king's arms, which are certain serpents knotted together. But when he came right against the Spaniards, without any staying he made a sign with his head, and commanded that they should return back again unto his house, which was hard by; the captain did straightways obey his commandment and returned with them. The counsellor entered into his house which was very fair, he had in it a fair court, and therein a gallant fountain and garden. After him entered the Spaniards all alone, the rest remained without in the street at the command of the officer; he entertained them with very good words of semblance, and said in conclusion that they were welcome into that kingdom, with many other words of courtesy; unto the which they answered with the same courtesy, with signs and by their interpreter, who they carried with them. This Officer commanded a banquet to be brought forth, and wine to drink. Then he commanded to call in the captain, unto whom was given the charge to bear them company, and did chide with him very sharply and severely, because he did carry them on foot (they could not understand whether it was done for a policy or of a truth, although the effects with which he did chide seemed of a truth), he straightway commanded two rich chairs to be brought forth for to carry the fathers, and to give unto their companions horses; the which being done, he willed them to go and visit the governor, who did tarry their coming; and that another time at more leisure he would see and visit them.

[To be continued.]

ENGLISH SETTLERS IN VALPARAISO.—The English settlers in Valparaiso consist chiefly of a few merchants, whose habits and dispositions do not so exactly accord with our notions of conventional propriety, as to render their society agreeable to the generality of British travellers, from whose minds are not effaced all recollections of the decorous and sober demeanour exhibited by the same class in the mother-country. This may in some measure be accounted for, as, from their frequent intercourse and connection with the Spanish Americans, they have necessarily imbibed a portion of that intemperance and recklessness which the primitive settlers in the Southern Continent of America seem to have handed down as an heirloom to their descendants. I will here

venture an anecdote, evincing the antipathy which the fair sex of this country have to the patriarchal ornament of a beard. I was standing in the street one day, gazing at the curiosities around me, when two Spanish ladies seemed marvellously chagrined at my presence; and the hasty epithets of *fergo*, *bruto*, and *diabolo*, from their gentle lips, pronounced the punishment I deserved for having allowed my chin to escape, during a whole six months, the operations of the barber.

PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—The Society Islands no longer retain those practices, so disgraceful to humanity, described by the early navigators: no longer do we behold a concourse of armed men, dragging their conquered victim to sacrifice: no longer is heard, reverberating from hill to hill, the appalling and dissonant sound of the war-conch. The senseless images of wood and stone, worshipped through a series of by-gone ages, now lie mouldering in oblivion, while Christianity rears her meek and holy faith upon the ruins of ignorance and falsehood. Who, possessing one sentiment of philanthropy could gaze, uninfluenced by pleasurable emotions, on a numerous assembly of converted heathens, uniting in prayer and praise to the only true God, listening with rapt attention to the promise of salvation, the words of eternal life pronounced in the soft harmonious language of their own native isles; or could withhold his tribute of praise from the supporters of an Institution productive of such glorious results; or refuse to laud still more warmly the indefatigable zeal and ceaseless exertions of those excellent men who, amidst dangers and hardships, have hitherto dispensed, and are yet labouring to spread more widely the light of truth and knowledge throughout these remote territories,—objects which the translation of the Bible into the Tahitian language, together with the formation of schools for the instruction of youth of both sexes, tend greatly to facilitate.—*The Literary Times.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

| | THERM. | | BAR. | | WINDS. |
|----|--------|-------|-------|------------|--|
| | night. | noon. | | | |
| 1 | 60 | 62 | 30.00 | N. | Cloudy throughout, moderate breeze |
| 2 | 60 | 64 | 30.00 | N. | Cloudy, with rain most part, do. br. |
| 3 | 62 | 60 | 30.00 | N. a NE. | do. do. |
| 4 | 65 | 72 | 29.90 | E. a SE. | do. at times, mod. vble. do. |
| 5 | 67 | 75 | 29.90 | E. a SE. | Cloudy, latter part moderate breeze, with heavy rain Thndr. & lightning. |
| 6 | 66 | 66 | 29.90 | NE. to SE. | Constant rain, Thndr. & lightning, mostly a fresh breeze |
| 7 | 62 | 62 | 30.00 | N. | Cloudy, with rain most part, do. breeze. |
| 8 | 56 | 56 | 30.05 | N. | Cloudy, with rain at times, do. do. |
| 9 | 52 | 65 | 30.05 | N. a NE. | Fine weather, mod. breeze |
| 10 | 62 | 62 | 30.00 | E. a SE. | Cloudy with lt. rn., at times a fresh br. |
| 11 | 60 | 62 | 30.00 | E. a NE. | do. do. mod. breeze. |
| 12 | 60 | 64 | 29.80 | N. | Constant rain, with Thndr. & lightning in first and latter parts, mod. breeze. |
| 13 | 64 | 66 | 29.80 | N. a NE. | Constant rn. 1st & mid. parts, do. br. |
| 14 | 60 | 72 | 29.80 | N. a NNW. | Fine weather, light breeze |
| 15 | 64 | 74 | 29.90 | NE. a SE. | do 1st & mid. latter rn., Thndr. & lightning |
| 16 | 66 | 70 | 29.90 | E. a SE. | Constant heavy rain, with Thndr. & lightning 1st in and latter parts fresh breeze. |
| 17 | 70 | 72 | 29.80 | SE. a SW. | do. do. vble. do. |
| 18 | 72 | 73 | 29.75 | SE. a N. | Cloudy with rain at time 1st & mid. latter part heavy rain, Thndr. & lightning |
| 19 | 70 | 70 | 29.85 | N. | Cloudy, latter part heavy rain, Thndr. & lightning; mod. breeze. |
| 20 | 62 | 69 | 30.00 | N. | Cloudy throughout, mol. breeze. |
| 21 | 66 | 72 | 30.00 | E. a ES. | do. most part rain, do. br. |
| 22 | 68 | 74 | 30.00 | E. a SE. | Cloudy with occasional rain, latter part fine, mod. breeze. |
| 23 | 70 | 81 | 30.05 | E. a SE. | Fine weather, do. br. |
| 24 | 72 | 78 | 30.05 | SE. | do. wr. lightning in latter part, light breeze |
| 25 | 71 | 78 | 30.10 | N. | Light rain 1st part, mid & latter fine weather, mod. breeze. |
| 26 | 72 | 82 | 30.05 | N. a SE. | Fine weather, vble. br. |
| 27 | 73 | 76 | 30.05 | E. a SE. | Cloudy with rain at times. |
| 28 | 73 | 82 | 30.00 | SE. a N. | Fine weather most part, showers at times, vble. br. |
| 29 | 75 | 75 | 29.90 | SE. a N. | Cloudy with frequent rain, vble. br. |
| 30 | 73 | 74 | 30.10 | N. a E. | do. do. do. |

DIED.—At Macao, on the 27th December last, after a short illness, aged 34 years, MARIA, wife of Captain THOMAS REES, Commanding the ship *Lord Amherst*.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

“The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce.”

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MAY 16TH 1837.

**NO. 20. } PRICE {
30 CENTS }**

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office to the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective Vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships *JANE* or *HERCULES*, for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents

P. S. Please to write the words “application for Seamen” on the envelope.
Macao, 4th April, 1837.

FOR BOSTON.

THE *Barl TARTAR*, Captain E. C. NICKLES. For freight apply to
Canton, May 8th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE *LADY GRANT*, Captain JEFFREY, to be despatched in a few days
For freight apply to
Canton, May, 2d, 1837. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR LINTIN.

THE ship *MANDARIN* is to leave Whampoa about the 20th instant,
and will take what freight offers. Apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig *ROSE*, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United
States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR LINTIN.

THE *Barque ALASCO*, Captain KEATING, will leave Whampoa on the
16th instant. For freight apply to
May 9th 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest of **WILLIAM H. MORSE** in the business of
our House, commences with this date OLYPHANT & CO.
Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as
General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of
GEORGE POLLEXFEN,

JOHN MILNE,
JOHN MALONE MACDONALD.
Bombay, 14th October, 1836. POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place,
as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs.
JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool. Messrs. **FREDERICK WUTH**
& Co. London, and Messrs. **EDMOND BIBBY & Co.** Bombay.
Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from
this date be conducted by **CHARLES MARKWICK.**—At Number 3
Imperial Hong. ROBERT EDWARDS.
Canton, April 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit
from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that
has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping,
of the late establishment of Mr. **ROBERT EDWARDS.** No. 3 Imperial Hong.
Canton, 1st April, 1837. CHARLES MARKWICK.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship *DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL*,
Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damous in 1817 of the best
Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.
Apply to **Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA**,
on board the *Ilacozes*, Lintin,
or to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,** Canton.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton
for the **PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY** of Bombay, are pre-
pared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations
of the Office they are authorised to take. H. & N. CURSETJEE.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 29th October Latest Singapore date 15th April

Latest Liverpool date 31st October Latest Sourabaya date 24th Febry.
Latest U States date 23rd Dec Latest Batavia date 16th March
Latest Calcutta date 12th March Latest Manila date 23rd April
Latest Bombay date 1st March Latest Austral-Asian date 11th Febry

ARRIVED.—10th inst. *GOLCONDA*, Bell, from Madras 5th March, Singa-
pore 15th April. *DIANA*, [Am.] Carter, from Manila.

SAILED.—10th inst. *SAMARANG*, [Am.] Meacom, for Batavia. 14th
MAY. *WALKER*, Pollock, for Glasgow.

THE *LORD LOWTHER* and *ASIA* put to sea on the 8th inst.

PASSENGERS.—*PER* *LORD LOWTHER* (Omitted last week). Samuel
Anderson, Esq. and Captain Wilson. late of the ship *ALEXANDER*.

THE *ALBION* is to be despatched to day at 4 P. M. for New York;
and the *ORAGE*, to the same Port, tomorrow.

By the *Golconda* we have received the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 8th
of April; which is, as we far as can learn, the latest paper from that Set-
tlement in Canton; the *Singapore Free Press* of the 13th, which we
learn from private information contains quotations from late English Price
Currents, received via Batavia, not having been forwarded per *Golconda*.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Adam, embarked on board the *Java* on
the 4th of March, after having delayed his departure for a considerable
period, in the hopes of the arrival of the new governor of Madras, Lord
Elphinstone.

The *Java* sailed on the 5th of March from Madras roads, in company
with the *Golconda*; when they gained the offing the latter vessel saw a
strange sail, which they thought to be the *Prince Regent*, Yacht; and the
Golconda telegraphed to that effect to the *Java*; but the *Java* still pur-
sued her course. The doubts of the commander of the *Golconda* as to the
identity of the stranger were soon removed by the salutes with which she
was received by Fort St. George, and which she returned; and im-
mediately this ceremony was finished the *Prince Regent* made sail
in chase of the *Java*, firing guns to bring her to; still no notice was
taken of this novel occurrence on board the *Java* until the *Golconda*
telegraphed that the *Prince Regent* was in chase, and firing guns.
The *Java* then went about; and of course the new and ex-governors—
who are relations, uncle and nephew,—had the pleasure of a meeting.

We should have had much pleasure in laying before our
readers a translation of the governor's edict forbidding the future
walks of foreigners on *Honam* island; but we have not been able
to obtain the original. We have done what we could, however,
and a translation of the edict from the *Taotang* to the *Nanhatheen*,
on the same subject, will be found in another column.

We do not expect that these prohibitions will be either very
long or very strictly enforced. But at a time when the whole
foreign community are uniting their purses to found hospitals and
schools for the Chinese, such orders from the local government
are most ungracious.

Since the Ophthalmic hospital was established, up to the pre-
sent time 3350 subjects of his imperial majesty have been
gratuitously relieved from most distressing complaints; many
of which would have hurried their victims to early graves, had
not foreign skill and foreign charity saved them—still to live
and be ungrateful.

Amongst the sons of Han, who, in their ignorant haughtiness,
heap the opprobrious epithets of *Foreign devil* and *barbarian*
on those who are endeavouring to save them from the moral and
physical ills which are now piled like mountains upon them,—many
have been of high respectability, some governmental officers of rank;
and even the late hoppo, *Pang*, intimated his intention to take
foreign medical advice.

That our indignation is roused by the shameless falsity and
and ungrateful conduct of the hongmerchants and the local go-
vernment we do not deny; we also know that we are not to be
weary in well doing:—yet we do think, if the foreigners as a
body would urge upon the hongmerchants and the local govern-
ment their claims for a more extended ground of exercise, that
their own health may be preserved, whilst they are doing their
best to preserve the health of the Chinese population,—we do

believe that very shame would force the governor to rescind his late orders, and give us free permission to continue our long accustomed walks on Honam island. Let us point to *Hog Lane*, and say—"from that building, so many thousands of persons, men, women and children, under your paternal government, have been gratuitously relieved by us from their afflictions. We have even aided you in the government of your province, inasmuch as we have improved and are improving the health and knowledge of the population; and what is the return you make for these beneficent acts? look to your last edict, and say if that paper is becoming a Chinese Statesman, careful of the wellbeing of those under his protection".

As every base subterfuge is resorted to, from the dragon's seat downwards through all grades of officers, to vilify and oppress foreigners; as the most bare-faced falsehoods are written by all in authority over us, whilst no credit or attention are ever given to our representations; why should we not act—resort to virtual deeds?—There is one which we, if united, could do, that would sound throughout the land, and make it ring with selfish alarm: shut up the Ophthalmic hospital!—And let it be written on the walls in Chinese characters, that it will not be re-opened until the foreigners receive free permission to resume their accustomed walks over Honam. And inform the governor, through the hongmerchants, that the determination of the foreigners is never again to open the hospital, unless he rescinds his late orders. He would soon be urged to do this by the murmurs of his own people. And how small the boon! Some will, perhaps, say that it is ridiculous to put it in competition with the incalculable benefits, to the Chinese, of the hospital; as a matter of comparison, it is really so—*mais ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*—would it not be a great thing if we gained our point on this question?—And if we fail, why it can never be a disgrace to again open the doors of healing and charity to the maimed, the sick, the blind, and the destitute of this proud and ungrateful people; but if they are to be forever closed, and relief withheld from suffering humanity, let the *onus* lie on the head of the governor of the two Kwang, who would rather see his own countrymen languish and perish, than that foreigners should preserve their own healths by exercise on celestial ground.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is reported that the villages *Keangtsung* and *Yahoo*, some miles to the north of the city, were flooded last month, and many men and women drowned. The inhabitants of this district were ill prepared for such a visitation, as from the drought of previous years they considered themselves removed from all fear of a calamity by water. But on the night of 20th of April, in consequence of the heavy rains, the waters rushed down from the hills and flowed round the villages like a sea; the houses were swept away, and the inhabitants, being unable to fly, were drowned in great numbers; the total loss of lives is not yet known.

Other accidents in the suburbs and on the river, by the sapping of the foundations of houses and upsetting of boats, are said to have happened.

The weather is very unseasonable. Our Chinese informant says that a pestilence is raging all round, and that men die daily without number. The sickness (which, from the description, seems like the cholera), does not last longer than a day; and men are taken ill and fall dead on the roads. In some cases whole families have been destroyed. It is the opinion of the Chinese doctors that the sickness will cease in the 5th moon.

Edict from the Tso-tang.

Woo, by special appointment *Tso-tang* to the *Nankai-heen*, issues an edict for general information.

The hongmerchants, *Howqua*, *Mowqua*, &c have petitioned saying:—"The foreigners of every nation come to Canton to trade. With reference to their walking about, hitherto there have been fixed regulations.

We have examined and found that in the middle of the 15th year of *Taukwang*, we received the orders of the governor that they were allowed to dwell in the foreign factories, but not allowed to go in and out as they pleased.—In the 21st year of *Keeking*, the then governor, *Tseang*, fixed the 5th 15th and 25th days of each month, on which they were allowed to go to the neighbouring *Fa-te* gardens, and to the *Hachangze* (Honam temple), to walk about awhile; no more than ten persons were to go together at one time. They are allowed to set out at seven and to return to their factories at three o'clock; but they are not to stay out side and pass the night, nor to drink wine. They are not allowed to go to other places, wandering about the villages and markets. These orders must be respectfully obeyed accordingly: this is on record.

As the foreigners arrive in Canton to trade, and dwell in the foreign factories of the provincial city, we, hongmerchants, have repeatedly impressed the orders on them; that they are not allowed to go in and out as they please. But lately, the foreigners of every nation do

not inform us (of their motions), nor observe the appointed times; but they themselves hire small boats, anchored off the factories, and go in them, and the poor dwellers in the boats dart at the fare like an arrow: thus the foreigners are constantly in the habit of going abroad by themselves.

On the 18th day of the 3rd moon (22d April) the foreign merchant, *Grant*, and others, in all three persons, walked to the *Machung* bridge on Honam, and got into a squabble with the natives. This we have already represented to the *Puanyu-heen*, to be enquired into and managed: this is on record.

If we had not petitioned on the subject, requesting prohibitions (against the foreigners going to Honam) to be issued, and a strict seizure and examination (of the boats) to be made; hereafter greater excesses might occur, bringing on injuries without end; we were constrained, therefore, to earnestly petition your favour, to look down and issue strict prohibitions; and we further earnestly entreat that you will give orders to your runners, and the constables and water-side waiters, to keep a secret and strict look-out, and seize the boats which convey the foreigners to take their walks, and punish them severely. Thus traitorous vagabonds will know what they have to fear, and the people how much their quiet is cared for; such a manifestation of your favour will be highly convenient (for the people.)"

In compliance with this statement, it is proper that I issue a perspicuous edict, as follows:—Ye who dwell in the small boats on the river in front of the foreign factories, make yourselves fully acquainted therewith. To convey foreigners to walk among the villages is contrary to the old regulations. Now the hongmerchant, *Howqua*, and the others have sent in a duly prepared petition, on the foregoing circumstances, saying, that the poor dwellers in the boats dart upon the fare like an arrow: which is detestable in the extreme. Henceforth let the constables &c. exert themselves in going their rounds; and if any of the boats carry the foreigners to walk about the villages, it is permitted to them to seize the boat people immediately, and bring them before me, and their offence being proved, they shall be punished. And if the said constables &c. do not seize them, they shall be immediately dismissed. Decidedly, no indulgence will be shown. All should tremblingly obey. Oppose not. Aspecial edict (3rd moon, 20th day (24th April).

Peking Gazette.—On the 20th day of the 1st moon (24th February) the emperor issue an edict directing that his sixth son should commence his studies. *Ungsin Tsun*, who was formerly the literary chancellor of Canton, is directed to take charge of his studies.

Second moon, 1st day (7th of March) the following imperial edict was received.

The lieutenant-governor of *Shantung*, *Kinggh Poo*, has this day reported on a business of post-hate importance; namely; that he has investigated and managed the circumstances of the rebellions plot of *Makang*, and his associates, who are a religious banditti in *We heen* district, and that, moreover he has seized the ringleader and all the rebels.

In this case, *Makang* united himself with many others to raise an insurrection, and marched straight into the district, where he attacked the civil offices and military stations, and put all the civil and military officers, and the police, to death, opened the jails and released all the prisoners; and killed and wounded a great number of people: his crimes are, indeed, of the deepest dye. The said lieutenant-governor has already tried and punished him; already the said ringleader, after having been subjected to a minute scrutiny, has been put to a painful, slow, and ignominious death: he was cut to pieces; his head chopped off, and exposed, as warning to others, on a pole.

Further, from first to last, either by slaughter, or who surrendered themselves, or who were captured, the whole of the rebellious banditti, with *Wangli Leang*, and his companions, were destroyed. Afterwards, of the rebellious members, of both sexes, who practised the religion, 152 were taken. The governor, with the three *Sze* officers and the Superintendent of Public Granaries, all conducted the trial; the prisoners all confessed their crimes, without any concealment. They were strictly questioned as to how *Makang* practised his doctrine. The causes were that the doctrines had been drilled into him by the constant instructions of *Matsin* of *Gankew* been.

Now let all the prisoners be subjected to the most rigorous examination. As to the said rebels, and those who practised the doctrine, and taught it to disciples, daring to collect together crowds of people, slaughtering the officers of government and planning rebellion, it is important that all their traitorous adherents be examined; for it is absolutely necessary that the tree of evil be utterly uprooted.

I direct the said lieutenant-governor to return immediately to the Provincial City, and give orders to all the officers to enter upon a most scrutinizing examination of all parts of this affair. Let

the prisoners be confronted with each other, and subjected to the most grinding enquiry—let the root be traced; and more than this, let it be discovered if there still any concealed rebels, practisers of the doctrine, whom they have not confessed to in their evidence. Now if any confess that many are still abroad, unapprehended; let immediate measures be devised to search for and seize them; let them be taken according to their names, and dealt with the utmost severity, that the laws of the empire may be executed, and the hearts of men made glad; decidedly not one must be allowed to escape out of the net; for which a too late repentance will be unavailing.—*Respect this.*

2nd moon 3rd day. (March 9th)—*Chung-Tseang*, the governor-general of Chekeang and Fuhkeen, reports respecting the management of an affair of religious banditti (or secret brotherhood), in *Kea-E* district in *Formosa*, the whole case of which has been completely settled.

In this case, the banditti horde of *Heungho* and his associates, in *Kea-E* district, under the pretence of want, plundered the granaries, and killed and wounded the military officers and soldiers. Already the military commandant and superintendent of granaries, have exterminated all the associated banditti, and have executed the law on upwards of 360 criminals.

As to the criminals, *Leu-lan* and *Shihta*, who had escaped by flight, I order it to be ascertained by a clear examination whether it be known they are determined offenders. Immediately direct the said commandant and superintendent to apprehend them without fail.

As to those officers who directed the pursuit and exerted themselves on this occasion, I order that they wait until all the fugitives are taken, and the district tranquillised; when a clear examination must be made into the proofs (of their services), and a report sent up requesting them to be rewarded; by these means they will be encouraged, and the real facts of the case be established.

Respect this

ESSAY ON THE OPIUM TRADE.

As information on the use of Opium in any part of the world, either in ancient or modern times, falls in our way, we shall be careful to give it a place in our columns, with a view of submitting to our local readers as much knowledge on the subject as we can gather; that those amongst them who intend to be candidates for a very interesting and exciting prize, may be possessed of all the aids to gain it, which we may have in our humble means to offer.

It is with this view that have made the following extract from *Laing's Residence in Norway*.

The drug *par excellence* will become quite a poetical abstraction, if it is proved that the halls of *Valhalla* resounded with the shouts of the warriors of Odin, inspired by *Morphia*, quaffed from the skulls of their enemies.

Another original usage which the Scandinavian tribe appears to have retained to a late period, was that of taking opium or some intoxicating drug, which rendered the class who secretly used it—the Berserker—insensible to danger or pain in the battle field, inspired them with a fury or madness more than human, and made them during the paroxysm capable of preternatural exertions of muscular energy. A proportionable lassitude and weakness followed the excitement. It is evident from the occasional descriptions given of the Berserker in the Saga, that they were under the influence of some powerful and peculiar kind of intoxication during the their Berserker-gang. That produced by spirituous liquors, even if distillation had been known at that period, would not produce similar effects on the human frame, as it disables the limbs from acting in general, whatever may be the fury of the words and gestures. Ordinary drunkenness could never render the individuals of the Berserker class formidable among a people addicted themselves to excess in fermented liquors, the effect of which is little different from that of those distilled. There is said to be a way of preparing ale still known among the * bonder in some parts of Bengen Amt, which is supposed to be the beverage used by the Berserker. Instead of hops, it is prepared with the leaves of a plant which grows in miry spots on the Fjelde, and is known by the name of Paast. It is possible that the infusion of some indigenous plant may impart peculiar intoxicating power to liquor. In some parts of Scotland, there is a vague traditionary opinion that ale may be brewed from the flowers of the heath plant. I suspect it would be all the better of a little malt; but the intoxicating power of different plants, and the effects of that power, have never been soberly examined. I have met with a gentleman in the course of my inquiries on this subject, who had himself experienced the effects of the ale prepared with paast, and he has no doubt that it was the means used to inspire the Berserker with their peculiar fury. He met with it at a bridal among the bonder on the side of the Hardinger fird, where he happened to be quartered. It inspired an activity and contempt of danger, and a capability of extraordinary feats of exertion, in scrambling over precipices, running, leaping, and such exercises, which

* The small landed proprietors of Norway.

the party could not have accomplished but under its influence; it also left a lassitude and debility proportioned to the temporary madness it had inspired.

(*Laing's Residence in Norway*).

The Fudge Family in Canton.

I got it in a letter to the Editor;
It throws much light upon the late defeat,
And 'wordy war' between the Press and Register,
And inky streams which cover a retreat;
The secret cabot or the single Mister,
The legion which oft fills the C. P. sheet;
The English letter O, whose every particle
Finds a twin likeness in the Extract-article.

DEAR MOLLER,—I think you said that you had written a column of remarks on the Extract.

Will you let me see them? I think it would be as well to show it to some one to prevent errors getting in; this is what I always like to do with my articles. Any Books? Yours—A. S. K.

Which Initials mean *Arthur Saunders Keating*. The above friendly note was handed to us on the morning of the 12th inst. it having been picked up in one of the hongs. The original can be seen by any one who is curious in *mystification*.

From this it would appear that A. S. K. handed in the extract, which the Editor of the C. P. wrote a column upon. Whether the Editor complied with A. S. K.'s request, and showed him the remarks which he had previously written; and that afterwards they both joined their wits and produced the published article, we leave to the critics of style, both of thought and writing, to decide. Perhaps some other fine morning another dirty piece of paper may be brought to us which will throw further light on, the atramental cuttle-fish article.

How now stand we in the opinion of our respectable cotemporary—are we merely a reader of the first, or are we a second *Machiavel*?

We insert the following statement, at the request of Captain Bell, of the *Golconda*.

Statement concerning the ship *Golconda* and bark *Caledonia* getting foul near Ceylon, between Point de Galle and Dondra Head, on the 11th day of January, 1837. P. M.

On the morning of the above date we were abreast of Point de Galle, with four sail in sight, two on our larboard quarter, steering to the eastward; one on our larboard beam, bound to the westward; and one, a bark, nearly hulk-down ahead of us, steering as ourselves to the eastward.

P. M. the 11th observed the bark ahead lying to. At 4.30 P. M. found the bark still lying to; kept our ship away two points, from E. b. S. to E. b. N. to go well clear, the wind being from the S. Wd. When we got about a quarter of a mile distance from the bark, found she filled her sails, and steered across our bows, so that we were obliged to haul our ship up two points, again to E. b. S. to get clear of the bark; the ships at this time getting near each other, when she filled and steered across our bows. We then found her to be the *Caledonia*, from Bombay, bound to Bengal. After speaking her and found she required no assistance, or had not any thing particular to communicate, we proceeded on our course. At this time the wind was getting light and variable. I hailed the *Caledonia*, and told them we were going to have a change of wind, and at the same time we in studding sails and braced up. Shortly after the wind shifted to the S. Ed. and fell nearly calm; the *Caledonia* then on our lee quarter; at the same time the Commander of the *Caledonia* set all his studding sails, and keeping the breeze longer than we did, he ran close up under our lee. I hailed him again, and told him to keep away. Shortly after this it fell quite calm, and in consequence of the confused sea neither ship would steer; consequently, being so close, they soon got foul, after all our exertions to keep them clear; and through the confused sea, and our ship being much the largest, we did her considerable damage about her taffrel and starboard quarter, before we got the ships clear; and we could not have got clear only owing to the wind springing up from the eastward, which in backing our sails, we went clear of her. At 5.45, after we had run a safe distance from her, lowered our starboard cutter, and sent Mr. James Peirse, Chief officer, to enquire if any assistance were wanted, when Mr. Stepney, Chief officer of the *Caledonia*, answered in the negative. When the *Caledonia* was boarded found the commander in a state of intoxication; and finding Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, passengers on board, in a state of great alarm, owing to the condition of the ship and commander, they requested to be taken to the *Golconda*; under which circumstances they were brought on board the *Golconda*, for a passage to Madras. It being at this time quite dark, Mr. Peirse left the *Caledonia*, on being told they required no assistance.

[Signed] W. H. BELL.—Commander.

We, the undersigned, do declare that the above statement is quite true and correct, we being eye-witnesses of the same.

[Signed] A. W. D. ELDER, Captain Bombay-European Regt.
 Passenger on board *Golconda* from Bombay.
 CHARLES DUNBAR, Lieutenant H. M. 31st Regt.
 J. G. BUDD, 3rd. W. B. HALL, 2nd. JAMES PEIRSE, Chief,
 officers of the *Golconda*. W. H. DELL,
 Commander ship *Golconda*.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE organization of the contemplated Medical Missionary Society in China being deferred until intelligence shall be received from Friends in England and America, who have been addressed upon the subject, we have much pleasure in acknowledging the liberal subscriptions which have been made to the object. The Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton will, in the mean time, be supplied with means requisite for carrying it on from this Fund.

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Total Amt. Sp. Dollars. 5,230

N. B. Additional Subscriptions will be published quarterly.

11th May, 1837.

[Signed] T. R. COLLEDGE, PETER PARKER, F. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton papers have reached us by the late arrivals, from which we lay before our readers the extracts most interesting: in China the Black Tea disputes have been arranged. A Chamber of Commerce has been established under the best auspices at Canton: the British Merchants at which port have determined upon erecting (by subscription) a light house on Pedro Branca in the straits of Singapore as a lasting tribute of respect to the memory of Captain Horsburg.

It is highly gratifying to observe the rapid steps by which British Merchants are lifting themselves into eminence and utility, and exalting the character and glory of their country, since the destruction of the Company's Monopoly in China.

Under the Monopoly the honor of the British nation was compromised and trodden in the dust; and the only public acts of the Select Committee, were such as encouraged the Chinese rulers to pour increased contempt upon them, and their countrymen—no submission was too mean, no crouching too degrading, that could bring money into the Company's coffers. Scarcely two years have elapsed since the Merchants have been left to their own management, when the trade has increased almost beyond comparison; teas have fallen considerably at home, while they have improved in quality; and the Chinese have already learnt to substitute respect for insolence towards the very men whom the Company declared incompetent to carry on the trade for a twelvemonth.

These Merchants, whose exertions and commerce were checked and controlled by honorable John, are no sooner emancipated from his shackles, then they turn their attention to the noblest and most patriotic objects: they ameliorate the miseries of the Chinese by providing medical aid gratis to the population, immediately surrounding them, and pave the way for the introduction of Medical knowledge throughout the Celestial empire: thus imparting a boon beyond all price, and proving that we are not the wretched makers of watchings they took us for, while viewed through the medium of the Company—but the benefactors of the human race; able and willing to impart the richest blessings that can be given or received.

The Company who benefited, Charter after Charter, by the talents and

genius of Horsburg, have left it for the Canton Merchants to record a just sense of his deserts; which they are thus about to do in a manner the most appropriate; and the man who spent his life in diminishing the dangers of Eastern navigation, will even after death perform an invaluable and additional service for a most valuable portion of Eastern commerce.

(The Madras Examiner, January 20th)

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

(Continued from No. 19, Page 81.)

Before we proceed to describe the mechanical agency employed on a newspaper, we may devote a few more words to the subjects of parliamentary reporting. In all cases of heavy and prolonged debates, the newspaper-reporters do not attempt to give the entire speeches of each or any of the members; to print the substance of what is spoken, is all that can be accomplished. Great tact, however, generally shown in devoting the larger space to the orations of the leaders on each side of the house; while the remarks of those who offer little novelty in their observations, are compressed within a few lines.

The method pursued is this: each reporter has a certain space of time (generally less than an hour) appointed for him to take notes; he is then relieved by the next in rotation, and proceeds with all speed to the office of the paper to which he is attached, and where he furnishes a report of what he has heard; on small slips of paper, which are handed to the printer as they are successively completed. When the debate is prolonged until a late hour the time for each reporter to remain at his post, the gallery of the house, is considerably shortened; and by this arrangement, debates which have not concluded before three or four o'clock in the morning, have been put into type, the errors of the press corrected, a very large number of impressions struck off, and the newspapers, containing the report, have been on their way to the most distant parties of the kingdom, within two or three hours of the close of the parliamentary sitting. One inconvenience, indeed, attends this method of reporting—and that is sometimes no inconsiderable one, namely, that different portions of the speech of an individual are frequently taken down by reporters of various degrees of ability, or using a different style of composition; and from these circumstances justice will not be done to the orator. But considering the extreme haste with which the whole matter is performed, considering also the impracticability of allowing the reporter to look over or revise his manuscript, after he has once completed it, it must be admitted that indulgence ought to be readily conceded to trifling inaccuracies when they occur.

As connected with this part of our subject, we may here relate a curious instance of facility in newspaper composition, which we learned from an eye-witness of the fact. The late Mr. Radcliffe (husband of the well-known authoress of several popular works of fiction) was for some time editor and one of the proprietors of the *Morning Herald*. While so occupied it was no uncommon occurrence with that gentleman to enter the printing-room after he had been listening to the parliamentary debates of the evening; and without the aid of pen, ink, or paper, to dictate to his workmen two distinct editorial articles, upon different points of the debate which had taken his attention, resuming the thread of each when the printers had arranged the types for the sentence previously furnished. Something not altogether dissimilar has been recently stated of Sir Walter Scott, who is said to have occasionally carried on two works at the same time, and to have declared that he found relief in penning a few of each alternately—although he would proceed from one to the other without any intervening period of time.

We must now proceed to relate the manner in which the vast body of print contained in a London morning journal is put together within so short a space of time; and the truly wonderful expedition with which copies are multiplied to so great an extent as they now are.

The way in which manual labour is employed in producing this result, is scarcely less surprising than the part which machinery performs in it. The quantity of labour required from the compositor, (the person who arranges the types as so called,) in a single night, is frequently equal to what a foreign printer would consider a laborious task for a week. At periods of the evening, varying from four to nine o'clock, the printers of a morning newspaper commence their labours, and these continue, without intermission, until four, five, six, or even later, in the morning, according as the late arrival of intelligence, a double-sized number, or other circumstances may require; and in that interval of time, each individual will, upon occasion, pick up and place in their proper position, from 15,000 to 20,000 separate pieces of metal! For the leading journals, these workmen are generally from thirty to forty in number; and by a very humane and proper regulation, no person is allowed to engage in this most unhealthy occupation until after he has attained the age of twenty-one years. In addition to these "compositors," one or two persons are employed to mark, in the proof columns, the errors into which the compositors may have fallen; and finally, the overseer, (or head-printer,) arranges the whole into a perfect sheet, partly from the instructions of the editor, and partly guided by his own taste, or a settled method of placing the various contents of the journal. (To be continued)

NECROLOGY.

We grieve to say that accounts have been received from Madras, reporting the death of that excellent man Bishop Corrie, on the morning of the 5th instant (Cal. Cou. Feby 18th).

We regret to state that the death of Sr. Bernardo Duarte dos Santos, a Portuguese gentleman well known in China, is recorded in *O Macaio Imparcial*, of 20th Uto, to have taken place at Batavia, on the 1st of March.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLABE, No. 5, Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MAY 23RD 1837.

NO. 21. } PR CE }
50 CENTS }

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office to the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective Vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships JANE or HERCULES, for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendents,
EDWARD ELSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents

P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope. Macao, 4th April, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain GEORGE SETFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHAY MUNCHERJEE.

FOR BOSTON.

THE Bark TARTAR, Captain E. C. NICKELS: For freight apply to
Canton, May 8th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL, Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damaun in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel. Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA.

on board the HERCULES, Lintin,
or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has no interest or responsibility in the firms of Messrs. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co. of Batavia, nor in their establishments at Singapore or Canton. His interest in those firms was to have commenced on 1st May 1837, but he hereby gives notice that it will not take effect.
Singapore, April 12th 1837. W. S. LORRAIN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to intimate that they have received instructions from the Commercial Insurance Company of Calcutta to allow a Brokerage of 5 per cent on the amount of Premiums on all risks taken by them as Agents for the Office here.
Canton, 20th May, 1837.

TURNER & Co.
AGENTS COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take,
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK.—At Number 3 Imperial Hong.
Canton, April 1st, 1837. ROBERT EDWARDS.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.
Canton, 1st April, 1837. CHARLES MARKWICK.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSS in the business of our House, commences with this date
OLYPHANT & CO.
Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as General Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of
GEORGE POLLEXFEN,
JOHN MILNE,
JOHN MALONE MACDONALD.
Bombay, 14th October, 1836. POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Latest London date 1st Feby. | Latest Singapore date 3rd May |
| Latest Liverpool date 31st January | Latest Sourabaya date |
| Latest U States date 23rd Dec | Latest Batavia date 11th April |
| Latest Calcutta date 12th March | Latest Manila date 23rd April |
| Latest Bombay date 1st April | Latest Austral-Asian date 11th Feby |
| | Madras 17th March. |

ARRIVED.—THAMES, Hornblow, from Madras; STAG (Am.) Burnham, from Batavia; CECILIA (Sw.) Beckmann, from Sourabaya. 16th inst. HELEN, Setford, 21st Good Success, Durant, from Bombay, former 19th latter 30th March.

The Good Success, when off the ASSER EARS, reported the ELEANOR a few miles astern, and the HANNAH at Singapore on the 3d of May, having left Bombay on the 3rd of April with the overland letters of the 3d of February. The ISABELLA ROBERTSON left Singapore in Co. with the HANNAH.

SAILED.—18th inst. ALBION, (Am.) Putnam, and OSAGE (Am.) Furber, for New York. ALASCO, Keating, for Manila. MANDARIN (Am.) Symonds, for Batavia; LADY GRANT Jeffry, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per OSAGE, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gordon, Miss White, Messrs. W. W. Scarborough and W. C. Goodhue.

The ANTONIO PEREIRA was hourly expected at Singapore on 4th May. The HARLEQUIN from London the 1st January, touching at Penang had arrived at Singapore on her way to Manila. She spoke the MARTHA on the line.

We have not yet received any papers by the Good Success: but a friend has kindly sent us some late commercial intelligence from London and Liverpool, obtained by Captain Durant from the Hannah at Singapore, which vessel and the ELEANOR are reported in.

By the Golcond and Thames, we have received the Madras Gazette, Conservative, Times, and Examiner from October to March 17; and by the Helen, the Bombay Gazettes of the latter half of February and of the 1st of March; and the Singapore Papers to the 27th of April.

The Report exhibiting an Abstract of the proceedings of the Chamber of commerce of Bombay, which was read from the Chair at the first Quarterly Meeting of the Chamber held on the 4th of February, is published in the Bombay Gazette of the 11th of February. The report is long, occupying no less than six columns of the Gazette, and describes the proceedings of the Committee on forty-one subjects which had come under their consideration; we extract the two following, nos. 7 and 38, as being more immediately interesting to the merchants in Canton.

7. DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF SHIP LETTERS.

The inconvenience felt in the instance of the Sylph from China, some of whose packets were forwarded here from Calcutta four days later than the rest, led the Committee to address the Supreme Government on the expediency of an enactment to enforce the immediate delivery, on arrival in port, of all Ship letters. Letters were also addressed to this Government and the Madras and Calcutta Chambers soliciting their co-operation, and the Committee have had the pleasure of learning that the evil has been already represented to the Calcutta Customs and Post Office Committee, and that this body have recommended a legislative enactment on the subject, which may therefore shortly be expected.

38.—THE EXPEDIENCY OF SOME GENERAL REGULATION ON THE SUBJECT OF OPIUM PURCHASED HERE, WITH THE USUAL CERTIFICATES, FOR PARTIES IN CHINA, BEING DECLARED THERE OF INFERIOR QUALITY.

A correspondence has been opened with the General Chamber of Commerce recently formed in China, and their opinion solicited on this point.

Our readers will observe that the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce have approved the Report of the sub-committee on the subject of the charges on rice-laden ships at

Whampoa; thus giving their sanction to a charge of \$ 1189 on a single ship.

We cannot account for this determination; neither do the Committee give any reasons for it; and we beg to draw the public attention to an edict of the late governor, *Loe*, published in the C. R. of the 17th of June, 1833, in which he restricts the expenses on one ship to '620 and odd Taels.'

We also beg to refer our readers to the *Registers* of the 28th of June and 5th of July of last year, in which this subject is again alluded to; and we would ask on what principle the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce thus sanctions extortions prohibited by the government?

OPUM... The Calcutta 3d Sale went as follows.

Behar 1406 Chests, Rupees 1623
Benares 980 do. do. 1545

LIVERPOOL PRICE CURRENT... For the month of January ending 31st.

COTTON... There was a steady demand in the early part of the month, both from the trade and for export; and although higher prices were obtained in some instances for the better qualities of *Surat*, the demand has become limited, and the market closes heavily at rather lower rates for common and middling qualities; the sales amount to 5,550 bales *Surat*, 320 *Madras*, 590 *Bengal*; of which 300 *Surat* were for speculation, and 530 *Bengal* and 920 *Surat*, for exportation.

TEA... On the 9th inst about 5000 Chests were offered at Auction, when only a very small proportion was sold, consisting of 666 Chests of *Fokien Bohea* at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb. duty paid (duty 1. 6d. per lb.) 570 Chests of *Congou* at 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1½d. for good middling; and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. for inferior. 7 Chests of *Imperial* at 4s. 1d. and 92 Chests of *Cunpowder* at 4s. to 4s. 8d. per lb. There is at present more demand for good and fine *Congous*, at a slight improvement in price.

SILK... On the 18 inst. there were offered at Auction 23 Bales of *Tsintee* China raw silk; the attendance of buyers was very indifferent, and although only taxed at 21s were refused.

A sale of 360 bales *Bengal* and *China* raw silk, advertised for tomorrow is withdrawn, in consequence of the present very dull state of the market.

Throughout the present month, the transactions in East India Produce, with but few exceptions, have been on a limited scale; and some articles have experienced a serious decline, not arising so much from heavy stocks, but mainly owing to a continued pressure in the money market, causing buyers to act with great caution, and merely purchasing to supply their immediate wants. The decline in silk, both *China* and *Bengal*, from the highest point in April last year, is fully 8s. per lb.; prices, however, at that period were forced up by speculation, and both manufacturers and dealers sustained serious losses; it is probable the markets will continue in an unsettled state for some months; and, if sales are forced at present, prices must further give way.

LONDON 18th January.

TEA... Little variation; *Boheas* and low *Congous* continue to be enquired for; *Twankys* are in somewhat less demand.

SILK... The business, in either Italian or East India descriptions, is to a moderate extent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE 30th January 1837.

THE TEA TRADE... Monday. The clearances last week amounted to 415,000 lbs. This day the private trade sales commence, and consist of 75,000 packages; they are going on very heavily.

SILK TRADE... The return, as made up of the deliveries of this article during the past week, amounts to 9,550 lbs. of the different descriptions; the market still continues in a depressed state; consequent upon the late heavy failures, and the business transacting is but limited. (Courier.)

COTTON... Little business doing; last week's prices maintained. Extensive sales of *East India* will be brought forward on the 17th; the purchases during the week are 720 bales, comprising 20 middling *Bengal*, at 4½d. 400 ordinary *Surat*, at 4½d. to 5½d. and 300 good fair to good *Madras*, at 6½d. to 7½d. per lb. (London Market 13th January 1837.)

COTTON... Colonial Market January 31. The market here is dull, but at Liverpool silk has become more brisk; *Surats* are here quoted at 4½d. to 5½d.

SILK... Some large sales of *East India* & *China* Silk are announced for this week; the result of which, in the present state of the market, is looked forward to with much interest. It is expected that prices will sustain a considerable decline. (Courier, 31st January 1837.)

The House of Barber, Neate & Co. London, had failed, and Messrs. Coupland and Duncan, Liverpool.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Canton, Saturday 20th May, 1837.

The Report of the Sub. Committee on Rice-laden vessels was given in, and unanimously approved of.

REPORT.

After discussing the charges on Rice-laden vessels which are discharged at Whampoa and comparing the separate statements obtained from various Hong merchants, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that it would be just and expedient to consider the sum paid to the Hoppo, the accuracy of which in amount was satisfactorily ascertained, as a charge on the vessel and not on the rice - \$ 930.50. And in addition thereto, the sum paid on each vessel to the Linguist for procuring the grand Chop, and satisfying the mandarins at Whampoa, the Sub-Committee are of opinion should also be charged to the ship.

250.

Making a total of

\$ 1189.50

And that all other charges should fall on the rice.

A letter was read, requesting the opinion of the Committee "In the case of a chartered ship, where the ship owners are bound to victual and man, but the charterers to pay all Port Charges, to which party should the Whampoa Comptroller's Cumshaw be charged?"

The committee were unanimously of opinion that the fee is at all times a charge to be borne by the ship,—as a Port Charge.

The chairman informed the committee that he has received intimation from the East India Company's Agents, of their being instructed to forward to India the public Clock of the Factory, in the event of no purchaser for it appearing. And with reference to the inconvenience which the community would sustain, if deprived of the General time regulator, to which they have been so long accustomed, the managing committee is requested to take measures for ascertaining if it will be agreeable to the general body of Foreign residents, to make a subscription for purchasing the clock, as well as for the expense of keeping it in order, and maintaining a suitable place for it; and if generally desired; the managing Committee is requested to negotiate for its purchase.

The Committee of Arbitration was then ballotted for and appointed.

Mr. Wallace,
Mr. Blenkin,

Mr. Deland,
Mr. Dent,

Mr. Turner,

DELIVERY OF LETTERS

We subjoin the resolutions of the Committee on this subject, passed on the 6th of May.

The Committee then resumed the consideration of the Parsee complaints against Mr. Edwards; and a letter from Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee was read, stating that he had no further evidence to produce, and that he saw no objection to the matter being decided on that already adduced.

It was resolved, that as the evidence brought forward, regarding irregularity in the delivery of letters, has consisted solely of affidavits on one side, met by positive assertions on the other, the Committee must decline further investigation of the subject as likely to lead to no practical good. The Secretary is instructed to communicate with the parties, and to state to the complainants that the Committee cannot but hope that the irregularities brought to its notice were at any rate unintentional; and are not likely to occur in future.

Peking Gazette. 1st moon, 29th day (March 5th). *Tang*, the governor of Canton and his colleagues, have sent up a report respecting the qualifications of the various *Chefoo* and *Cheehen* magistrates in their province; requesting that some be cashiered and sent home, others degraded, and the vacancies be filled up.

Letung Shun, the *Chefoo* of *Leenchowfoo*, is dilatory, and impedes the public service in all cases that come before him; and he is not capable of distinguishing the worthy from the unworthy among his subordinates; I order that he be degraded and appointed to the office of *Tungche*.

Koota Fuh, the *Cheehen* of *Sinnig*, is dilatory and inept in the management of business, and does not understand and harmonize with the dispositions of the people of his district; but the said officer is still in the vigour of life; I order him to be degraded and put under the orders of the *Chefoo* as a *King-leih*; or as an assistant (*Heenshing*) to the *heen* magistrate, and that he be detained in Canton, to be employed hereafter.

Huangpin, the *Cheehen* of *Lungchuen*, is always sick, and his constitution is broken; it is hardly to be hoped that he will be aroused to a due performance of his duty; I ordered that he be immediately dismissed, and sent home.

If it happens that my imperial will is required to select officers to fill vacancies in any of the provinces, it is not allowed to report a list of those officers who are waiting in the same province to fill vacancies; former edicts have clearly explained my will on this subject. How is it that the said governor and his colleagues, in the case of the vacancy in the office of the *Chefoo* of *Kwangchowfoo*, have dared to request my selection from those officers who are waiting to fill vacancies in the province of Canton?

How have they dared to oppose the fixed regulations? And to act contrary to my imperial will as made known in former orders? I order that *Tang*, the governor, and *Ke*, the lieutenant governor, be delivered over to the board of civil office for punishment.

Respect this.

1st Moon 30th day. The censor, *Hwanglo Che* has reported respecting the number of officers, people, resident and distant traders, who collect like clouds about the city gates of Peking, which gives great facilities to the thieves to conceal themselves in the crowds; the people placing an entire dependance on the united efforts of the military and police to protect them, and seize the thieves.

I have examined and found that in the winter season the number of watch-boxes and watch-men are increased in all parts.

of the city, to beat the bamboos and sound the gong, patrolling round to guard [against robbers]. The watch was originally kept with the greatest strictness and secrecy; but as the police runners and constables of the city are (now) few in number; and although there is a communication between the stations of the military officers and troops, that alarms may be given, still they do not do their duty faithfully in patrolling round the city; through which neglect numberless cases of robbery have been brought before the magistrates, and still the gangs of thieves have not been caught; and at the close of the year there are a greater number of thieves and sharpers who go about in gangs of three and five, who plunder the porters of their burthens, and steal the goods exposed for sale in shops and stalls.

I, in passing in and out of the *Chingyang* gate and through the vegetable market, constantly hear the hue and cry after thieves; and considering the cause, I attribute it to the laxity and ease which the soldiers and police think they may indulge in after the public offices are closed, at which period they abandon themselves to utter negligence; and it is no wonder that the robbers commit all sorts of depredations. It is proper, therefore, to request that the imperial will be sent down to the commander of the nine gates of Peking, and others, to especially appoint military officers and district magistrates to lead the troops and police, and patrol and seize constantly night and day; and they are not in the least to relax their discipline after the public offices are closed, otherwise the city will be disturbed; thus the troops of thieves will not be let loose to rob, and the country generally may be quiet. This is my humble opinion of the matter; whether it is right or not, it is yet proper that I should make a duly prepared report on the subject.

The imperial will has been received: it is recorded.

'Alas! reputation would be of little worth, were it in the power of every concealed enemy to deprive us of it.'

JOHNSON.

'Whenever our contemporary of the Register finds that he has the worst of an argument, he tries to make up by personal abuse for his want of caution, in the vain hope, we suppose, of silencing us by the use of weapons with which we are not acquainted, and which, if we were, he must have perceived from the conduct of this paper ever since its establishment, were not likely ever to be called into action.' *Canton Press*, April 22d, 1837.

When 'An Original Subscriber' thought that he had caught us tripping, he wrote a long monitory letter to us, which contained, together with the good advice he was so considerate as to bestow upon us, a host of allegations of departure from principles, and neglect of the public weal; and a few endearing little epithets were sprinkled through the letter to give it a zest.

The letter and the reply are before the public.

The Editor of the C. P. and his friends pounced upon this letter, joined an 'Original Subscriber' in his attack, and made common cause against us; they laboured hard:

Parturiunt montes, et nascitur sepius officinalis.

We guessed that there were more than one in the ring against us, and we proved there were; for the Editor of the C. P. was obliged to abandon after having claimed the *Cuttle-fish*.

As no restraint had been observed toward us; as we were not allowed the benefit of clergy due to our peaceable and peace-making 'if' (see C. R. page 68. 1st col. 7th line from the bottom), we felt no squeamish delicacy in fibbing our opponents after their own fashion; we did so to some purpose; we knocked up their guard, went in, and would not be denied; and we think we have cleared the ring of all except our cotemporary, who still clings to the ropes; we shall now throw him over.

The Editor of the C. P. has already owned the assistance of a brother-manipulator in the manufacture of the fishy Editorial of the 15th of April; but he has not yet said in what degree. He has asked us questions, which we have endeavoured to answer; will he condescend to give a true answer to the following question. "Did his friend (he cannot mistake him: *Noscitur e socio*) see the Editorial of the 15th of April, either in M. S. or in print, before it was published—or did he write or assist the Editor of the C. P. with a word or line, or verbal hints in its composition?—Until this is openly and positively denied by the Editor of the C. P., we shall hold the belief which we have already diffidently expressed.

Our cotemporary calls himself the 'only Editor;' that may well be: a mere Editor is only the publisher, the setter-forth, the utterer of the words and thoughts of others.

Let us see how he has acquitted himself in this humble capacity. A cowardly calumniator, whom he knows, sends to him some lines which convey a gross insult and false imputations on us: he in-

serts these lines, although he knows and allows them to be false, as is shown by his Editorial, to which he has referred as his defence, and excuse for inserting them. Now these lines are full of personal abuse and defamation; to which the Editor of the C. P. is a party, not only by inserting them, but by inserting them under the condition that the name of the writer should be concealed!

Personal abuse is a weapon he is not acquainted with!

Yet he can allow one of his friends to poison an arrow, and he will draw the bow; but the poison and the hand that poisoned; and the arm that drew are alike puny and ineffectual; nor does

Haerēt lateri lethalis arundo.

but it falls innocuous.

As we knew the dispositions in league against us—and which we have now stripped bare to the world—we had every right to defend ourselves with any weapon that chance gave to our hand, provided we used that weapon openly and fairly.

We did so; the public know who wielded the A. S. K. weapon. We hurled that 'red-hot burning tile' at their heads; it told hard, and has ploughed a furrow of scorching shame, which the league will not easily efface. It has proved that the 'sole Editor' of the C. P., who has no proof sheets to expose, exposes his leading articles to the revision of the *Ex-Editor* of the C. R.

An honorable man will never send an anonymous communication to a newspaper, which he will not avow, if occasion calls for the avowal.

Who is this doggerel puppy-writer? who has told a falsehood in every halting line. Has he not the courage to avow what he has had the impudence to write? Let him declare himself, for we tell him his longer skulking may peril his friend, the Editor of the C. P.

It appears to us that the Editor of the C. P. is as able an adept in personal abuse as he is in false assertion; as one among many proofs of the latter faculty, we instance his assertion as to the votes for the competitors for the secretaryship to the Chamber of Commerce, in the C. P. of the 29th Ultio. When he wrote that paragraph he must have known he was writing a falsehood; or he must be an *grand imbecille*, who was ignorant of what he had either to hope or fear from the competition against him: he has to choose between *imbecility* or *falsehood*.

As the Editor of the C. P. still rejoices in communion sweet with the individual whom this discussion has lifted from obscurity into a momentary glare of unenviable notoriety, we congratulate him on the constancy of his attachments; and we leave him and

His guide, philosopher, and friend,

alone with their glory.

In another column will be found a Statement of the trade of the Port of *Honolulu* in *Wodhoo*.

This Statement, as well as a long letter which accompanied it, was placed in our hands, for publication, last summer; but we were at that time engaged with the all-absorbing question of opium being admitted into Canton under imperial sanction, and we did not think the Statement of sufficient importance to lay it before our readers, to the exclusion of matter of much greater interest. We had also another reason. The letter contained a strong *Ex-parte* statement of the carriage and behaviour of the Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands; and of the effects of their intolerant Calvinism,—crushing, in an extreme, to all freedom of opinion; and, consequently, to all exercise and improvement of the human intellect. We confess we could hardly reconcile the *religious intolerance* with the *commercial prosperity*; we, therefore, thought it prudent to pause; and gain time for further information, before we admitted, particularly at this distance from the accused parties, a letter, the facts of which we could not substantiate by any knowledge we possessed, or any enquiries we could make. We laid the papers aside, and did not recur to them until the other day; when we thought that,—since a Newspaper has been established at the Sandwich Islands (not a proof of intolerance by the way), such statistical information might be followed up, when it was known to be of such interest as to be quoted in distant journals. We accordingly determined to print it, headed by the first paragraph only of the letter.

I enclose, for your information, some account of the present commerce of the Sandwich Islands; which, when we reflect that but sixty years have elapsed since their existence was made known to the world, by the discovery of the immortal Cooke, we may feel some surprise at its extent. The geographical situation of these Islands, their fine harbours, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and the ease and abundance with which Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, Sugar, &c. &c. can be produced, and disposed of at good markets by exportation; will render them in time and under another government, fully appreciated and of course immensely valuable.

*Imports into Port of Honolulu (or Fair Haven) Island of Oahu. (Woohee)
for two Years,—1834 & 1835.*

| | |
|--|------------|
| From.—United States of America (per Merchant Ships) | \$162,000 |
| Chili and Peru..... | 56, |
| England and America per Whale Ships..... | 40, |
| | 258,000 |
| Consisting of Bleached, Unbleached and Blue Cotton cloth, Prints and Chintzes, Hardware, Shaving copper, Cordage, Canvass, Naval stores, Paints, Iron, Bread, Soap, Salt Provisions, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wines, Furniture &c. Per Whale Ships oil and other merchandise. | |
| China, consisting of Nankins, Blue Cotton cloth and other cotton goods, Silks, Teas, Sugar, Trunks, Clothing, Specie &c..... | 97,000 |
| Upper California. Sea otter Skins, Bullocks Hides, Horses, lumber &c..... | 104,000 |
| Mexico. Specie and Bullion..... | 20,000 |
| Columbia River and Russian settlements in Norfolk Sound; Salmon, lumber, Spars, &c. &c..... | 33,000 |
| North West Coast of America. Furs..... | 29,000 |
| New South Wales and New Zealand. Lumber, Spars, Hardware, Cotton goods &c..... | 16,000 |
| Society, Friendly and Caroline Islands. Arrow Root, Turtle Shell, Pearl Shells, Sugar, Cocoonut oil &c..... | 15,000 |
| Belguim. Laces, Gin, Beer &c..... | 3,000 |
| | \$ 575,000 |

In the following statement of imports, no account is made of the large quantity of Merchandize brought to this port destined for other markets, and taken away again without landing or exchanging hands. The following shews the actual business operations.

*Exports from the Port of Honolulu, Island of Oahu;
for two Years 1834 & 1835.*

| | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| Native Produce. | Sandal Wood 9,500 piculs value | \$ 60,000 |
| | Bullock's Hides 5,000 " " | 10,000 |
| | Goat Skins 40,000 " " | 7,000 |
| | Tobacco, native oil, arrow Root &c. | 6,000 |
| | Salt 5,600 barrells | 6,000 |
| | Provisions, to Whale Ships &c. say | |
| | 100 Ships per an. a \$500 ea. is | 100,000 |
| | \$ 50,000. 2 years is..... | 189,000 |
| Foreign Merchandize. | Sea Otter Skins and other Furs..... | \$109,000 |
| | Bullock's Hides 8000..... | 16,000 |
| | Oil, Spermeeti, and Cocoonut..... | 20,000 |
| | Turtle Shell..... | 6,000 |
| | Pearl Shell..... | 6,000 |
| | Specie..... | 10,000 |
| | Sundry Merchandize (see imports) exported to California, Russian colonies, Mexico and Southern Groups of Islds..... | 100,000 |
| | Supplies to Ships exclusive of Provisions..... | 40,000 |
| | | 307, |
| | Total exports 2 years, | \$ 496,000 |

Bills of Exchange drawn by the Governors of the Russian Colonies on the Imperial Government, and by Masters of Ships on their Owners, afford the means of remitting a large amount annually to the United States, China &c.

The Shipping owned by Foreign Residents at Honolulu, and employed in a trade to California, Russian colonies in Kamschatka and N. W. America, China, Chili &c., consists of one Ship, one Bark, five Brigs, eight Schooners; total tons 1858 valued at \$90,500.

Their dwellings and warehouses may be estimated at \$100,000; and the total value of foreign property at Honolulu, fixed and on deposit (exclusive of Shipping), is not less at the time than half a million of dollars, four fifths of which are American, and one fifth English.

The arrivals at the Port of Honolulu and Loahina in 1834 were.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| American Whale Ships | 95 with 99,008 Bble oil. |
| English do. | 17 " 14,400 do. |
| Merchant Ships, | 9 |
| do. Brigs, | 27 |

Total 148 Vessels, and the English Sloop of War, Challenger.

Prices of Provisions at Honolulu.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Beef 6 cents per lb. | Yams \$ 2 per Bble. |
| Pork 8 do. " | Tarrow 3 " |
| Sheep \$ 3 ea. | Cabbages, 5 cents ea. |
| Goats 75 to 1.50 ea. | Onions, \$3. per Bble. |
| Fowls 25 cents ea. | Pumpkins, 10 cents ea. |
| Turkeys 50, a \$ 1 ea. | Oranges, 2 cents ea. |
| Ducks 50 cents ea. | Grapes, abt 25 cents lb. |
| Sweet Potatoes \$1. per Bble. | Pine apples, 4 cents ea. |
| Irish do. 3 " | Bananas, 25 cents bunch. |
| Beans do. 4 " | |

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—As it may not be generally known that a good and convenient watering place exists on the west side of the Island of Geby in the Gillolo passage and which may be useful to some of my brother Mariners when bound to China by the eastern route, your philanthropy will, I have no doubt, induce you to give the following a corner in your valuable and widely circulated paper.

When on my passage to China by the eastern route on the 6th, Feby. last, we were within a few miles of the harbour of Fow on the west side the island of Geby and stood in for the south point of Fow Island, off which at a mile's distance had soundings fine sand 20 fathoms, stood in to the Bight or Bay to the S. E. of Fow harbour and rounded the shoals which lay in the middle of the south channel leading to the above port having a narrow passage on the other side, carrying 20 to 24 and 18 fathoms sand round the southern edge of the shoals, we anchored in the Bay with the following bearings in 20 fathoms, sand and clay.

South point of Fow Island S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. ;—S. W. point of the Bay S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

Outer shoal Patch dry at low water in the same bearing, or on with south point of Fow Island.

Body of the middle shoal patch also dry at low water W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and the third or inner shoal N. W., upon which we had two fathoms at low water, distance about a large quarter or half mile; and 1 mile off the Geby shore to the S. E. in the bottom of the Bay, distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles, is a fresh water stream or creek with excellent water, into which our boats went at half Flood and filled the casks from alongside, but at low water, as there is a bar your boats must anchor outside, land the casks and roll them a short distance up to fill—in which case you have to raft them off; and which may be done with ease and expedition, as the water is perfectly smooth and must be so during the whole of the N. W. Monsoon. A ship tolerably well manned would have no difficulty in filling 20 or 30 tons in the course of the day. From the mouth of the creek the south point of Fow Island bears by compass W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and may also be known by a bluff cliff or headland, the only one in the bay, rising in a gentle slope of table land from the top of the cliff towards the hills to the S. E. On the north side the creek, is a belt of jungle lining the coast from thence to the northward. Into Fow Harbour ships may anchor much nearer, say within a mile, in 18 to 24 fathoms, but the above anchorage is in my opinion preferable, being more convenient for getting out of the bay with the prevailing winds from October to April, and smoother water. Spars fit for yards and masts abound on either shore; Vegetables, Fruits, and Fish are also procurable in abundance from the natives, several of whom came on board; they are a mixture of Malay and Papoos speaking the above and Tidorian languages, and under the Sultan of the place. We found them very friendly and kind, many of them speaking English, Fow harbour being much frequented by whalers.

My chronometers, which were quite correct on arrival at Macao, measured from Singapore 25° 45' East, or 128, 39-30 East of Greenwich.

Lat. 0. 6' 0. S.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours very truly.

Singapore, (Chronicle) 15th April 1837.

J. J. R. BOWMAN.

The *Bombay Courier* of the 4th March, gives the following arrangement for the overland communication: if these turn out no better than the last, the plan had much better be given up.—(*Madras Examiner* 14th March).

By the *Red Sea*.—The *Hugh Lindsay*, on her return to Bombay will bring the London Mails of the 1st of February and of preceding months.

The Mails up to the 1st of May will be forwarded from Suez to Mooha, from whence they will be brought by a Cruiser, which is to be in readiness to receive them, at Mooha, by the 1st of June.

The Mails up to the 1st of July next, will be brought direct from Suez to Bombay, by a Cruiser, which will be in readiness to receive them, at Suez, by the 25th of July at latest.

No arrangement has as yet been made to bring on the subsequent Mails up to the 1st of September next, which, unless conveyed in a Steamer, will probably occupy nine or ten weeks in their transport from Suez, the passage being very much protracted at that season.

By the *Persian Gulph*.—A Cruiser will be in waiting at Mohammerah, during the first week of the present month, to take the chance of London Mails up to the 1st of February, which may be expected to arrive there about the 10th instant.

The *Hugh Lindsay* will leave Bombay on the 28th of April next, and return with the London Mails up to the 1st April, which are expected to arrive at Mohammerah by the 10th of May.

A Cruiser will be at Mohammerah by the 8th of July next to receive and bring down the London Mails up to the 1st of June.

The *Hugh Lindsay*, or rather a Steamer, will again leave Bombay on the 28th of August next, and return with the London Mails up to the 1st of August, which are expected to arrive at Mohammerah about the 9th of Sept. next.

As the N. E. monsoon is over in May, a sailing vessel will carry the second packet from hence, so as to reach Mohammerah by the 8th of July next for the Overland Mails; and will in all probability leave Bombay on the 27th of May, giving her six weeks to make the passage in. This is consequent on our not having a powerful Steamer to make the passage against the S. W. Monsoon, which is strongest at the end of June.—(*Bombay Courier*, March 4th)

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE,
No. 5, Danish Hong.

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, MAY 30TH 1837.

NO. 22. } PRECE
50 CENTS }

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office to the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective Vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships JANE or HERCULES, for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendent.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents
P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope.
Macao, 4th April, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY

THE Ship HELLEN, Captain GEORGE STEED, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, May 23d, 1837. DHUNJEERHOY MUNCHERJEE.

FOR BOSTON.

THE Bark TARTAR, Captain E. C. NICKELS: For freight apply to
Canton, May 8th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL, Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damaun in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel. Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA, on board the HERCULES, Lintin, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has no interest or responsibility in the firms of Messrs. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co. of Batavia, nor in their establishments at Singapore or Canton. His interest in those firms was to have commenced on 1st May 1837, but he hereby gives notice that it will not take effect.
Singapore, April 12th 1837. W. S. LORRAIN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to intimate that they have received instructions from the Commercial Insurance Company of Calcutta to allow a Brokerage of 5 per cent on the amount of Premiums on all risks taken by them as Agents for this Office here.
Canton, 20th May, 1837.

TURNER & Co.

AGENTS COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK.—At Number 3 Imperial Hong.
Canton, April 1st, 1837. ROBERT EDWARDS.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.
Canton, 1st April, 1837. CHARLES MARKWICK.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORRIS in the business of our House, commences with this date
OLYPHANT & CO.
Canton, March 1st, 1837.

LETTERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, via CAIRO.

THE undersigned will make up a Packet, by every good Ship, for Bombay or Calcutta, addressed to Thomas Waghorn, Esq. Suez, for steam carriage to England. For terms of Postage and other particulars, the Public are referred to Mr. Waghorn's Prospectus, in the Canton Register of this date.
Canton, 30th May, 1837. J. A. INNES.

INFORMATION FROM MR. WAGHORN.

RESPECTING his arrangements in Egypt for the rapid Transport of Letters and the Conveyance of Passengers from Alexandria to Mocha, and from Suez to England.

Mr. WAGHORN'S Agencies are in full operation for the above purpose. With the aid of H. H. THE VIC-ROY of EGYPT, every previous difficulty has been surmounted, and a *Firman* from His Highness insures to the undertaking extraordinary facilities, both in Egypt and the Ports of the Red Sea.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND, if duly registered by his Agents, and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Alexandria, are sent there through H. M's. Post office, and Couriers at the disposal of Mr. Waghorn convey them rapidly to Suez: from Suez, if no Steam Vessel be in waiting to proceed direct to India, they are immediately dispatched to Mocha, where they are received by his Agent and forwarded without delay to India.

LETTERS FROM INDIA, if duly registered by his Agents, and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Suez, are conveyed by Couriers from thence to Alexandria, where they are put on board the monthly Steamer for England. In the event of their arriving a few days after the departure of that Vessel, no time will be lost in forwarding them to their destination via Malta, or Marseille. After February next the French Government Steamers will positively commence plying between Marseille and Alexandria every ten days by which means Letters will be conveyed from Suez to London and vice versa in 20 days.

The dispatch of Parcels and small packages between England and India either way, to the care of Mr. Waghorn, will be most promptly attended to, if coming through the channel of his own Agents; but as their reception in this country subjects them to the present Custom house Duty of 3 per cent, letters of advice with an estimate of their value must be directed to Mr. Waghorn Alexandria, and ought likewise to be accompanied with an Invoice of their contents, that Mr. Waghorn's Agents at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, may have no difficulty, should the Custom house officers insist upon their right of opening them at either of those places.

PASSENGERS, by the Steamer either to or from India will find Mr. Waghorn always ready to afford every assistance in providing them with the necessary means of expeditious and comfortable conveyance through Egypt; which if previously requested will be found in readiness on their arrival at either Alexandria, Suez, or Cosseir. To avoid any misunderstanding parties desirous of availing themselves of Mr. Waghorn's assistance are requested to deposit the sum of Five pounds each if in England with Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. London and in India with either of his Agents there the sum of 50 Rupees each if from Suez and 100 Rupees each if from Cosseir. Parties making such deposits are requested to give Mr. Waghorn the earliest intimation of having done so in order that he may attend to their wishes.
Alexandria, 25th December, 1836.

Mr. Waghorn's Agents are

London, Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., 65 Cornhill.
Liverpool, Messrs. D & T. Wills;
Manchester, Mr. J. H. Winstanley;
Birmingham, Messrs. Broomhead and Thomas;
Glasgow, Messrs. Thomas & Sterling;
Falmouth, Mr. George W. Wheatley;
Church-Street.
Gibraltar, Messrs. Longlands, Cowell & Co.;
Marseille, Messrs. Robert Gower & Co.;
Venice, Messrs. Holme & Co.;
Trieste,
Naples,
Malta, Messrs. Hunter & Ross;
Alexandria, Mr. John Hannay;
Cairo, Mr. Maltass;
Suez, Messrs. Manoullas;
Cosseir, Dr. Maurice;
Didada, Malin Jacob Jousseuf;
Hodeida, Sheikh Abo Beker Cabatan;
Mocha, Sheikh Taibe Ibrahim Ghee;
Bombay, Messrs. MacGregor, Brownrigge & Co.
Madras, Messrs. Hall & Bulnbridge;
Calcutta,
Merutt,
Canton, J. A. Innes.

CHARGES FOR LETTERS.

| | Registered IN ENGLAND | Registered IN INDIA |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Single Letters weighing less than one ounce | 2 s. 3 d. | 1 Rupee |
| Letters containing one enclosure | 4 s. 6 d. | 2 Rupees |
| Letters containing more than one enclosure, and weighing under one ounce | 6 s. 9 d. | 3 " " |
| Letters weighing one ounce, whatever the contents may be | 9 s. | 4 " " |
| And for every quarter of an ounce above that weight | 2 s. 3 d. | 1 Rupee. |
| News Papers each | " 4 d. | " " |
| Parcels not containing Letters or News Papers per Pound Weight | 1 l. | 10 Rupees |

THOMAS WAGHORN.

N. B. Parties writing from Europe for information should address their letters to Mr. Hannay and those writing on the same score from India should address them to Mr. Maltass at Cairo; as Mr. Waghorn is frequently absent with Mail in the Red Sea.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 3rd Feby. Latest Singapore date 4th May
 Latest Liverpool date 31st January Latest Sourabaya date
 Latest U States date 23rd Dec Latest Batavia date 26th April
 Latest Calcutta date 12th April Latest Manila date 10th May
 Latest Bombay date 3rd April Latest Austral-Asian date 11th Feby
 Madras 17th March.

ARRIVED.—ELFANOR, from Bombay. SARAH BARRY, Evans, from London; sailed from the Downs on the 20th and left the land on the 24th of Dec. ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Hudson, from Calcutta 10th of April. ELIZA & SUSAN (Am.) Webber, from New York, Dec. 8th and Batavia April 26th.

PASSENGERS.—Per ELFANOR, (omitted last week). Mrs. and two Misses Lyons. Per ELIZA & SUSAN, J. C. Stewart, Esq.

SAILED.—OMEGA. (Dutch). Wallace, for Batavia. LADY NUGENT, Fawcett, for Sourabaya. 25th inst. HENRY CLAY, (Am.) Gilman, for So. America. 30th JOHN FLEMING, Black, for London.

PASSENGER.—Per HENRY CLAY, W. Lyon, Esq.

The American ship YORK, Captain Meyer, is to be despatched to New York at 3 P. M. to day.

We have much pleasure in printing the 22nd Number of the 10th Vol. of the *Canton Register* on English Paper, for which we shall not make any extra charge to our Subscribers; and from the arrangements we have made we hope never to be driven to the necessity of again using Chinese paper. We have as yet received only one case, which contains the paper intended for the *Canton General Price Current*; that which is intended for the *Canton Register*, and which we hope to receive tomorrow, is of a thicker texture.

By the *Sarah Barry*, private letters have been received conveying intelligence which will be heard with the truest regret by many of the Canton Community to whom that kind friend and most estimable man was known, and whose presence adorned society in China for more than twenty years. We have been informed that Dr. Alexander Pearson is dead; that he died in Paris during last winter, which was unusually severe. We do not exactly know Dr. Pearson's age, but we think it must have been seventy. We believe few have been more esteemed and loved while living, and that few will be more regretted dead.

RICE-LADEN SHIPS.

According to the Edict, dated 22nd May 1833, and issued by the then governor and hoppo, the whole amount of the legal duties on rice-laden ships are Tael 629 = \$873.

The Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton have thought it right, with this Edict before their eyes, to authorize a sum of \$939.50 to be paid to the hoppo, and a further charge of \$250 to be paid to the linguist for doing his duty; making a sum of \$1189.50, which is to be charged to the ship.

The ships which bring rice to Whampoa, are graciously allowed by the said Edict to receive an export cargo, on which the export duties are to be levied the same as on other vessels; this is the *written law*; but the practice is that the rice-importing ships are *obliged to take an export cargo* or pay another fine—we believe of 300 Taels.

Cases have occurred in which \$900 only, and even that is \$27 dollars in excess of the legal charge, have included all duties &c. on a rice ship. The fact appears to be that the *majors* can import their rice and make the hongmerchants buy it under the duties authorised by law; whilst the *minors* are obliged to submit to the dictation of the hongmerchants and linguists. But should the latter be deserted by the Chamber simply on account of their youth?—What is the use of a Chamber of Commerce if it does not do it's best to procure an equal measure both of law and justice to all parties? We presume to think that the Committee would have done it's duty much better in recommending the merchants of Canton *not* to submit to the extortions of the Whampoa officers; and that they should have made such determination known to *Houqua*, with an intimation that an account of the next case of extortion would be carried, folded up in the May edict of 1833, to the governor.

The arrival of the *Hannah*, from Bombay with the overland Packet of the 3rd of February, enables us to lay the following items of European news before our local readers.

The imperial parliament, was opened by commission on the 31st of January. The lord chancellor having read the king's speech, the address was moved by lord Fingall and seconded by lord Suffield; and in the house of commons it was moved by Mr. Sanford and seconded by Mr. Villiers Stuart, His Majesty, in his speech, especially directed the attention of the legislature to the state of Ireland, the constitution of the municipal corporations of that country, the laws which regulate the collection of tythes, and the difficult but pressing question of establishing some legal provisions for the poor. The address on the speech was carried in both houses without any amendment having been proposed.

Sir Robert Peel had been elected lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

An extensive military and navy brevet had been granted; which gives four generals to the Indian army, a rank now for the first time conceded to that portion of H. M.'s forces.

Charles X died at Goritz, in Illyria, on the 6th of November; and the French court had gone into mourning in consequence. Prince Polignac had been released and arrived in London. It is said to be the intention of the king of the French to send for the remains of Napoleon, and that the English government have consented to deliver them up.

Otho, king of Greece, was married in November to the Princess Amelia of Oldenburg.

Spain. The Carlists were obliged to raise the siege of Bilbao in Decr. and were driven from before it by the Chistinos, under general Espartero, aided by the English squadron under lord John Hay; but, up to the end of January, Espartero had done nothing more, although supplies of clothing, *materiel*, and money had been sent to him.

Portugal. In another column will be found Dom Miguel's proclamation, dated at Rome, which city he had left to try to recover his lost crown. The King of Sardinia is said to have assisted him with money. In the beginning of Novr. a counter-revolution, by the queen and her ministers, in favour of the charter of 1826, was attempted and failed. The ministers deserted the young queen, and fled to the British ships. M. Freire, the late home minister, was assassinated in his chair by the National guard, whilst going to a council in Belem castle. The queen afterwards returned to the palace of Necessidades. Three hundred British marines had been landed for the protection of the queen, but were immediately re-embarked amidst cries of 'death to the English;' and the queen re-pledged herself to observe the constitution of 1820 (1822?) The Ambassador and Admiral were on shore during the disturbance. All the British merchants and English view the interference on a question of internal policy between the queen and her subjects, with the deepest regret and consider it a disgrace to England.

There was a very heavy fall of snow in and round London on the 29th of October; and on the 29th of November a most tremendous and devastating hurricane swept over the English Channel and the Southern counties of England. In London, stacks of chimneys were blown down and houses unroofed; and in the country old deep-rooted trees were torn up like slabs. The Royal Exchange sustained some damage: a portion of the lead on the roof, being disengaged by the wind, went over a balustrade, taking about 40 feet of the stone work with it, which, in falling, struck the entablature above the statue of Henry the 8th and brought it to the ground, breaking the sceptre out of the hand of Edward the 6th, above a ton of lead and stone falling in the enclosed area. Although the exchange was crowded no person was near to the spot where it fell. The church of St. Bartholemew was nearly stripped of it's leaden covering. The ball and cross of St. Paul's cathedral vibrated in a fearful manner during the hurricane. For some time it was a matter of difficulty either to stand or walk near the cathedral. Many persons were killed and wounded in various parts of London and in the country, by the falling down of houses roofs, walls and trees.

The University of London has obtained a Charter; it is dated on the 28th of November 1836. Lord Burlington is appointed Chancellor. This nobleman when the hon. H. Cavendish, was senior wrangler a few years ago at Cambridge.

That inflated manstrosity, the Vauxhal-hall balloon, left the gardens about 5 o'clock on the 7th of November, and 18 hours afterwards descended at Weilburg, in Nassau, which is 480 miles distant from London. The aerial navigators were Mr. C. Green, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Monk Mason.

We beg to invite the attention of the Public to Mr. Waghorn's prospectus, which will be found in the column of advertisements. In the *Bombay Courier* of the 1st of April is a Prospectus of a company for Steam Navigation with India via the Red Sea; capital £500,000 in £50 shares. We must refer our local readers to that paper for further information on the subject; and we subjoin the

Probable time for communicating between the most important points.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|----------------------------|---------|
| Falmouth to Cadiz & Gibraltar, 6 days | „ | Singapore | 80 days |
| „ Malta | 14 „ | „ Batavia | 62 „ |
| „ Alexandria | 19 „ | „ Australia (Melville Id.) | 73 „ |
| „ Bombay | 48 „ | „ Canton | 68 „ |
| „ Madras | 55 „ | „ Mauritius | 54 „ |
| „ Calcutta | 59 „ | „ Ceylon | 49 „ |
| „ Penang | 57 „ | | |

Considerable reduction of time may be expected as the undertaking proceeds.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 11st of March, contains a report of the trial of *Daniel Deslof van Rausow*, a supernumerary officer of the ship *Fort William*, for an attempt to poison the chief officer of that ship, Mr. *George Dicey*, by putting corrosive sublimate in his tea.

The evidence against the prisoner was circumstantial. It was proved that the bottle containing corrosive sublimate had not been opened for the ship's use; that the prisoner had gone to the medicine chest for his own purpose; that he had asked Mr. Dicey's servant how many cups of tea his master drank at breakfast; that on the previous day, Sunday, Mr. Dicey had not drank the tea, but his servant had, and was immediately taken ill with similar symptoms to those under which Mr. Dicey died himself suffered on the Monday, when Mr. Dicey, after having tasted the tea, made his servant drink the remainder.

A crumpled leaf of a book was picked up from the deck in the cuddy, near to where some white spots (afterwards proved to be corrosive sublimate) were found, but there was not any corrosive sublimate on the leaf; this leaf was proved to belong to a book found in the prisoner's cabin when it was searched. The prisoner, in reply to questions, said that he had gone to the medicine chest to take out a bottle to put cocoa-nut oil in; and a bottle of cocoa-nut oil had been brought to him from the shore in the morning; that corrosive sublimate was not poisonous, unless mixed with other medicines; that he had tasted it two or three times; that he would not poison aman, but would knock his brains out. In his defence he neither denied nor confessed the crime, but confirmed what the witnesses had stated of the conversation between himself and them. The Jury, after a short consultation, brought in a verdict of guilty; sentence of death was recorded, which was commuted by the judge into transportation for life to N. S. Wales.

This hardened wretch has thus reaped the due reward for the violation of one of the most hallowed sanctities of civil life: the attempt to poison a superior officer, a shipmate and a messmate! Where are men to look for safety if not at their own hearths? Where are sailors to expect confidence, fidelity, and friendship if not from their shipmates and messmates?

If thou didst but consent
To this most cruel act, do but despair,
And, if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider twisted from her womb,
Will serve to strangle thee, a rush will be
A beam to hang thee on; or would'st thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a spoon,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 23rd inst. a play was performed at the *Puh-yew (Sans Souci)* temple on Honan; and, as the ground was flooded, a bamboo stage was erected for the spectators to stand upon, which gave way under the weight of the dense crowd; ten men were killed, and many others severely hurt, some of whom have since died.

On the 25th inst. the mat-covering fell on the spectators at a play which was being performed at the custom-house; one man was killed, many hurt, and two boys were drowned.

The local government are at present using the most strenuous exertions to guard against calamities by floods. Officers have been deputed to the several villages to examine the banks and dykes, and where any are out of order or injured, the villagers are directed to make the necessary repairs immediately.

On the 19th inst. a man from Honan was robbed in *Lingling-se* street of several balls of opium which he had concealed about his person; and his little son, who had four or five balls in a basket, was also robbed of them.

EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS.

Tang, President of the military board, governor general of the two *Kwang* provinces, &c. hereby replies to the hongmerchants' report of *Gordon's* announcement that he is returning, and his reasons for returning, to his country in the ship (captain) *Furber*; when my reply is received, every thing relating to this business will be completely understood.

With reference to the time appointed for every foreigner to return to his country, a clear report to the emperor has been already made on the subject, for his Majesty's approval; and the vernillion reply has been received and circulated, that it might be respectfully obeyed: this is on record.

Now, since there is no proof that the three English merchants, *Jardine, Dent, & Turner*, have reported their departure, nor of their having gone down to Macao; and the said hongmerchants having presented a petition from the foreign merchant, *Dent*, stating that his commercial affairs were not settled, and that he was desirous of requesting to be allowed to remain in the provincial city; and orders having been issued to the said hongmerchants to hurry the foreigners to arrange their affairs and depart, yet up to this time more than a month has elapsed, and they still delay, indulging their expectations; as these said foreigners belong to other countries,—there is nothing left for me but to administer the laws and let them take their course in this matter. As to the hongmerchants permitting them to remain beyond the appointed time, it betrays a traitorous connection, which I apprehend the hongmerchants will not be able to break; it will be proper to hurry *Dent*, and the others, in their obedience, that they may immediately apply for a pass to go down to Macao, and be careful that they do not longer delay their departure and bring sorrow on themselves; pay the most earnest attention to these orders. Transmit this document to the lieutenant-governor and hoppo. (no date.)

THE CHAPEL IN CANTON.

A public meeting was convened on the 18th May at the house of the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, to take into consideration the circular respecting the rental, incidental expenses, and purchasing of the fixtures of the British Chapel in Canton, with a view to measures for the continuance of Public Worship.

Present;—the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, the Revd. Dr. Parker, Messrs L. Dent, J. Matheson, J. C. Green, T. A. Gibb, J. Archer, W. F. Gray, W. Blenkin, J. Slade, R. H. Cox.

Mr. Dent having been called to the Chair, and Mr. Gray requested to act as Secretary:

The Revd. E. C. Bridgman laid before the meeting his agreement with J. N. Daniell Esq., under date of the 1st January 1836, by which it appears his right of rental would cease, should His Majesty's Commission require the same on their arrival in Canton, the said Gentlemen having communicated with Capt. Elliot on the subject, who stated that it was not the intention of H. M. Superintendents to take the Chapel, it was unanimously resolved:

1st. That a Committee be formed to determine on the best manner of carrying into effect the views of the above-mentioned circular.

2nd. That Messrs Green, Matheson, Dent, Blenkin and the Revd. E. C. Bridgman do form the Committee.

3rd. The question of the mode of assessment for defraying all expenses being submitted to the meeting, it was the general feeling that it should be left to voluntary contributions.

4th. Proposed by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Green, and carried unanimously: that this meeting entertain the deepest sense of obligation to the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, the Revd. Dr. Parker and their associates, for the inappreciable advantages of regular public Worship, which they have so long afforded to the Canton community, and their kindness in offering the continuance of the same.

The revd. E. C. Bridgman and the revd. Dr. Parker, in acknowledging this notice of their services, with much feeling assured the meeting, that no exertions should be wanting on their part to fulfil the great object they have so earnestly at heart.

Thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

PROCLAMATION OF DON MIGUEL TO THE PORTUGUESE NATION.

"Portuguese!—I am not an adventurer or a stranger coming with false promises to deceive you. I am your legitimate King, who, though separated from you for a time, never has forgotten that it is his duty to restore to

you those rights of which you have been so long deprived, and that peace of which you stand so much in need.

"Portuguese!—The moment has arrived when a term must be put to the evils which afflict your country; and to prove to the world that the efforts of iniquity and of treason find no echo in your heart, but that the love of your holy religion, and fidelity to your monarch are as dear to you as they were to your forefathers; let us show Europe that the tyrannical Government which rules over you does not do so with the consent of the Portuguese people, but that, aided by a handful of assassins and revolutionists, of all nations, and having deceived some persons by false promises, it has succeeded in conspiring against me, against the country, and above all against the holy religion which I have sworn to defend. I need not recite to you the acts of tyranny of the Government which oppresses you has committed, because you have all been the victims, more or less, of its ferocity.

"Portuguese and Soldiers!—The monsters who are now to be overthrown are those whom you have twice so gloriously conquered, but who, by foreign aid, expelled me from the Throne, contrary to the fundamental laws of the Monarchy, in favour of a stranger Prince, the enemy of you and of the nation, against which he made a cruel war. We will combat against these monstrous institutions which surround the wicked Charter, for the purpose of replacing in its full vigour the venerated code of your ancient national representation. We will re-establish all the laws of the country, and the titles, which, by Divine right, were instituted for the support of the Ministers of the altar; and we will restore to the religious orders and other proprietors the property of which they have been so unjustly deprived.

"Finally, Portuguese, you will show to Europe that, as at my voice you lay down your arms, you are prepared to take them up again to exterminate that faction which has not complied with one of the articles of the convention of Evora Monte, but on the contrary, has broken them by robbery, by assassination, and in every other manner. Their breach of the contract would be sufficient to absolve me from the part I took in it if I had not signed it by force, if I had not taken oath to it, and that by its very nature it could impose no obligation on me. My consent was compulsory—I yielded to the force of three great nations. I knew at the time I could not alienate the Crown, or dispose of my dominions; but I protested forcibly when I was a liberty, as you all well know.

"Portuguese and soldiers!—Listen, as you have always done, to the voice of your Sovereign. I will be soon again amongst you, to share as your companion the fatigues of war or the laurels of victory. Run, then, to arms, enlist beneath the banners of the great Alphonso, under the command of those chiefs who are authorised to direct the grand enterprise of our restoration. Obey, then, and victory will follow the just cause. Follow me, because I am a true Catholic. A prompt decision, unity, constancy, and resignation, are to you indispensable. They are sufficient to ensure our triumph. Let us make an end for ever of this infamous horde of assassins. Let us restore the legitimate Throne, and save our religion from being reduced to a mere schism. He then, then, to preserve our beloved country, and let us swear to prefer a glorious death on the field of battle to a cowardly submission to the insults of our iniquitous oppressors.

"Given at the Palace, Villa Strazzi, in Rome, October 21, 1836.

(Signed) *Don Juan I. the King.*

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF LICHFIELD,

His Majesty's Post Master General.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honor of addressing your lordship on a subject connected with the department under your lordship's care on which, I fear, your lordship requires much information; for the public will not believe that any one who has the honour to bear the name of Anson can ever be uninterested in or view with indifference *news from Canton*, in which city the first lord Anson nobly supported the honour and interests of his country a century ago.

How then, my lord, is the enormous postage still levied on *English* newspapers from China,—in direct contradiction to the spirit of the Act of 5th and 6th Will. 4th c. 25, to be explained? I beg to quote, if not for your lordship's information at least for my purpose, a few of the provisions of that Act, from the Abstract in the British Almanac for 1836.

It preambles thus—It is expedient to facilitate the intercourse with foreign countries, &c.

12. Letters from China liable to the same rates of sea postage as other letters.

18 and 19. Reduction of postage on newspapers sent and brought by private ships to and from foreign ports, as therein particularly prescribed; but such postage may be again increased with the consent of the Treasury.

Now, my lord, as you have taken office under an administration that is called *liberal*; which has made the strongest professions for the diffusion of knowledge; which is a remnant of the party who put the company's trade to China in abeyance, and invited H. M.'s subjects to trade with all the dominions of the emperor of China; which sent out a noble lord and gallant officer to *protect and promote* that trade, without giving him instructions how to effect such important and desirable measures; and which still continues a commission in Canton at a cost of £100,000 per ann. in salaries, for those special purposes—how, will your lordship permit me to ask, can an avoidance, if not a violation, of an act of parliament be justified by a member of such a professing administration?

My lord, letters by the last arrival from England, inform me that single copies of the *Canton Register* and *General Price Current* are taxed at the enormous rate of 2s. and 3d. each!

Is this the way to facilitate the intercourse with foreign countries, and to keep the merchants and manufacturers of England informed of the markets of China?

Why, my lord, such vexatious, petty, peddling impositions,—for they do not reach the dignity of a tyrannous extortion,—would call a blush into the yellow cheek of a larceny Chinese tide-waiter, for no one but a

Hoppo man, could ever rake so low for lucre.

To prove to you, my lord, that the continuance of these most degraded charges may deprive the British government of important political information, as they certainly do injure all classes connected with the China trade,—I beg to refer your lordship to the translations of the several Edicts on the question of admitting Opium, under a duty, as an article of trade into the Port of Canton. These translations were first published in the *Canton papers* last summer; and your lordship will not deny that the contemplation, much less the completion, of such a measure must be a subject of mighty interest to the Board of Control and the East India directors; still it would appear, my lord, from the course pursued by the Diffusion-of-useful-knowledge Administration and their Post-Office, that the *minimum* not the *maximum* of knowledge and information derivable from the foreign connections of Great Britain and the adventurous and zealous ardour of her sons in all countries, is to be doled out from—or rather checked from falling through your lordship's department.

I am told, my lord, that the Post-Office chooses to consider the *Canton Register* a *Foreign Paper*! Will your lordship allow me to ask why? It was established by a British subject with British capital; it is edited by a British subject, and is published in the English language, in a *foreign country where stamps are not used*. And is it possible, my lord, that the last fact is the defence for the impositions of the Post-Office?

I have now before me a letter from a mercantile Firm in Calcutta, from which I beg to make the following extract, to show your lordship that the the fatherly care taken of their subjects by their Imperial Majesties of Great Britain and China is in an equal degree watchful, caressing, and incessant.

Extract. "We have just received intimation from our London correspondents, Messrs. Parbury, Allen & Co. that a postage of £ 17. 9. 4 has been demanded on a small package of the *Repository*, sent per Louisa Campbell," and delivered through the Post-Office in London. Our Agents have obtained some remission of this charge, but it is still very heavy, and must prove ruinous to the interest of the publication, unless some means of transmitting them can be made available, unattended with such expense."

It has, my lord, also come within my own knowledge that the *Canton Register* for 1834, when bound up as a book, and sent through the Post-Office to parties in London, was charged five guineas. The parties in question went to the then secretary, the late Sir Francis Freeling, and eventually succeeded in getting their papers for one guinea. How is this transaction to be explained? If the first charge was illegal, what must the state and conduct of that department of government which can first ask the sum and then accept a fifth part of it! My lord, this will never do; and I trust that, as one means in your power to *protect and promote* the trade with China, you will only subject all papers and periodicals published in the English language in Canton to the Colonial postage of 1d; this will be one proof of the sincerity of the wish of the party, with whom you have cast your political life, to foster the British free trade with China; if this reduction is not made, the conclusion is obvious and inevitable: you, my lord, and your colleagues have got that on which is too heavy for your shoulders; and it must be your wish to keep the British people ignorant of China and its affairs because the conduct of ministers since the opening of the trade, with reference to the preservation and protection of that immense commerce and of the national character and honour, has been too pitiful and contemptible to bear the public gaze.

I have the honour to be, my lord,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN SLADE.

Editor of the Canton Register.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(Extract.)

The Russian Government are well aware of the value of these Islands to her colonies in Kamtschatka and on the NW. Coast of America; a few years since they made an attempt to obtain possession of them; three ships were dispatched by Governor Baranoff, from the Port of Silka, for that express purpose; they landed at Wahoo, and commenced establishing themselves at that Island by building a Block-House;—but their ultimate designs being suspected, they were driven off to their vessels, and soon after sailed for the Island of Atooi, where, having succeeded in landing, they built a strong fort; but falling short of provisions, and being besieged by the Natives and the English Residents, who cut off their supplies, they were finally compelled to abandon their design, and soon after returned to Silka, with the loss of two of their vessels destroyed by worms while lying at the Islands; since that period no other attempt has been made.

Unless something is immediately done by the British Government for the benefit of these nations, in a few years more the Islands will become depopulated. In 1778 Capt. Cook, who has been found to be almost always correct, estimated the number of inhabitants at 400,000. The missionaries on their arrival in 1819-20 estimated them at 220,000; and by a census taken in 1834 the number is supposed at present to be only 110,000. And by the Records kept by the Missionaries at their different stations on the respective Islands, there is found, on an average, three deaths to one birth, embracing a period of 18 months.

* Owhyhee 30,000, Mani 30,000, Molokui and Runai, 7,000, Oahu 28,000, Kamai, 15,000.—Total 110,000.

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 30TH, 1837.

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

Never employ your authority in its full extent; ten per whatever is severe in it by an air of sweetness and goodnature. Neither abuse the fear and respect which your rank and dignity inspire. It will do you honour to adapt the exercise of your power to the circumstances and situation of the persons with whom you live.

If some disaster or great misfortune befall you, and you see no means to extricate yourself; submit to the will of heaven. To complain, to sigh, to bemoan yourself, to strike the earth with your foot: is not to diminish but increase the evil. No one is ignorant of this truth: but how seldom do we see it regarded in men's practice?

Think much and speak little. A great parade of words only dazzles the eyes of fools; and is far inferior to a judicious silence. There are especially certain occasions, when a wise man, how fine a speaker soever he be, and whatever inclination he may have to speak, will always put a seal upon his lips.

Forget the services you have done to others: it is their business to remember them. Do not point out the shining advantages which distinguish you from the common run of mankind, it is the part of others to find them out. The peach and the plumb speak not, they naturally leave traces of their worth.

If you have a sharp, subtle, penetrating spirit; only apply it to the well governing of your domestic affairs: in your commerce with the world study simplicity and plain-dealing. If you affect to appear more cunning than others; if there is discovered in your air and expressions, I know not what of constraint and artifice, you will always be distrusted, and will never acquire sincere friends.

Do you love sweet things? Taste first those that are sour. Do you seek repose and pleasure? First experience fatigue and toil. He that would take a high leap, must first of all stoop and bend his body.

It is not enough to study the world in order to adapt yourself well to it, study yourself, and examine every evening what you have done during the day. If any action hath escaped you which you have reason to be sorry for, take proper means to correct yourself, and commit it no more. If, on the contrary, you have nothing to reproach yourself with, taste the sweet pleasure, which arises from the testimony of a good conscience.

If you hear the praises, which are bestowed on you, with a modest simplicity, you add a new lustre to your merit. If, on the contrary, you are puffed up with this slight mark of esteem, and are seduced to assume an important and supercilious air, the favourable opinion that was entertained of you is instantly converted to prejudice, and people retract in secret the applauses of which they think you no longer worthy.

Ruin follows gain very near: and misery is at the tail of good fortune. He alone leads a tranquil life, who is content with a decent mediocrity.

How difficult it is to live in the world and to preserve their in irreproachable manners? It is nevertheless possible; but for this end one hath need of a continual attention and watchfulness over one's self.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

(Continued from No. 20, Page 86.)

When this process is complete, the sheet of metal is placed under the revolving cylinders of the printing-machine, and perfect newspapers are produced at the astonishing rate, in some instances, of four or five thousand copies per hour! For this truly surprising expeditiousness, we are indebted to the application of steam-machinery to the art of printing. Formerly, when newspapers had to be struck off by the aid of manual labour at the common printing-press, an impassable boundary was fixed, both to the size, and to the number circulated, of a daily journal. The utmost that could be then accomplished was to produce about three hundred copies per hour: so that to produce 22,000 impressions of a single journal, (as the *Times* has done upon particular occasions,) would have occupied seventy-three hours.—In other words, supposing the presses to have been kept worked night and day without ceasing, the newspapers must have been three days old before some of the subscribers could have obtained it, and in the mean time, its regular daily production must of necessity have been interrupted. It may be answered, however, that this difficulty would have admitted of easy remedy, by the establishment of an additional number of newspapers as the demand for them increased; and, doubtless, such would have been the remedy, had not human ingenuity supplied another; but how would this have operated? Compare the newspaper of only twenty years back with that of present day, and you will, at a glance, perceive the immense advantages you have derived from the concentration of capital to a mighty project, instead of its diffusion amongst a number of minor undertakings. The entire expenses of any one of the leading daily newspapers published in London at the present time, are not less than three hundred pounds per week, (probably in some cases they exceed that sum,) and it is a self-evident proposition, that it would be utterly impossible to encounter this outlay, if the advertisements and circulation of those journals were divided into six or eight separate portions. So small is the profit derived from the mere sale of a newspaper, that a circulation of 48,000 copies would barely defray the current expenses of a journal such as we have under consideration: it is to the advertisements that the newspaper-capitalist looks for a return of the immense sums he is called upon to expend.

A few additional statistical particulars of the mechanical department of a newspaper may serve to amuse the general reader. The contents of a single number of the *Times* (composed of about three hundred thousand separate pieces of metal) would form an octavo volume of nearly three hundred pages, if printed in the type usually employed for book-printing; and which few booksellers, we believe, would undertake to produce in a less period than three or four weeks.

But we will illustrate, in another manner, the extent of our obligation—first, to the art of printing; and further, to the improvements which have been added thereto by the aid of steam-machinery. The twenty-four columns

of a daily newspaper contain nearly six thousand lines. Each of these lines would form a tolerably-broad line of manuscript; and it therefore follows, that to write out a single number of one of these papers, would occupy an individual (writing for twelve hours each day, at the rate of one hundred lines per hour) five days. But let us consider what space of time it would occupy to produce the same number of copies of that paper, as the *Times*, for instance, publishes *per diem*. Taking that number at 10,000, and allowing forty individuals to be engaged on the task, (the same number, be it remembered, that we have stated above, are employed in the mechanical part of its production,) it would actually occupy these forty individuals four years and two days to produce a single day's impression of that paper, which we are in the habit of receiving; and of which ten thousand copies are now obtained in the space of ten or twelve hours!

These calculations may appear to be rather curious than useful: we have sometimes heard comparative statistics stigmatized as altogether useless; but do not such statements lead us to reflect upon the superior advantages we possess over former generations? And do they not serve to show what may be accomplished by an industrious and persevering application of those powers which a beneficent and gracious Providence has vouchsafed to mankind? If, then, they do no more than this, surely they cannot be deemed altogether useless. But further than this, they must surely suggest to those who are engaged in such labours the moral obligation they are under to keep in view the great object of conveying wholesome food to the mind of the reader, instead of circulating so much poison; of promoting everything that is "lovely and of good report," instead of gratuitously offending against delicacy, wounding the feelings of individuals, or implying a sarcasm on our holy Religion.

[To be continued.]

THE MONSOONS.

Sir J. Herschel, in a paper read before the South-African Literary and Scientific Institution, at the Cape of Good Hope, states a curious meteorological fact, that the mean annual barometrical fluctuation, at Calcutta, appears to be much greater than at the Cape, and in a contrary direction, the maximum of Calcutta corresponding to the minimum of the Cape: and this he attributes to an actual bodily transfer of a portion of air from hemisphere to hemisphere, by the alternate heating and cooling of the two hemispheres, as the sun crosses from side to side of the Equator. The effect of this cause (which he considers to be general over the whole earth), he supposes will be to modify the regular and constant effect of the trade-winds, by a set of periodical winds, differing materially in character from local monsoons; and to this cause he also attributes the observed annual oscillation of the North and South limits of the trade-winds.

An assessment lately made on the real and personal property in the city of New York, shows a grand total of assessable means of Sp. Drs. 327,988 780, of which the portion of real estate is Sp. Drs. 253, 201, 191, and of personal, Sp. Drs. 74, 788, 589, being an increase of Sp. Drs. 20, 183, 824 over the assessments of 1832 and 1833.

It is computed that 54,500 Englishmen reside in France, spending annually one hundred millions of francs, and that the number of Frenchmen resident in England is not one fifth of the former. (*The National Gazette*)

Newspapers.—The Hon. Judge Longstreet says,—"Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school mates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain; they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will pursue with delight, when they will read nothing else."

The Newspaper press in France ranks higher than in any other country, and has more influence. Its editors are men of first rate characters, and monarchs tremble at their names. See what a reputation the unfortunate and gallant Carrel has acquired. He was the friend of free doctrines—he was the great leader of the ultra republican party of France; a party devoted to the cause of equal rights—and to its great purpose he lent his virtuous and powerful mind. He will be remembered in honor, when the name of Louis Philip, the persecutor of the press, will be a subject of scorn. [*American Paper.*]

SIMPLE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Boil a small pot full of potatoes, and bathe the parts affected with the water in which the potatoes are boiled, as hot as it can be applied, immediately before getting into bed. The pains will be removed, or at least greatly alleviated, by the next morning. The most obstinate rheumatic pains are known to have been cured by one application of this simple remedy.

(Morning Post Dec. 17th.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges: Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH 1837.

NO. 23.

PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office to the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective Vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships JANE or HERCULES, for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents

P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Shin HELEN, Captain GEORGE SETFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

DEHUNJEEBHAY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, May 22d, 1837

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 8th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL, Burthen about 400 Tons, built at Damann in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel. Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA,

on board the HERCULES, Lintin.

or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has no interest or responsibility in the firm of Messrs. DOUGLAS, BROTHERS & Co. of Batavia, nor in their establishments at Singapore or Canton. His interest in those firms was to have commenced on 1st May 1837, but he hereby gives notice that it will not take effect.

W. S. LORRAIN.

Singapore, April 12th 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to intimate that they have received instructions from the Commercial Insurance Company of Calcutta to allow a Brokerage of 5 per cent on the amount of Premiums on all risks taken by them as Agents for the Office here.

Canton, 20th May, 1837.

TURNER & Co.

AGENTS COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK.—At Number 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has hitherto been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

LETTERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, via CAIRO.

THE undersigned will make up a Packet, by every good Ship, for Bombay or Calcutta, addressed to Thomas Waghorn, Esq. Secy. for steam carriage to England. For terms of Postage, and other particulars, the Public are referred to Mr. Waghorn's Prospectus, in the Canton Register of this date.

J. A. INNES.

Canton, 30th May, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Commanders of the "Cap-shy-moon Fleet" for the prompt, and efficient assistance rendered by them with their crews to the Ship MANDARIN in her perilous situation on the morning of the 26th ultimo.

Canton, 1st June, 1837.

BENJAMIN R. LEACH.

25,000 Mexican dollars, deliverable at Lintin. For sale by

RUSSELL, STRONG & Co.

Canton, 6th June, 1837.

MANILA HEMP.

A Small cargo may be contracted for, deliverable on board at Manila. For particulars enquire of

MIDDLETON & CO.

No. 3 Creek Hong.

Canton, 6th June 1837.

LIGHT AT FALSE POINT—BAY OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice published from this Office under date 19th July last, Notice is given that on the 1st day of March next a Light will be exhibited at False Point on a Tripod, in Latitude 20° 19' 25" N. and Longitude 86° 48' 8" E.

The Light will be exhibited from an elevation of about 65 feet above high water mark, and be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 13 miles from an elevation of 15 feet above the surface of the Sea.

The Light will be continued at this height until the end of November, after which it will be discontinued, in order to the removal of the Lantern to the top of the permanent Building. It will subsequently, viz. on and after the 1st March, 1838, be again exhibited at an elevation of 120 feet above high water mark, and be then visible from 18 to 20 miles in clear weather, from the height of 15 feet from the surface of the Sea.

The Pilots' Station will be continued as heretofore, off Point Palmyras, during the S. W. Monsoon, that is from the 15th March to the 15th September, during which period the Pilot Vessels cruise during the day off the Point, anchoring during the night in line East and West, in Latitude 20° 42' to 20° 48" N. with the Point bearing West to W. by S.; the Vessel, on board of which the next turn Pilot may be, will burn a Blue Light and fire a Maroon alternately every half hour, commencing with the former at eight o'clock and continuing till day light.

Commanders, on making the Light on False Point, are recommended after bringing it to bear West in from 13 to 14 fathoms, to steer to the N. E. keeping in from 13 to 18 fathoms as the wind may hang to the Westward or Eastward, on no account coming under the former depth. In this track the Blue Light and Maroon abovementioned will be seen long before the Light on False Point is lost sight of. If, however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels necessarily haul off to the Eastward and will then be found in a line between Point Palmyras and the Floating Light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel. Vessels therefore about that period, if the wind hangs to the Eastward or has a threatening appearance, are recommended after leaving False Point on no account to approach Point Palmyras, but rather to endeavour to make for the Floating Light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel, and it is further notified that from the 15th September no Pilot Vessel will be found to the Westward of the Western S. Reef.

From the 15th September to the 15th March the Pilot Vessels cruise during the day between Saugor Sand and the Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other, in Latitude 21° to 21° 10' North. Vessels approaching either Station during the day, are requested to make for that Vessel, on board of which they will see a large red Flag flying at the Main whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night during the N. E. Monsoon, that is from 15th September to 15th March, at the Floating Light Station at the entrance of the Eastern Channel, the Vessel having the next turn Pilot on board will burn a Maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and as before stated, at the Point Palmyras Station, during the S. W. Monsoon, or between 15th March and 15th September, such Vessel will alternately burn a Blue Light and Maroon every half hour. Commanders are in like manner requested during the night to seek their Pilot from such Vessel, it being however understood that any Point Vessel which may be thirteen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a Pilot on board, night or day, without reference to turn or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By Order of the Marine Board.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, the 23rd January, 1837.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest London date 3rd Feby. Latest Singapore date 13th May
Latest Liverpool date 31st January Latest Sourabaya date
Latest U States date 23rd Dec Latest Batavia date 26th April
Latest Calcutta date 18th April Latest Manila date 14th May
Latest Bombay date 3rd April Latest Austral-Asian date 11th Feby
Madras 17th March.

ARRIVED.—ENFIELD, THOMAS, from Mazatlan and the Sandwich Island. ANTONIO PEREIRA, Young, SYLPH, Viall, from Singapore and Calcutta.

SAILED.—YORK, (Am.) Meyer, for New York. TANTAR, (Am.) Nickels, for Boston. JOHN DUGDALE, Scott, for Liverpool.

PASSENGER.—Per YORK. Alexander Hubbell, Esq.

Calcutta papers to the 15th April, the *Singapore Chronicle* and *Singapore Free Press Extra* of the 6th May, and the *Sandwich Island Gazette* of 25th March, 1st and 8th April, have reached us by the late arrivals.

The E. I. Company's Steamer *Atalanta* had arrived at Coochin. An insurrection was reported to have broken out at *Mangalore*, which was speedily quelled. It is stated in a private letter from *Alexandria*, dated 27th February last, and published in *Singapore Press Extra*, that a new tariff of imports into Egypt by British merchants, is being drawn out at *Constantinople*.

DR. ALEXANDER PEARSON died at his residence, in Lodge Place Regents Park, and not in Paris, as reported in our last.

We are glad to announce that Government has yielded to the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce, and determined to open the treasury for advances against consignments to England. We now learn that the advance will be made immediately to those who may apply for them, and that the sum fixed for issue in this way is seventy Lakhs in Bengal, twenty Lakhs in Bombay, ten Lakhs in Madras and fifty Lakhs in China, provided no orders come out from England inconsistent with this arrangement, which we presume may be regarded as the financial remittances of the ensuing twelve months. The India Exchange is fixed at 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee. — (*Calcutta Courier*, April 12.)

It has been pointed out to us that our statement was not quite correct that "Government had yielded to the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce," in determining to re-open the Treasury for the purchase of bills secured by goods; the fact being that the Chamber asked nothing more than to be informed of the financial remittance arrangements for the ensuing year, this being the proper period for such enquiry and the government having pledged itself last year to give timely notice of these important arrangements for the future as far as they depended upon the authorities in India. It is proper to draw the distinction, because there is no question on which the Merchants of the place are more divided than upon the propriety of allowing the Company to make advances in this way against goods; some persons objecting that it is an interference with their business, and others that it promotes imprudent speculation and obliges the real capitalist to pay higher prices than he ought for the goods he buys for the English market. Both objections are easily met, by shewing that every disadvantage which the system may produce to one class of traders is more than compensated by the facilities given to others, in the saving of charges as well as the saving of capital; which must be a benefit to commerce at large, and especially to the producer in this country. They are however the sentiments of a considerable number of persons in the mercantile community of Calcutta. — (*Ibid*, April 15.)

With reference to the above quotations, we would ask, — leaving the British and Native merchants in India to take care of their own interests as they may be affected by the financial arrangements of the E. I. company, — we would ask what right or authority the Supreme government of India, in the absence of instructions from H. M.'s ministers, has to interfere in the British free trade to China, by advancing through the E. I. Co's Agents money on hypothecated goods? How much longer is this disturbing force to be allowed to disarrange the system of free trade, and entail endless anxiety and losses on those engaged in it? How much longer shall English merchants tamely submit to be sacrificed to the wolfish greediness of the proprietors of E. I. stock?

H. M.'s Superintendents have now been nearly two months in Canton, yet no further public notification has been given of their arrival at their post than the hoisting of the British flag.

By the celebrated orders in council, given at Brighton on the 9th of December 1833, the powers and authorities formerly vested in the supracargoes of the E. I. Company were vested in the Superintendents.

These powers and authorities enabled the supracargoes to remove any British subject who *haunted* the shores of China for the purposes of *unlawfully trading*.

Now, as the bill-broking transactions of the E. I. Co's. Agents are directly in defiance of an act of parliament, and palpably most injurious to the British trade to China, how is it that the Superintendents of this trade do not use the powers in them vested for its promotion and protection, and deport these said Agents from the scene of their illegal and nefarious agency? And how is it that the Superintendents have not ere this thought it due to the British Commercial Community of Canton, to compile and publish the several regulations established by the orders in council? What jurisdiction have H. M's. Superintendents? we, surely, should be speedily informed of their powers and ability for the protection and promotion of this trade, otherwise their appointment is nothing but a bitter and insulting mockery to the British Nation. It is said, indeed, that there is but one actual Superintendent, the nominal second not having a vote on any occasion, although he draws a *reduced* (!) salary of £1500 a year: was any thing ever more ridiculously absurd than this, even in the annals of *Reform* or *Whigism*?

This commission was more than two years at Macao, doing nothing; why, then, if there must be a second Superintendent to hold on the slack, is he not ordered home, and his salary saved until the death or resignation of the first; in either of these events, we could not be deprived of the benefit of his services for more than six or eight months; and to this deprivation there is no doubt we could calmly resign ourselves, seeing that we were unblest and unaided by his presence in Canton from September 1834 until April 1837!

H. M's Superintendent has or he has not extraordinary powers; if his authority has been in anyway modified by late instructions, it is the undoubted right of the British Subjects in Canton to be fully and explicitly informed thereof; it is a duty due to ourselves to demand that the authority over us should be explained and made known.

EAST INDIA AND TRADE.

(From the *Atlas*, January 8.)

A number of merchants and others connected with the trade to the East, and who had formed an association for the protection of that trade, met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to receive the report of their committee; G. G. de H. Larpet, Esq. in the chair. The attempts to obtain an alteration in the duty on bohea tea and the successful efforts for the equalization of the duty on sugar, the endeavour to place each of the Indian presidencies on an equality in this respect, the altered duty on paper, and the stamp law, were all discussed in the report. To establish a consular agent at Canton with considerable powers and to withdraw from that quarter all resident servants of the India Company, to procure leave for the families of merchants to domicile at Canton, permission to establish depots, to trade with the Chinese generally, as well as with the authorities, the privilege of trading with Amoy and Ningpo, and the possession of an island on the eastern Coast of China, free from the operation of its laws, were stated as the heads of a paper submitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. The duties levied at Batavia and Singapore, and the efforts made to relieve trade in these quarters were alluded to.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 24th of the moon (28th of May) twenty seven pirates were forwarded from *Chaoyang keen*, and delivered over to the criminal judge.

On the 25th of the moon, the governor and lieutenant-governor tried eight robbers belonging to *Nanhai keen*; when the trial was ended the criminals were immediately led to execution.

An officer of the salt-department seized four *Meatoutsze*, or mountaineers of *Kweichow* and Canton provinces, and delivered them over for examination to the magistrate of *Kaoyau*; and their boats, in which they were smuggling salt, were forwarded on the 27th Ultimo to Canton, with a request to the *Fogyuen* that he would determine what was to be done with them.

His Excellency, general *P. ouing*, is said to have been ordered from *Shingking* (Monkden), and appointed imperial commissioner to Canton, to investigate some deficiency in the military chest of this province. He was to leave the province of *Honan*, on the 19th day of the 3rd moon (23rd April). He may therefore be expected to arrive in the latter end of this month.

On the 2nd instant the natives were talking loudly of their apprehensions of a great overflow of the waters during the first decade of the present (5th) moon. Reports had then reached Canton that in the neighbourhood of *Senan* the waters had risen seven cubits in one night; and were up to the eaves of the houses in *Hwuy-chow*. These places are about 70 miles distant from Canton.

In the edict from the governor, reiterating his orders to the hong merchants to hurry the British merchants in their departure to Macao, of which we published a translation in last week's *Register*, is the following phrase, —

該夷自外生成
Kae E tsze wae seng ching

which was too freely and loosely translated — "as these said foreigners belong to other countries," — this is an incomplete rendering of the Chinese text, in which 'more is meant than meets the eye'; and, consequently, it should be paraphrased to convey the full meaning; we, therefore, beg to submit the following amended version to our readers, which is authenticated by the explanation of the original by two respectable native teachers; "As the dispositions of these said foreigners are depraved by the education and customs of countries beyond the bounds of Chinese civilisation they are incapable of following right reason; their characters are formed, their perverse obstinacy is unamenable, and they are dead to the influence of our renovating laws and manners; or, more shortly, 'as these foreigners are born and brought up in the depraved principles of uncivilised nations they are an impracticable and unamenable race.'

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

The soul ought to rule the body. How unhappy is he who suffers himself to be governed by his passions and irregular desires. You see that great man: he is an hero, that hath not his equal among all our warriors; his name makes the earth tremble; he hath crossed the four seas, he hath subdued all before him; himself is the only one he hath not been able to conquer; for he is still a slave to his body.

You employ yourself in study, without endeavouring to comprehend what you study; the time you spend therein, is to you so much time lost. When you read the books which the sages have left us, read them with reflection: every letter, every expression ought to appear precious to you; the doctrine ought to be deeply engraven on your heart: that which goes no farther than the eyes and ears, is like a repast which one only makes in a dream.

A kindness or favour opportunely done, may procure sometimes to him who did it a considerable fortune. A trifle often occasions great joy. Excessive love frequently turns to bitter hatred.

Neglect not an affair because it appears of small importance: a slight chink may cause shipwreck to the greatest vessel. An insect never so small may by its bite occasion your death.

If you are charged with an important and difficult employ, away with *sound and colour*; but on the other hand, imitate not those senseless young men, who take their pleasure, and at the same time make complaint; who are overpowered with the slightest business, and who trouble their neighbours incessantly about it.

If you have but a small share of genius and virtue, and have nothing to recommend you but a self sufficient and decisive air, your fall is certain; of ten who resemble you, nine fall. If you have never seen the heavens, but from the bottom of a pit; if you can only shew the road by the direction of a wall, the best advice I can give you, is never singly to undertake any great affair.

Propose great models for your imitation. Yao, Shun, Yu, Yen-tang, Chou-ong, Cong-tse differed not in shape from common men, but in the qualities of the mind and heart, which have rendered them famous to ten thousand generations. Form yourself after the pattern of their integrity, their greatness of soul, their sweetness, their facility of pardoning, and their other virtues, and you will become a real sage; but if you neglect to improve the talents you have received from nature; if you are blunt, imperious, and harsh to others, you will only be a despicable creature.

Do you see this frantic person? this madman? he tears his clothes, he runs about every where, he would get upon the top of the house naked, he bites, he tears those who endeavour to stop him. It is the picture of a hair brained man, who will do every thing head foremost, and in the manner he likes best, that is to say, in the most unreasonable manner in the world: If you make the least remonstrance he chafes himself, he is in a heat, he flies out into a rage, and only repays the affection you shew him, with ingratitude and hatred.

One of the best actions we can do in this life is to succour the afflicted and to relieve the indigent. If Heaven did not send calamities into the world, we should have no opportunity to exercise mercy.

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 19, Page 82.]

They followed their way along the street, which seemed unto them to be more fairer than the other wherein they entered, and of more fairer houses and triumphant arches; and also the shops that were on the one side and the other, to be better furnished with richer things than the others, in so simple sort, that what therewith, as also the great number of people which they saw, they were so amazed, that they were as people from themselves, thinking it to be a dream. To conclude, after they had gone a good while in that street, delighting their eyes with new things never seen of them before, they came into a great place, where were many soldiers in good order with their arquebuses, pikes and other armour in a readiness, apperelled all in a livery of silk, with their ancients displayed. At the end of this place, was there a very fair and sumptuous palace, the gate was wrought of mason's work of stone, very great and full of figures and personages, and above it a great window, with an iron gate all gilt; they were carried within the gates, the soldiers and the people, which were without number, remained without and could not be avoided but with great difficulty. When they were within the first court, there came forth a man very well apperelled and of authority, and made signs with his hand unto them that brought the Spaniards, that they should carry them into a hall that was upon the right hand, the which was straightways done. The hall was very great and fair, and at the end thereof, there was an altar, whereon were many idols, and all did differ the one from the other in their fashion; the altar was rich and very curiously trimmed with burning lamps; the altar-cloth was of cloth of gold and the frontlet of the same.

After a while that they had been there where the idols were, there came a servant from the governor and said unto them in his behalf, that they should send unto him the interpreter, for that he would talk with him and tell him some things that they ought to observe, if they would have any audience of him; they straightways commanded him to go. And the governor said unto him that he should advise the fathers and the rest of his companions, that if they would talk and treat of such business as they came for, that it must be done with the same ceremony and respect as the nobles of that province do use to talk with him; which is upon their knees (as afterwards they did see many times used); if not, that they should depart unto the house wherein they were lodged,

* He means music and women.

† This is Confucius, the others are famous Chinese sages and heroes

and there to carry the order that should be sent from the viceroy of Ancho.

The Spaniards when they heard this message, there were amongst them divers judgements and opinions, striving amongst themselves a good while, but yet in conclusion, the religious fathers, whom the governor of islands had ordeined and sent as principals in this matter, and whose judgement they should follow, said that they ought to accept the condition, seeing that by no other means they could not come unto to that they pretended; and not to leave it off for matters of small importance, for that therein they make no offence unto God, and it may be a means unto the converting of that mighty kingdom, which the devil maketh reckoning of to be his own, and not now to leave it off, but rather to procure all means that may be, as they had begun to do, and seeing that it is no offence unto God, as aforesaid, neither sent ambassadors from the King of Spain, I do not know to the contrary, but that we may consent unto the will of the *Insuanto*, and in especial being a thing so commonly used in that country. This opinion and judgment was followed, although the soldiers that were with them were of a contrary opinion; so they sent answer unto the governor by the said interpreter, that they will observe their accustomed ceremonies, and will do all that he will command them according unto the custom of the country; otherwise they could not be permitted to treat of such things, wherefore they came thither, from far countries and with so great travail.

(To be continued.)

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

(Continued from the Supplement to No. 22.)

We will now proceed to describe the entire machinery of an English newspaper; taking for our example, the daily morning press of London,—of which, it is almost superfluous to remark, that in far out-distances all competitors in other countries, whether we regard it's mechanical execution, or the talent and vigour of it's literary composition. First in order and in importance, the responsible Editor, or conductor, claims our notice. The duties of this individual are undoubtedly of a highly responsible nature; and a sound and calm judgment, a general knowledge of affairs, but, above all, a mind uncramped by any eccentric dogmas, whether political or religious, are indispensable qualifications for a correct performance of those duties. We must not, however, suppose that it is required of newspaper editors to possess the versatility of acquirement necessary to treat on every subject, in the manner which the improved state of science in this age requires. Such is not the case. The conductor of a London daily newspaper frequently does not write more than a single article in each number of his paper; for, in the establishment of the leading journals, a separate, but subordinate, editor is intrusted with the task of watching and commenting upon, the progress of foreign affairs; and writers of eminence are also attached to the paper, and are paid liberal salaries, to furnish occasional contributions on questions of jurisprudence, commerce, &c. These latter do not take any active part in the management of the paper, but furnish their communications whenever any subject with which they are conversant falls beneath their notice.

But this is not the only assistance which the principal editor receives. A sub-editor is employed to prepare the great bulk of the journal: it is the duty of this sub-editor to make selections from the provincial and cotemporary journals, and where necessary, to abridge such portions of their contents, as appear to him of sufficient general interest to merit insertion, but are too lengthy in their original form for that purpose.

Another very material aid to the columns of a London newspaper at the present day, is the correspondence with which it is supplied from foreign countries. This is generally written by persons also in the regular pay of the newspaper-establishment; and no expense is spared in obtaining early information*, by means of extraordinary expresses, &c. The recital of passing events is not, however, the only merit of this correspondence: sketches of the manners and customs of the people, the peculiarities of soil and climate, &c., are frequently described with a minuteness and discrimination which adds largely to our previous knowledge of the localities they refer to. The extent to which the practice of reporting the debates in Parliament is now carried, renders it further necessary for an establishment such as we have now under consideration, to retain in constant pay five or six expert reporters, whose numbers are increased during the Parliamentary Session to fifteen or sixteen. These individuals are necessarily men of education; and when their services are not required in the galleries of the Parliament Houses, they act the part of valuable auxiliaries to the editorial department, by furnishing reviews of books, notices of concerts, theatrical novelties, &c.; and not unfrequently what are termed *light articles*, of considerable merit. Some of them also furnish reports of the proceedings in the *Magistrate* and other Law Courts (for which, being very often students for the bar, they are peculiarly qualified).

Finally, it is no part of the duty of a London editor to make reports of any of the multitudinous public meetings, or other events, with which the columns of his journal are constantly furnished. These, when not supplied by one of the regular reporters of the establishment, are furnished by a class of men, whom we cannot better describe, than by the designation of *newspaper hacks*: to the initiated in these matters, they are known as "penny-a-line men," a title which has it's origin in the circumstance, that one penny, or thereabout, for each line of print, is the usual remuneration they receive. These individuals attend, and take reports of, all proceedings at the police offices; and they have a marvellously quick ear for "dreadful accidents," "shock-

* In the debate on the Newspaper Stamp-duty, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel mentioned instances in which the government had received the first intelligence of most important events, which had occurred on the continent, through the *Newspapers*; whose conductors had, by their arrangements, out-stripped the government couriers, in conveying the news to this country.

ing catastrophes," &c., of which they often gather the particulars with more avidity than judgement; and hastily committing all they can learn upon the subject to paper, copies are rapidly multiplied by means of a small writing-machine, now in general use, and are sent round to each of the daily newspapers. The communications thus furnished, are only paid for when, and to the extent that they appear in print; and it very frequently happens (particularly during the Parliamentary Session), that for weeks together their labour is vain: indeed, the erroneous and defective state in which their information is conveyed, oftentimes renders an editor cautious in admitting their statements into his columns.

With this detail of the literary machinery of a London newspaper before him, the reader may, without difficulty, comprehend how it is, that such ability is generally shown in treating of subjects essentially different in their nature; and which renders a portion of it's columns sometimes fully equal to the specimens of essay-writing produced in what has been called the Augustan age of literature in this country.

But, to return: with all these aids, we still leave the editor of a daily newspaper a very important task to perform. It is his province to regulate the materials thus furnished to his hands—to form them into one harmonious whole—to watch that one portion of his matter does not present any incongruity to the remainder—to exercise a vigilant care to exclude libellous or improper communications, and not to permit individual malice to gratify its resentments under the cloak of public utility; above all, while he lays down a fixed principle of action, and keeps that principle steadily in view,—to shake off, as far as possible, any individual feelings or prejudices, which which may, either directly or indirectly, narrow his views of, or tend to warp his judgment on, public questions. It must be allowed by all, that the proper fulfilment of these duties is no contemptible task; and it has been remarked, probably by one who had himself experienced the truth of the observation that "there is no labour more destructive to health than that of periodical literature; and in no species of mental application, or even of manual employment, is the wear and tear of mind and body so early and severely felt." Another writer has decanted upon the subject in a humorous strain, and has certainly described some of the difficulties of a *Provincial* editor with graphic fidelity: he observes—

An editor cannot sleep without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous: if he merely states facts without comments, he dares not avow his sentiments: If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A Jackanapes who measures off words into verse as a clerk does tape by the yard, hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimlet, and if the editor is not fool enough to print the nonsense—"Stop my paper, I won't patronize a man that is no better judge of poetry!" One murmurs because his paper is too literary: another, because it is not literary enough: one would have the type so small that a micro cope would be indispensable in every family; another threatens to discontinue his paper unless the letters are half an inch long. In fact, every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labour of Sisyphus was recreation, when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF EGYPT.

The Pasha of Egypt, it is well known, has prohibited the demolition of ancient monuments, and the exportation of antiquities, in Upper Egypt, and has given directions for the formation of a museum in the country, where such objects are to be preserved. The preamble of his proclamation is curious:

"Whereas, the surprising edifices and astonishing constructions scattered about in Upper Egypt, being monuments of ancient times, attract to this country a great number of European travellers, the articles, which they term antiquities (*antike*), being much in request with them; it happens that these foreigners destroy the ancient edifices, for the sake of getting the stones and other articles, and export them to foreign countries. If these proceedings continue, it is evident, that in a very little time, there will be nothing remaining of these ancient monuments in Egypt, and that all will be carried off to other countries. On the other hand, it is well known, that Europeans never permit articles of antiquity and curiosity found in their countries to be carried away; but, on the contrary, they send into countries, which abound in ancient monument, skilful persons, to purchase these articles from those who know not their value, and who, incited by avarice, sell them for a few pieces of gold or silver. It is also well known, that Europeans have buildings appropriated to the reception of articles of antiquity—stones covered with paintings and inscriptions, and other similar articles, are preserved there with care, and shown to the people of the country as well as travellers. Such establishments impart a great celebrity to the countries which possess them; independently of which, the inscriptions and figures represented on such articles of antiquity, contribute much to the augmentation of knowledge amongst European scholars, who attach much value to them."

NAPOLEON AND THE CAT.—HAYDN.

"After the battle of Wagram," which decided the fate of the Austrian empire, Napoleon established his headquarters at Schönbrunn. It so happened, that I was on duty in the palace about midnight, and while, passing the apartment of the emperor, I heard a noise, appearing as if he was in the act of repelling an attack, which caused me to fly to his assistance. In doing so, I was accompanied by another officer and the Mameluke, when a most ridiculous scene presented itself. The greatest warrior of Europe was engaged, sword in hand, in mortal combat, charging, not an assassin, but—must I say it?—a cat! Upon seeing how contemptible an enemy we had to subdue, we could not forbear smiling; and the emperor, after a hearty laugh, goodnaturedly related to us the origin of his dislike to the little tyrant of rats and mice. "When I was very young," said he, "I took great pleasure in hunting cats and dogs;

and when I saw them flying from my doggy strokes, I fancied myself already a Caesar. One of my sisters had a pet Angora cat, to whom I had become an object of great dislike, from the incessant war I waged against it. Having one day found it alone in a room, I commenced my attack as usual, whip in hand: the little tiger, frantic with rage, flew at my head, tore and bit me in such a manner, that the marks remain to this day. My cries soon brought assistance, but so deep was the impression stamped upon my young mind, that I verily believe, at this moment, I should prefer attacking a lion to a cat."

"In 1805, as the celebrated composer, Haydn, was regarding, with no very agreeable feelings, the triumphal march of the French troops, as they took possession of the capital of his beloved country, he was not a little alarmed when he observed an officer and his guard stop at the door of his house, and demand an interview. The immortal composer of the Creation advanced to meet them, and with a trembling voice demanded for what purpose they sought him, adding, with great humility, 'I am merely poor Haydn, the composer; what crime can I have committed against the French government?' 'None,' replied the officer, smiling; 'on the contrary, I have received the orders of the Emperor Napoleon to place a sentinel at your door, in order to protect and honour an individual of such rare genius.' The guard was continued while the French occupied Vienna; and whenever the troops passed his door, the band played some his most celebrated compositions."

It has been well said, by I know not whom, that, an Englishman is never happy, but when he is miserable; that a Scotchman is never at home, but when he is abroad; that an Irishman is never at peace, but when he is at war.—
The Original.

GOOD FEELING.

Soon after the battle of Waterloo, when so many maimed and wounded officers were to be seen in the streets, a gentleman passing along Bond-street was somewhat forcibly pushed against the wall by a porter. In the irritation of the moment he raised a small cane he had in his hand, and gave the porter a smart cut across the shoulders. The man instantly turned round and threw himself into an attitude of attack; but perceiving his adversary had recently lost his right arm, he took off his hat, and, without saying a word, passed on his way.—
Ibid.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

THERM. BAR.

| night. | noon. | WINDS. |
|----------|-------|--|
| 1 73 78 | 30:00 | EASE. Cloudy & unsettled, rain at tms. mod. br. |
| 2 73 83 | 30:00 | SE. Fine weather throughout do. |
| 3 74 86 | 30:00 | SE. do. do. do. |
| 4 75 83 | 30:00 | SE. do. with occasional light showers in 1st pt. mod. br. latterly hvy. rn. Thndr. & lightning do. br. NE. |
| 5 70 75 | 30:05 | E. a SE. Cloudy, with lt. rn. at times; mod. br. |
| 6 72 79 | 30:00 | SE. Fine weather, at times a fresh breeze |
| 7 74 81 | 29:90 | SE a N. do 1st & mid part, latter showery with Thndr. & lightning. |
| 8 70 74 | 29:90 | N. Cloudy throughout, mostly, a fresh br. |
| 9 68 76 | 30:00 | N. a E. Fine weather, mod. breeze. |
| 10 74 80 | 30:00 | E a SE. Fine first part, mid. & latter unsettled with showers, vble. br. |
| 11 73 78 | 30:00 | SE a E. Cloudy most part, mod. breeze. |
| 12 73 76 | 29:90 | EASE. Cloudy with lt. showers at tms. mod. br. |
| 13 72 79 | 29:80 | E. Cloudy, unsettled with occasional rain, Thndr. & lightning; mod. br. |
| 14 71 79 | 29:85 | E a SE do. do. do. |
| 15 73 74 | 29:85 | E. Heavy rn Thndr. & lightning, most part do. br. |
| 16 73 78 | 29:80 | E. Cloudy and unsettled, with heavy rain, Thndr. & lightning a latter part |
| 17 74 81 | 29:80 | E. a SE. Fine, 1st & mid. parts; latter constant rain, mod. breeze. |
| 18 76 84 | 29:80 | E a SE. do. latter rain Thndr. & lightning do. br. |
| 19 78 78 | 29:70 | E. a NE. Rain with Thndr. & lightning 1st & mid. parts; mod. breeze. |
| 20 74 78 | 29:70 | E a N. do. do. throughout, vble. br. |
| 21 74 79 | 28:80 | E. Cloudy with rain, Thndr. & lightning most part; mod. br. |
| 22 74 82 | 29:90 | E. a S. do. do. 1st & mid. parts; vble. br. |
| 23 75 84 | 29:90 | E. Fine weather 1st part, mid. & latter unsettled with Thndr. lightning & rain, mod. br. |
| 24 75 86 | 29:90 | SE. do. do. most part, mod. breeze |
| 25 79 84 | 29:85 | EASE. Unsettled, rain at times, do. br. |
| 26 78 86 | 29:75 | SE a N. do. with heavy rn. at tms. lt. vble. br. |
| 27 72 78 | 29:85 | N. Fine weather, mod. br. |
| 28 68 76 | 29:90 | N. do. do. do. |
| 29 62 70 | 29:80 | N. Rain in 1st pt., unsettled weather, mod. br. |
| 30 65 74 | 28:95 | N. a E. Fine weather, mod. breeze |
| 31 68 75 | 29:95 | N. a E. Unsettled, cloudy with light rain at times, moderate breeze. |

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLACK, No. 5, Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10. TUESDAY, JUNE 13TH 1837. NO. 24. PRICE 10 CENTS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office of the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, and cost of their respective Vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin and not proceeding to Whampoa will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships Jane or Hercules, for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.

P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the aforesaid Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed]

J. H. ASTLEY.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 12th June, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain DURANT, will have early despatch from Lintin. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, June 10th, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain GEORGE SEYFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatches. For freight apply to

DHUNJESHOY MUNCHETTY.

Canton, May 22d, 1837.

FOR LINTIN AND MANILA.

THE American ship ELIZA & SUSAN, Captain WENGER, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight to either of the above places, apply to

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, June 12th, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 8th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL, Burthen about 490 Tons, built at Damoon in 1817, of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.

Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA,

on board the HERCULES, Lintin, and on board the JANE, Whampoa.

For to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Canton.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has no interest or responsibility in the firm of Messrs. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co. of Batavia, nor in their establishments at Singapore or Canton. His interest in those firms was to have commenced on 1st May 1837, but he hereby gives notice that it will not take effect.

W. S. LORRAIN.

Singapore, April 12th 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to intimate that they have received instructions from the Commercial Insurance Company of Calcutta, to allow a Brokerage of 5 per cent on the amount of Premiums on all risks taken by them as Agents for the Office here.

Canton, 20th May, 1837.

TURNER & Co.

AGENTS COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PRBSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARWICK.—At Number 3

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Imperial Hong.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public a continuance of the Patronage they have heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-keeping of the late establishment of Mr. Robert Edwards at No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARWICK.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

LETTERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, via CAIRO.

THE undersigned will make up a Packet, by every good Ship for Bombay or Calcutta, addressed to Thomas Waghorn, Esq. Suez, for steam carriage to England. For terms of Postage and other particulars, the Public are referred to Mr. Waghorn's Prospectus, in the Canton Register of this date.

Canton, 26th May, 1837.

J. A. LINES.

FOR SALE.—at the Canton Register Office, at 25 cents per copy, Narrative of the loss of a China Junk, shipwrecked on the Bettendorff shoal in February 1832, with sixteen hundred persons on board, of whom one hundred and ninety eight were saved by the exertions of Lieutenant JAMES PEARL, of the Royal Navy, and of the officers and crew of the English country ship Indiana.

CANTON.

Latest London date 3rd Feby. Latest Singapore date 13th May
Latest Liverpool date 31st January Latest Sourabaya date 1st June
Latest U. States date 23rd Dec. Latest Batavia date 16th May
Latest Calcutta date 18th April Latest Manila date 20th May
Latest Bombay date 3rd April Latest Austral-Asian date 11th Feby
Madras 17th March

ARRIVED.—PORCIA, [Am.] Swift, from Lims, March 23rd. HANOVER, Leach, from Batavia May 2d. SVEN, [Dan.] Burd, from Lombok, CHAMPLAINE, Ritchie, from Batavia May 16th. ADELAAR, [Du.] Smith, from Liverpool 24th Dec. and Batavia 7th May.

PASSENGER.—Per PORCIA, Mr. Gideon Nye, Junior.

SAILED.—Tascoort, [Am.] Lindsay, and Grouha, [Sw.] Beckman, for Manila.

The SVEN is to be despatched at 4 P. M. to day, for Singapore & Calcutta, and the Grouha, Bell, for Bombay. Captain Burd of the SVEN, reports having seen the LORD LOWMEER and ASA of PULO SAPATA, on the 20th Ulton Light breezes from the Westward.

We have not received any papers or news by the arrivals of the week.

The company's treasury is again open to the disgrace and injury of British commerce and to the shame of H. M.'s ministers; for the degraded people that can suffer themselves to be thus bamboozled there is nothing left but contempt.

On the 9th instant the governor gave his reply to Captain Elliot's representation respecting the late robberies in the Danish hong.

This reply, as far as writing goes, is satisfactory. Captain Elliot is addressed by his official title of superintendent. The governor expresses his most anxious care that the police should be vigilant; his anger at the manifestation of the want of vigilance; he directs the judge to order the magistrate of Nanhoe district to investigate and report; and, in conjunction with the military, to adopt measures to trace the thieves, and recover the stolen property. His excellency allows them one month to carry his orders into effect, and finally commands the compradors to be very careful in guarding the factories.

It is reported the Tang, the governor of the two Kwang provinces, has lost his button for six years; something, it is said, was alleged against him in the report of the late imperial commissioners.

Formosa.

The general impression received from reading the accounts of Formosa is that the Dutch were in possession of the whole island. To one of the old descriptions of this island we found however that the Dutch East India Company merely occupied the present capital with the adjacent territory and had erected factories and some small forts both at Kelang (Kelang) and Tansuay (Tansuay). Their possessions extended a few miles inland, and some few thousand aborigines were subject to the Dutch control. To rule over them they sent clergymen and schoolmasters, who had to instruct the natives in the principles of the Christian religion. The numbers of these missionaries was considerable; and it appears also that they did not neglect their duties for all the aborigines who owned their sway had become Christians, and a great number received such an education as to fit them for the office of a teacher. The attachment to their masters was therefore very great and they were faithful to their Dutch rulers to the last.

The fort *Zelandia* was built on a sandbank at the entrance of Tumen harbour; but it was so defective in its construction and so entirely destitute of all necessary means of defence, that it could not have held out a single month against a determined siege. Yet this fortification was deemed strong enough to resist the attacks of the Chinese.

The company had been on this spot in order to monopolize the Chinese and Japanese trade. The inhabitants of the maritime provinces of China, driven from their homes by the invading Manchows, flocked thither in great numbers; and brought with them their habits of persevering industry. The commerce was, therefore, in a very flourishing condition; and the colony could almost support itself. As soon, however, as the Dutch were certain of Koksing's intended attack, they withdrew their troops from *Tamsay* and *Xeleng*, and concentrated their whole force in *Zelandia* and two other forts.

The most remarkable circumstance of this war was that the Tatar-Chinese government entered into an alliance with the Dutch; but the latter did not avail themselves of this advantage. We must, however, not be seduced into the belief that this was a very fierce and protracted struggle on an extensive field. The whole of the Dutch forces did not exceed 1000 men, and these were quartered in three different forts; whilst the fleet and army of Koksing were twenty times more numerous. In the few encounters that took place, the Chinese were handled very roughly, and they learnt caution from the behaviour of the Dutch, and did not anxiously seek opportunities of conflict.

The imbecility and helplessness of *Vander Lenn*, the Dutch admiral, was such, that instead of assisting his countrymen with his fleet, he rather increased their difficulties; and leaving 600 soldiers behind, he returned ingloriously with his officers to Batavia. When Koksing, however, invested *Zelandia*, a new squadron was sent from Batavia, under *Chen*, formerly a lawyer. This man lost all courage when he observed the preparations of the Chinese; and being despatched with two vessels in order to bring the Tatar auxiliaries over, he fled to Batavia, and thus by his dastardly flight hastened the surrender of the fort. The company's property being declared lawful booty, the Chinese expected to find very great treasures, but their astonishment and disappointment were great when the amount of ready money and the value of every other article did not exceed 471,500 guilders. From this fact it may be concluded that the settlement was at the time of its capture not in a very flourishing condition.

Koksing committed the most dreadful cruelties against the Dutch. A small detachment of sailors had been sent to the *Pescadores* as a foraging party. Twelve of them fell into the hands of the Chinese, who sent them over to *Formosa* in a small vessel. During the passage the Dutch resolved to seize the vessel, but their plan was betrayed by a Frenchman. On their arrival at the camp of Koksing, he ordered their ears, noses, and hands to be cut off, and when they were thus mutilated they were sent back to the Dutch fort. Two of the schoolmasters exhorted the natives to resist the Chinese, and when they were taken they were crucified; and more than 100 soldiers were put to death by the most cruel tortures by Koksing's orders. The lives of about twenty prisoners were spared. Afterwards, when *Hambrecht*, the minister, was sent into *Zelandia*, he perished his own life by exhorting his countrymen to defend the fort to the last; and he and all the other prisoners were executed by Koksing's orders when he returned; and even some of the Dutch females were put to death: such was the behaviour of the polite and civilized Chinese.

The island was thus lost. The Dutch never made an effort to recover it; but, instead, spent their forces in aiding the Tatars to conquer Amoy.

The island is even now only partially under the Chinese domination; they are still carrying on a war of conquest against the unsubdued parts. We know not whether the English have not as good a right to occupy *Formosa* in whole or in part, as the celestials themselves; or as the former had to depopulate New South Wales, by encroaching on the territories of the native tribes.

MACAO.

On the receipt of the intelligence that *Gua* and *Damaun* had proclaimed the constitution of 1822, the inhabitants of Macao exhibited a disposition to follow the like example. His Excellency the Governor was not so precipitate, waiting, perhaps, orders from home; but having been informed on the 24 ult. that a large portion of them would on the following day, on the occasion of the procession of Corpus Christi (when the whole of the inhabitants would be collected *en masse*), make an attempt to effect their purpose, he immediately convoked a meeting of all the authorities to deliberate whether they should at once proclaim the constitution. The meeting was accordingly held, when it was unanimously resolved to proclaim the constitution, and every one was invited to attend at the senate house to subscribe their names to the deed. On this occasion a gentleman, it is said, gave way to some violent expressions in the presence of the governor, for which he was forthwith sent to the Monte, and only released by order of his excellency in attention to the united prayers of the commandant and all the officers belonging to the garrison.

Some of the subaltern officers instigated their companies to revolt, and threatened an attempt to release the prisoner by force, and such was the state of insubordination that no regard was paid to the commandant of the troops, upon which he immediately threw up his command, and was only induced to resume it on promise of order being restored.

A petition signed by 84 of the inhabitants, was presented to the governor, attributing the cause of the late disturbances to the non-execution of a provision of the constitution, which directs the separation of the executive and judicial authorities, and soliciting the removal of the judge from his seat in the senate and from his superintendence of the customs, which had been effected by the late governor *Senhor B. J. de Souza Soares Andre* in 1835, in concurrence with the members of the then existing senate; but to both which offices he had been restored by the present governor *Senhor Adriano Azevedo da Silva*. Pious to the latter under orders from Lisbon: the petition also prayed for the restitution to the Municipal Chamber, of its prerogatives alleged to have been encroached upon by the actual system of government, and concluded with a request that the governor would convene a general council ("Conselho Geral") to adjust the points at issue, should he deem it necessary.

Accordingly, on Thursday, the 1st instant, the council was held in the senate hall, composed of the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical authorities and the principal inhabitants of the place—His Excellency the governor presiding—As was to be expected the majority was opposed to the judge exercising any but his judicial functions. The governor having been expressly directed to restore to the judge the office of superintendent of the custom house (*Juiz Administrador d' Alfandega*), and being the bearer of a royal decree to that effect, insisted that he should continue to act in that capacity, failing which, he threatened to resign the government. A long discussion ensued; and among the various reasons assigned by such of the petitioners as were present, for not carrying into effect the royal decree, it was alleged, as a precedent, that on several occasions in former times, orders from the home government had not been obeyed; to which the governor replied that whatever may have been the practice heretofore, he could in no wise sanction such a total disregard to superior orders in the present instance. The meeting was adjourned to the following Saturday, when the opposition party seeing that the governor was fixed in his resolution, and apprehensive of the evil consequences that would ensue from his resignation, declared their assent to the judge, provisionally, retaining his office of superintendent of the customs, provided he (the governor) would withdraw his proposal of resigning, which was agreed to; and the "Conselho Geral" broke up, the members accompanying his excellency the governor from the senate house to his own residence preceded by a band of music.

The judge, however, gives up his place in the senate; the governor, having been induced to yield the point in consequence of the public being so strenuously opposed to it.

The governor's speech at the adjourned meeting on Saturday the 3rd inst. (From the *Macaista Imparcial*.)

GENTLEMEN.—The object for which this council is again assembled, was declared at the last meeting, and it would have been unnecessary for me to repeat it on the present occasion, were it not to prevent any misconception in an affair of so much importance. Allow me, therefore, to observe that nothing is to be discussed but the appointment of a person to act in my place, in which I can no longer remain, with honor, as the delegate of her majesty's government. It having been decided at the last meeting that a decree of her majesty, which attached the office of administrator of the custom house to the judicial authority, should not be carried into effect, and this without attending to the disinterested proposals so likely to effect an arrangement, which the judge presented to that meeting; but, before you commenced discussing the subject, I shall again repeat the declaration which I made at the said meeting.—I protest against that decision, and the consequences which may result from it, and against the offense offered to my rights, reserving to myself the power of stating this more explicitly in a separate protest.

After a long discussion the council, not considering itself empowered to accept the resignation of the governor, and still less to appoint a successor, and all the assembly protesting their high respect and esteem for his excellency, solicited that he would still continue in charge of the government. The governor then proposed that, if the decree of 7th June 1836 should be carried into execution, on the terms contained in the second proposal (of the judge) which is annexed at foot he would not only continue in the government, but would concede to the sacrifice of not calling the judge to attend the senate, taking upon himself the responsibility which may result from such a proceeding; upon which the council unanimously resolved that, to avoid the threatened catastrophe of the governor abandoning his charge, from which might arise serious evils, it would assent to the second point of the judge's proposition, although at variance with the opinion of the last meeting; namely, that he should continue to exercise the administrative functions of the custom house, the fees accruing thereto to be deposited in the royal coffer, pending the decision of her majesty's government, to which the affair had been referred.

The proposal alluded to above is as follows.—If my claim to the authority vested in me by her majesty be admitted by the council, in the terms sanctioned by article 1 & 2 of the decree of 19th May 1832, and if it will agree to allow the fees to be deposited in the hands of the treasurer until the decision of the home government be known, throwing no obstacles to the exercise of the authority which H. M. has conferred on me, I will continue in office, and the fees shall be appropriated as the government shall direct.

The affair was concluded with general applause. The governor then added: "The proofs of affection which I have just received from the respectable members of this council, and in general from the inhabitants of Macao, will never be erased from my memory; to them I shall devote my constant care, and should I ever be found to depart from this engagement, let them style me the most unworthy of men. To this the members of the council and the spectators responded with continued cheers, and his excellency returned similar demonstrations of joy to the different citizens Macaenses."

With regard to what is stated in the last *Canton Press*—that it was then decided that the office of administrator of customs should be discontinued, that the judge should in future only act in a judicial capacity, and that he should give up his seat in the Chamber as well as the management of the orphan fund—it will be seen that the judge still continues as administrator of the customs, although he has given up his seat in the Chamber; his shares of the fees, however, are to be deposited in the royal coffers, pending a reference to Lisbon; and as to the management of the Orphan fund, we have not heard that it had reverted to him, but are led to believe that it is still under the control of the *Juizes de Paz*.

FORMATION OF A LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Several mercantile evils that have recently pressed on the trade of the port of London have set some parties to think of the formation of a London Chamber of Commerce, as the best remedy for the cure of past evils, and the

the prevention of future ones. Means are now in operation to form such a Chamber, and when there are more matured we shall make them public. Such a Chamber of Commerce recommends itself to the approbation of every man interested in the prosperity of the trade of the port of London; and the only reason that can be assigned why such an Institution has not existed long ere this is that what is the business of everybody, becomes the business of nobody. We have conversed with many merchants, and they are all of the opinion that such an Institution is absolutely necessary, and would be highly beneficial to the trade of London. Such an Institution is as practicable in London, as it is in HAMBURG, CADIZ, ANTWERP, ST. PETERSBURG, STOCKHOLM, PARIS, &c. The existence of such Chambers in these places, shows that such a Chamber could be established here. This is not experiment, but experience—and it is extraordinary that such a great City as this, which abounds in almost every other kind of Institution, should not have a Chamber of Commerce; and this is rendered more extraordinary from the fact, that London is a place more decidedly commercial than any other capital in Europe. It is doubtless for the interest of commercial men that there should be such a Chamber; and the very argument that, owing to our being so near the executive, we do not want such a Chamber is the very reason why we should have it. Individuals can go to the Board of Trade if it is true, but what weight have individuals compared with bodies? Were there a Chamber of Commerce it would be composed of numbers; and the very knowledge of the existence of such a Chamber would prevent the existence of many commercial evils and impediments. We have urged the establishment of such a Chamber again and again; and now we are glad to say that means are in operation to establish it. We call upon all our merchants to support the efforts made to establish such a Chamber, and we shall be happy to give every information on the subject, as far as lays in our power.—(*The London Mercantile Journal*, Dec. 20.)

PAWN BROKING BY THE LATE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

It was thought that when the late East India Company's charter was extinguished, they would cease to act in their mercantile capacity. This is not the case however, for we are informed that they are in the habit of advancing large sums of money in China on Tea.—A merchant out in China buys Tea, he then goes to the Company's agent to advance money on the Tea; one of the Company's valuers is then sent to examine the Tea, and after sending to his valuation, the Company advances two thirds of such value on this Tea. This merchant has then got the Company's money and the Company have got his Tea; and his bill, which they send to London, returns in cash for him to take up the Tea again. By this means men of small capital are enabled successfully to compete with men of large capital. We do not object to little capitalists competing with great ones, but what we object to is, the Company's pawnbroking. We thought that when their charter was extinguished, the Company would have been dead as a mercantile body; but while they keep up this system of pawnbroking, they will be all alive. Their commercial activity thus continues to affect our Eastern trade, which it was expected would have been emancipated from their dominion. The Tea trade complains loudly of this pawnbroking, which they say does great injury to the trade and contributes much to place it in its present deplorable condition.—(*Ibid.*)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir.—In the Canton Press of the 27th May there appeared as translation of an edict from the governor, requiring the departure from Canton of three British merchants. Having stated the particulars of what had been done, the governor is in that translation represented as saying, "If the said foreign merchants act thus unreasonably, and cause such trouble, I, the governor, shall be compelled to maintain the laws, and proceed to act with a firm hold thereof." To the first part of this sentence a note was appended by the translator, saying that doubts existed in the minds of several natives as to the exact meaning of the original words.

In the Canton Register of the 30th May another translation of the same document appeared, differing in several parts from the translation which had first appeared in the Canton Press. I passed over the minor differences, but was not a little stumbled when I came to the sentence above alluded to, and found it, without note or comment, thus translated, "As these said foreigners belong to other countries, there is nothing left for me but to administer the laws and let them take their course in this matter." The fact that doubts as to the true meaning had existed in the mind of one translator—or at least of his native informants—seemed to call for some little show of hesitation, on the part of another translator. And the absurdity of such an annunciation from the Governor, as that, "because the offending parties were foreigners, he would be compelled to administer the laws, rendered me doubtful of the correctness of this translation.

In the Canton Register of this morning (6th June,) I find my doubts confirmed. The second translator has not indeed made any allusion to the version of his fellow sinologue; but he has retracted his previous version of a portion of the sentence, leading us to believe that the reason why these foreigners are to be punished is, because their birth and breeding are such as to render them "impracticable and unteachable," and not because they individually have offended.

Having been myself a student of Chinese, I was stirred up to examine the matter, and, with a copy of the chop in my hand, I applied to a "respectable native teacher"—by the bye, I am somewhat doubtful of the respectability of the present race of native teachers—I have known far better ones in my day. However, not to be deemed presumptuous, I did apply to as good a teacher as I could find, and the following is the result of our conjoint researches.

Literal translation. "If the said foreign merchants outrageously produce and create (trouble), this officer's hall-occupier (that is the governor) only will have (power) to hold fast the laws and proceed in the matter." In this close translation, the only words that call for any remark are these "outrageously produce and create (trouble)" expressed in Chinese, by the words

自 外 生 成

From beyond, produce, create.

The two last words are readily disposed of: the expressions 'to produce' a business—that is a troublesome business, and 'to create a cause'—that is a cause for official interference—are well known to every two in Chinese chop-reading. There remain then the words 'from beyond'. The primary meaning of *wai*, rendered beyond, is stated by Chinese lexicographers as being out of the usual way, the opposite of *within*, the outward appearance of things, what is *without* or beyond the visible universe, what is out of the pale of Chinese civilization; as a verb it signifies to exclude. Now every principle of common sense renders it plain that the governor does not here mean that he will take firm hold of the laws in consequence of the said foreigners' aim extraneous; but because of their conduct being out of the pale of civilization, and opposed to those reasonable principles within which they should abide,—in short because of their *un-acting*—their outrageous, their outrageous all reason by their contumacious stay in Canton when so often ordered away.

Perfect fairness perhaps requires that I should add, that the translator in the Canton Press is the same with your correspondent.

M.
P. S. I have just received the written opinion of another "respectable native teacher," who says that the Governor's meaning amounts to this, 'that these foreign merchants have not the fear of the laws before their eyes.'

In reply to M. we beg leave to inform him, that, as he has not sought an *incognito* by any disguise either of handwriting or seal; neither has he requested that his name should be concealed,—we think it only justice to ourselves, in order that we may stand on equal ground with our local and distant readers, to state that M. is Mr. Morrison, the chief Chinese interpreter to H. M.'s Superintendent.

Having deemed it just to make this declaration, we can proceed to answer his letter, but we are not so presumptuous as to attempt to answer his Chinese criticisms.

We beg to premise, with reference to the translation of any Chinese public document, which may first appear in the *Canton Press*, we have always made it a rule never to read it until our translation is published; and our reason for this is obvious: we do not choose to have it said, or supposed, that we have borrowed either ideas or language in our translations; for we presume it cannot but be known that all translations which have appeared in the C. R. since the beginning of 1834, which have not been communicated, and always acknowledged as having been communicated, have been made by the Editor of this paper.

We consequently did not read the translation of the governor's last edict in the C. P. of the 27th of May until the C. R. of the 30th of May had been published. When we allowed ourselves that pleasure we observed the note, which, we beg to be allowed to say was not, in our humble opinion, an index to the translator. We should not have thought it probable that the whole range of Chinese literature could have opposed a difficulty to the son of Robert Morrison and to the disciple of Morrison and Collicie—those two eminent masters of the Chinese language! To him whose one end and pursuit in life,—began in infancy or in earliest youth—was and is the knowledge of the Chinese language; we should not have thought it probable that at the present time Mr. Morrison has anything or much to learn in this language, had we not proved, since the receipt of his letter, that native professors themselves have been *pauled* by the phrase in question; and even after consulting with each other, do not agree upon the meaning: surely, then, it is not a disgrace to us to have erred in such company.

Had we known that the translation published in the C. P. had been made by the official interpreter, we should at once have transferred it to our columns. We now beg to suggest that all translations of public documents made by that officer should be simultaneously furnished to the two Canton Papers for publication. The public will then have that confidence in the Anglo-Chinese subjects of those papers, which it can never grant to matter furnished by less accomplished and less known translators. We trust that H. M.'s Superintendent will allow the propriety of this suggestion and the right of the public to Chinese information from his establishment so long as it is maintained by H. M.'s government in China.

With reference to the "respectability of the present Chinese teachers"—we regret to observe that something very like a sneer—which ever betrays a want of candid and Christian feeling—is used in the remarks on these useful individuals in the letter under reply. We can only inform the writer, that one of these teachers is one of the individuals with whom Dr. Morrison did not think it a degradation to go down in company with to posterity under the immortalizing pencil of Chinnery. He is the standing figure in the well-known picture of that celebrated master, and he married the grand-daughter of old *Ye*, the sitting figure, who assisted Dr. Morrison for very many years in his translation of Kanghe's dictionary.

We now turn to the disputed meaning of the Chinese phrase. The

following is the explanation given to us, and which we alluded to in our last number. Our translation was free, yet we have, we hope, conveyed the full meaning.

自外者外國偏性非中道也 生成者執拘無變通也

As to the explanation given by M. of the character *ching*, to create, i. e. to form from nothing or, in an inferior sense, to produce—we are assured it has no such meaning; we have consulted *Kangho, Morrison*, and *De Guignes*, and have not found it;—on the contrary, it's most usual and common meaning is, to complete, to finish. *De Guignes* has, indeed, this phrase, in his explication of it's meaning—*primus rerum necessarium intention*.

We presume, yet we beg to assure him, with due and sincere deference and diffidence, as far as regards this or any question of Chinese philology, that M. means the following phrase, when he talks of the tyro's knowledge in chop-reading:

生成事端

but this cannot be varied into

生事成故

this is not Chinese—it has not a meaning.

It appears, then, that not even M. himself has yet arrived at the true meaning of the disputed phrase; and that we may say to him as *Peachum* did to *Lockite*—*Brother! brother! we are both in the wrong*.

Our first translation was done too hastily and carelessly, and was never revised. But allowing it to be an elliptical form of speech, thus: "as the said foreigners belong to other countries"—i. e.—as they have been generated by an outside energy—and, inferentially, are not to be renovated by the energy which generated us,—it is not far wide of the mark.

But we deprecate all comparison with such a well-known Chinese scholar; we should never have been—and we trust we never shall be—so presumptuous, so mad, as to publish a translation of our own when we can obtain one by him.

Since the receipt of his letter, we have procured a copy of an old proclamation from *Hoo*, the *Chintung* of *Se-wuy* *keen*, to the people of his district, who had been rather slack in paying up the land tax. In this proclamation the very same four characters—*Tze-wue Seng Ching*—are addressed to natives; we extract the passage:

安成茂鶴薑一犬必潺皇
存所理多將味清爭爾仁
哉謂自則來延納先等如
秉外喪再挨猶將不此
羹生心有會復餘感漫

which we freely translate as follows:

The imperial bounty, having been so plentifully showered down upon you, still you are not excited to gratitude, nor strive to be first in paying up the duties, but all are, with one accord, slow and remiss; can you hope for any future remission of taxes!—with evil hearts and unreasonable minds you are rejecting the principles implanted in you by heaven; and that which is called a firm adherence to right principles,—also, where is it!

This is another explanation, of those four characters, by a Chinese teacher:

事有本不自然生該儘人天
而執部知棄成夷堪性地
已法堂向於之商教本生
從惟化外性以化善成

As men are generated by nature, their natural disposition is good, and they are teachable and improvable; but the said foreign merchants have rejected these principles, and are, therefore, disobedient and intractable; the governor can therefore only let the laws take their course; there is nothing more to be said or done in this matter.

And this is another

如目無法紀也

Quasi no fear of the laws before their eyes

Now, although there is a diversity of opinion on the meaning of these four words, even amongst educated natives, we shall again hazard another interpretation, as follows:—As those said foreigners have unnaturally

thrown off all regard for the principles instilled by nature into the hearts of men and perverted by education and laws, if the governor etc.

We now leave the question with those whom it may interest, and we trust our readers will excuse us for having devoted so much space to it; yet we venture to think that such discussions are not entirely out of place, when published in the *Canton Register*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR, Your contemporary's last number contains some remarks in reference to translations from Chinese Chops, in which it is assumed to be the opinion of all Chinese sinologues here, that every offensive word should be rendered into English as literally as possible. I should like to have your opinion, Mr. Editor, on this subject. When translating a Chop coached in the civilised possible terms, and not meant in any respect to offend the parties to whom it is addressed, is it right to convey a false impression of its general tenor, by the insertion of "barbarians" and such like words, which pride of civilization renders highly offensive to us, while long usance renders them almost unmeaning to the Chinese? I do not mean this question to apply to Chops of a different character, such as have been issued during periods of contention, and which are clearly intended to be offensive.

I have read Sir George Staunton's pamphlet, and heavy enough it certainly is. Yet there is perhaps some ground for his admiration on several of the translations of Lord Napier's time. They bear marks—not I say Sir George, in a hasty, if not in a less pardonable because malicious, spite, way, of a desire to raise in feeling against the Chinese, but—of hurry, and it may be of inexperience. That hurry should have characterized them during that excited period is not surprising.

We beg to inform H. that our opinion agrees with his own on this subject. Undoubtedly, the Chinese officers could use complimentary terms when addressing Foreigners; but this *suaviter in modo* is prevented by their claim of universal dominion: they have no equals. We are of opinion that *Foreigner* is as strictly a correct translation of the character *E. as Barbarian*; perhaps it is in the present day the most correct rendering. Nevertheless, why do we submit to be so called, if we feel it is the intention of the Chinese to insult and degrade us? Or why do we complain if we have neither the courage nor the power to right ourselves.

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

Three things are absolutely necessary to him who adds himself to study. In the first place, to conquer his passions, and to render himself their master. Secondly, to have a sweet, tractable, complying temper. Thirdly, to hold all bad doctrines in abhorrence, and never to engage in any false sect. Who hath loved you more than your father and mother? What is gratitude? Hath your infancy caused them? What has made them take to bring you up? How many kinds of labour and toil have they endured to place you to your present condition? And can you carry your ingratitude and thanklessness as far as to dislike and smite them?

Yet this will be the consequence, ye fathers and mothers, if you do not pay attention to the faults of your children, and if you neglect to correct them in their tender age. Above all never permit them, under a pretence of showing their wisdom, to say yes or no to contradict those whom they ought to reverence: if this is permitted you must never expect to see them obedient and respectful when more advanced in years.

What shall we say of that person, who labours under great ignorance, who knows but imperfectly the nature of things, and the true principles of morality, and who nevertheless appears with his head lifted up, opening great eyes, bristling his chin, thrusting out his belly, marching haughtily and as if he counted his steps? Is there an object more worthy of compassion? Were he a hundred years upon the earth, could one say of such a one he had lived a day?

If you have reason on your side make it appear with soft and gentle airs to what end those emotions of anger? This is not the way to persuade a reasonable mind. But if you have not reason on your side, and yet would carry it by downright force, you are no better than the public robbers. Your neighbour hath acquired a large fortune; gold and silver melt in his house; every thing prospers with him, and you are ready to burst with spite. Another knows under a weight of affliction which overweighs him, and you feel at the bottom of your soul a secret joy at it. Sad effects of the malignity and baseness of your heart!

You are only employed in procuring for yourself all sorts of pleasures, and in leading a sensual and voluptuous life; you enjoy calmly all the favours of fortune, think yourself secure from hunger, thirst and poverty; senseless, as you are, are you ignorant that heaven endures not the wicked, and leaves not any evil unpunished?

Would you become skillful in the administration of public affairs? Apply yourself to the reading of our history! But if you have an sympathy to books, if you cannot endure them in your house, your children will be worse than if they were born blind.

In a family the sweetest and briskest things are pleasant to your taste. Are you abundant? the best meats seem to you tasteless and insipid? The heart of heaven cannot content your heart. Did you ever see any one die of hunger, who knew how to be content with what little he had?

There are three things you should always have before your eyes, the law of heaven, the law of the empire, and the honour of your neighbour. If you neglect these three articles, go wherever you will, you must not hope to live at ease.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLACK,
No. 5, Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10. TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH 1837. NO. 25. PRICE 50 CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office, to the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective Vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships JANE or HERCULES, for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendent,

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837. Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Good and Steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa, as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.

P. S. Please to write the words "application for Seamen" on the envelope. Macao, 4th April, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELE.

H. M. CLARKE.

Canton, 12th June, 1837. Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain DORRIS, will have early despatch from Lintin. For freight apply to Canton, June 10th, 1837.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE SHIP HELEN, Captain GEORGE SERRORS, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to Canton, May 22d, 1837.

DHUNJEEBOY MUNCHERJEE.

FOR LINTIN AND MANILA.

THE American ship ELIZA & SUSAN, Captain WEBSTER, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight to either of the above places, Apply to Canton, June 12th, 1837.

RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to Canton, 8th May, 1837.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL. Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damau in 1817, of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.

Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA.

on board the HERCULES, Lintin.

or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has no interest or responsibility in the firms of Messrs. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co. of Batavia, nor in their establishments at Singapore or Canton. His interest in those firms was to have commenced on 1st May 1837, but he hereby gives notice that it will not take effect.

W. S. LORRAIN.

Singapore, April 12th 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK. At Number 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse-Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS, No. 3 Imperial Hong.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

LETTERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, via CAIRO.

THE undersigned will make up a Packet, by every good Ship, for Bombay or Calcutta, addressed to Thomas Waghorn, Esq. Suez, for steam carriage to England. For terms of Postage and other particulars, the Public are referred to Mr. Waghorn's Prospectus, in the Canton Register of this date.

JA. INNES.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, at 25 cents per copy, Narrative of the loss of a China Junk, shipwrecked out by Belvidera shoal in February 1822, with sixteen hundred persons on board, of whom one hundred and ninety eight were saved by the exertions of Lieutenant JAMES PRATT, of the Royal Navy, and of the officers and crew of the English country ship Indiana.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HUGH SCOTT in our concerns, ceased on the 30th ulto.

MR. ALEXANDER SCOTT and Mr. FORBES SCOTT BROWN have this day been admitted Partners in our Establishment and Firm.

Penang, 3rd May, 1837. SCOTT & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Latest London date | 3rd Feby. | Latest Singapore date | 5th June |
| Latest Liverpool date | 31st January | Latest Java date | 29th May |
| Latest U States date | 8th January | Latest Manila date | 21st May |
| Latest Calcutta date | 22nd April | Latest Austral-Asian date | 11th Feby |
| Latest Bombay date | 11th May | Latest Madras date | 17th March. |

ARRIVED.—MAVIS, Robertson, from Calcutta and Singapore. MORRISON [Am.] Ingersoll, from Batavia. WILLIAM HUTT, Flemming, and ALPHA, [Dut. Schooner] from Samarang, 1st of June. MAHOMMED, Wilson, from Singapore and Bombay. HANNAH [Dut. Limon], from Sourabaya 16th Ult.

SAILED.—SYLPH, Vill, for Singapore & Calcutta. GELCONA, Bell, for Bombay. BENCOOLEN, Brown, for Liverpool. 5th inst. ENFIELD, Thomas, and 17th TRESCOTT, [Am] Lindsey, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per BENCOOLEN. Mr. and Mrs. White. Messrs. Townsend and Fletcher.

The American ship COMMENCE, Fleming, sailed from Singapore on the 27th May, for New York.

We understand the Alpha is intended for one of the Passage Boats. She has been built expressly for the purpose, will draw only 15 feet water, and carry ten passengers. She is seven feet clear between the decks; she has proved herself an excellent sea boat, having had a strong gale from the N. on the 12, 13 & 14th inst. She is built on the plan of the Norwegian Pilot Boats.

By the Mavis we have received Calcutta Papers to the 22nd of April, and the Singapore Chronicle of the 20th & 27th of May. The Rob Roy, Water Watch, and Mermaid had arrived in Cal.

Notice in the Calcutta Exchange Price Current states that the Government had an extra sale of 30 chests Patna and 5 chests Benares opium on the 19th ultimo, which sold at the following rates: Patna 1585 to 1590 and Benares 1425 Rupees per chest. The Englishmen of the 22d April mentions that the Mary Somerville for Liverpool, and the Brigand bound for this Port had both put back, the latter with the loss of her fore-top-mast. — Sing. Chronicle May 27

By a despatch from outside, after the passage boat Rover left, we understand that the Mahomedes, from Bombay 11th May and Singapore 8th June was standing in; she brings little news of any importance, the principal piece of intelligence we have heard being contained in the following extract from a Calcutta paper in a letter from Singapore.

Postponement of Opium Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the opium sale advertised for Friday the 29th inst. is postponed until Friday 9th June next, unless in the interim favorable intelligence is received from China, in which case the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium reserve to themselves the option of fixing such earlier date for the sale as may be advisable.

By order of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, this 25th April 1837. (Signed) S. G. PALMER.

Actg. Secretary.

With reference to the smuggling alleged to have been lately carried on to a considerable extent in the Macao passage boats, H. M.'s. chief superintendent has addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, stating that earnest representations have been made to him by the senior hongmerchants on the subject of that illicit traffic; who have urged that these irregularities will not only plunge them into great difficulties with the local government, but end in the early and entire prevention of this outside mode of conveyance, or of some inconvenient modification. H. M.'s. superintendent therefore feels assured that the Chamber of Commerce will use its strenuous efforts to discountenance any proceedings calculated to prejudice the safe means of immediate and independent communication with Macao, and the anchorage below; a facility which has grown to be of the highest consequence to the convenient conduct of the trade.

The Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce have consequently issued a circular, in which they state "that the very great convenience these boats afford in communicating with Macao and Lintin we owe entirely to the indulgence of the Chinese. The Committee would therefore recommend that the foreign residents in Canton should employ every means in their power to prevent the interests and comforts of the whole community from being sacrificed to the selfish and interested views of, they trust, a very few."

We publish a translation of an edict from the hojipo, on this subject, in another column.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PARAPATHAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At the close of the last Accounts there was a Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of **f. 6,245 80**
The total Receipts during the past year have been
in Subscriptions - **f. 7,295 84**
Ditto in Donations - **5,180 18** - **12,476 02**

making with the above Balance - **f. 18,721 82**
The Disbursements during the same period, including purchase of ground, furniture, cost of erecting new building, salaries, household expenses &c. have amounted to - **f. 14,665 83**

Leaving a Balance in favour of the Institution of - **f. 4,055 89**
Batavia 1st February 1857.

Thirty seven children are receiving the benefits of the Institution: there are at present however, only 35 at the Institution, of whom 19 are Boys, and 16 Girls, the Committee being indebted to the kindness of Miss Thornton, in voluntarily taking charge of the two girls Emma and Sarah Perreau, allowing them the very important advantage of instruction under her own roof, and amongst her own scholars.

Review of a Pamphlet entitled "Reasons for the Establishment of a New Bank in India.—By an India Merchant. (Glasgow 1836.)"

The above is the title of a pamphlet with which some friend has favoured us.

So much opposition is in the field, both in India and Great Britain, against this embryo monster of trade, the "Bank of India," that we doubt whether Mr. Macculloch will be able to bring it to a safe delivery.

In the Register of the 14th and 21st of February, we published, "Remarks on the proposed Bank of India, by an India merchant."

In those 'Remarks', the 'Plan for the Bank of India' is included; by the 8th regulation the 'Bank of India' is to confine its business to Banking exclusively. It is not allowed to make advances on landed or other immovable securities, nor upon growing crops, nor to act in a mercantile capacity, by undertaking the shipment or sale of goods. But at page 20 of the 'Reasons &c.', a new light appears to have dawned on the philanthropic and disinterested projectors of this new Banking corporation; for it is there said that "The Bank will discount the bills of merchants and planters, who will thus be assisted with the funds required to carry on their business till the produce of their crops, or sales, comes to hand."

The pretensions of this proposed Bank are so extraordinary, the power it asks for is so enormous—nothing less than the sole management of the public finances of India—that it is a matter of some surprise how a scheme which proposes to raise

an influence in India which would soon overshadow the political government, could for a moment engage the attention of sensible and practical men. The projectors have shown great ignorance of the character of the various nations of India, and the immense internal resources, developed and undeveloped of our Indian empire. They have even stooped to babble of buried treasures, which are to be disinterred and will, of course, fructify in the future sunshine of their Bank! It is, indeed, singular that India, the land of mysterious and inexhaustible wealth, that land which, from time immemorial, has gorged and retained the treasures of the earth, should require the aid of a few British merchants, with a nominal capital of £ 5,000,000 (!) to work its industry!

We have not space to enter at length into this scheme, which we expect is by this time in the moon; but as one part of it was to establish a Branch in Canton, we trust the committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, who are, we believe, now investigating the working of the E. I. company's agency here, will publish their opinion of it.

We extract, from the pamphlet under notice, an analysis of the constitution of the present Calcutta Banks and that of the proposed Bank of India.

BANK OF INDIA.

Charter of Incorporation from the Crown and the Indian Government for Great Britain and India, and limiting the liability of the partners.

Proprietary, three fourths Foreign

Supreme Direction, Re- ceived, and centered in London 13 months communication distant from the scene of action.

Only 25 percent of the capital paid up. The residue payable by instalments, not exceeding 10 per cent., when the Directors choose to call for it.

Notes a legal tender throughout British India in payment of Customs, Duties, Land Revenue, and other Taxes. When payable, and under what security, not yet determined.

To act as the Government Treasury, to collect and disburse the Revenue, to transact all the Government financial business.

To supply the Government with money. To contract with the East India Company to remit the Home Disbursements, amounting to more than three millions annually, which disbursements are remitted in merchantile bills to traffic in Foreign Exchanges. To buy bills drawn against the proceeds out and home; in other words, to advance on such shipments.

To incorporate rival institutions.

Head Establishments at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Canton, with subordinate branches at the provincial cities, and the placing the whole of British India under its dominion.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Charter of Incorporation from the Indian Government for limited liability.

About one-seventh of the Stock held by the British Government and the rest by the community.

Direction in India, chosen from the resident merchants, and three from the servants of Government.

Capital paid up, and may be extended to an indefinite amount, when the increase can be beneficially and safely employed.

Notes a legal tender for Customs Duties and Land Revenue to the extent of two-thirds in the Bengal provinces below Benares. Payable on demand, and security lodged with Government to 14th of the month of its issue.

Acts in neither capacity.

Has no such arrangement with the Government, not allowed to engage in any description of business except what is strictly Banking, and does not interfere with the business of the Mercantile Houses.

Not allowed.

Has no branches at present, but has the option, present, but may when they are considered advantageous by the proprietors.

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THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 10th inst. the Governor and lieutenant-governor, each exercised their own division of troops in shooting at the target, as well as the troops of the Cantonment of the *Kiating-lee*.

The Tartar commissioner from Moukden, *Paouking*, arrived in Canton on the 12th inst.

Peking Gazette. Imperial edict 2d moon, 15 day. (March 21st) Sometime ago the censor *Hwang Chungyung* reported the circumstances of the indignant complaint of the *Puanyu* keen against the policeman *Yangchaou*, who was delivered over to the imperial commissioner, *Chotze Yen*, for examination. &c. Now the report of the examination of the said policeman states that he has neither fostered gamblers, nor kept secret nests of prostitutes, nor connived with thieves, nor distressed, nor brought trouble on the people. But there is another case of illegal imprisonment; and that the whole body of the police, depending on their mutual understanding and influence, cruelly oppress the people; the said President was directed to write to all the public offices to enquire into this matter; and, moreover, the judge was directed to send officers to make secret enquiries into the ten undecided cases of the accusations against *Yangchaou*, and it appears that they all resolved into a want of exertion in apprehending and sending offenders before the magistrates, but that there had not been any direct infraction of the laws; but that *Fm Wanfung*, and others, natives of *Puanyu* had denounced *Tsang Ase* and others as collecting gamblers together; and *Yuechang* had been implicated as giving them protection; but because *Tsang Ase* had been driven out by the gamblers *Le Ahu* and his companions, the case not being yet finished—it is clear that *Yangchaou* did not protect them; yet as there are a number of accusations against the said policeman, it will be inexpedient to show any indulgence; I order that he be delivered over to *Tang* and *Ke*, who are to examine into the uninvestigated cases; summoning all the criminals and witnesses, and seizing all the offending gamblers; and let a report be made of the trials and decisions. *Respect this.*

4th moon, 6th day (May 10th). The board of civil office have presented their report on the investigation of the case of the imperial commissioners, *Sac Shangah* and his colleague, in the province of Canton; and have stated the fines and degradation which should be imposed on the governor and lieutenant-governor of the said province, at the same time that they are to continue to hold their present appointments.

Sac Shangah and *Keung*, manager of case of *Leu Ying-seang*, recommending his dismissal, without committing any error; but in the case of the collector, *Lo Wanquan*, receiving bribes, they were not able to elicit all the facts. I order, as the said board have recommended, that they be mulcted one year's pay; they are not allowed to make any composition.

Ganning, *Chau Shingkwai*, and *Tang Tin-ting*, in the affair of *Lo Ying-seang*, causing strife and litigation before the real facts had been got at in the examination, hastily requested that he might be restored to his rank, which has caused the said dismissed officer to annoy by ceaseless representations; this is certainly bad management: the said board have recommended that these officers be degraded three steps, and continue in their present offices, but this punishment is much too light. I order that *Ganning*, *Chau Shingkwai*, and *Tangting ching* be deprived of their official rank and titles, and remain in their present offices; if for six years they do not commit any errors, then they may be restored. *Respect this.*

4th moon, 6th day. In the petition of *Yang Yuchun*, the former governor-general of *Shense* and *Kansuh*, it was stated that he had been in constant and active service from the middle of the reign of *Keenlung*; he had been engaged on all occasions and present in a hundred battles; he had served three successive emperors with fidelity and distinction. In the reign of *Keeking* he subjugated the banditti of *Hwachung* (in *Honan*), and was promoted by that emperor to the second rank of the *Nan* (5th) degree of nobility, and was allowed to ride on horseback within the sacred city. He was afterwards promoted another step in the *Nan* degree. I myself raised him to the *Hou* (2nd) degree of nobility, and made him one of the secondary guardians of the prince, and bestowed on him a two-eyed peacock's feathers, afterwards, for services in subduing the cities of the revolted Mahomedians, I raised him to the office of principal guardian of the prince, and permitted him to use a colored (*Tze*) bridle, and from being a *Tschu* (general), he was promoted to the office of governor-general of the provinces *Shense* and *Kansuh*; he conducted his government with success, and filled his office with sincerity and dignity; and the whole empire knew and respected his devoted fidelity; he truly was my leg and arms, heart and backbone-servant.

Lately, as he approached his eightieth year he was troubled with an old complaint; and he earnestly requested to be relieved from office, and allowed to return to his native place to nurse himself.

I, the emperor, could not offer any serious opposition to this request. I gave him especial orders to come to Peking, to have an audience, for I was mindful of so meritorious a servant, and as a mark of favour I promoted him to the 1st rank of the *Hou* degree of nobility, and allowed him to return to his native place, enjoying the whole of his emoluments: this was a manifestation of my high regard. In the winter of last year, *Go-shan*, the governor-general of *Szechuen*, having come to Peking to an audience, I, the emperor, wrote with my own hand the two words *happiness and long life* and conferred ten taels of my own *Genseng*, and sent them by *Goshan* to *Yang Yuchun*, hoping that in quiet among his native streams and woods, he might enjoy himself. I have now heard of his decline, and my grief is difficult to bear. In looking over his will I cannot restrain my tears! As an additional mark of favour, I confer on him the posthumous titles of *Tao-tse-tao-foo* (guardian of the prince) and President of the military board; and he is to be mourned for according to the ceremonies which are appropriated to that rank; and let his tablet be placed to be worshipped in the hall of the worthy and good (the Westminister hall of China). Let 2000 Taels be disbursed from the treasury of *Szechuen* to defray the funeral expenses. If at any time he has been degraded let his rank and titles be restored. Let the said office (of the military board) enquire as to the ceremonies to be observed at his funeral, and make a report thereon.

His son, *Yang Kwoching*, formerly footman of *Honan*, I promote to the rank of a *Footman*; and I direct that he succeeds to the hereditary rank of the *Hou* degree of nobility; when the period of mourning is past, I order him to come to Peking to an audience, to show my grief for the loss of so good a servant, for my care and favour for his son] is unceasing. *Respect this.*

MACAO PASSAGE BOATS. EDICT FROM THE HOFFO.

Wan, by imperial appointment, commissioner of customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

It is generally known that for the transmission of goods to and from the foreign ships of every nation, there are fixed regulations, which should be respectfully obeyed. When the hongmerchants and linguists request goods to be sent up or down, according to law, they are reported, in order that the duties may be levied, and they are, after having been examined at the custom house, permitted to pass; by which regulation smuggling is prevented and the government is not defrauded of the duties.

I have lately heard that a parcel of lawless vagabonds connected with skippers of boats, as well as degenerate shopkeepers, all equally traitors, smuggle goods, liable to high duties, in the holds of the large passage boats; and also hire fast-boats, and availing themselves of the flowing and ebbing tides, stealthily move about under the darkness of the night: this is an utter disregard of the laws; if severe and immediate measures are not adopted to stop such practices, of what benefit will the customs duties be to the country? and how are the simple ignorant people to be warned from involving themselves in trouble? Besides instituting a strict and secret enquiry, it is of importance to prepare a perspicuous proclamation, which should be made publicly known. When the hongmerchants receive the proclamation let them respectfully obey it, and immediately commence examining the passage boats and the Chinese smuggling boats, and ascertain their number; and find out where the men dwell who league together to conduct this business; and if these practices are persisted in, immediately, on proof being obtained, let the hongmerchants petition for prosecution and punishment.

Moreover, transmit the proclamation to the heads of business of every foreign nation, that they may respectfully obey the fixed regulations, and let them immediately send away from the river all the passage boats having holds; for there they are not allowed to anchor. Let there not be the least connivance on the part of the hongmerchants, for if they offend in this matter they shall be subjected to an equal prosecution and punishment (as the smugglers). All should tremblingly obey. Hasten! hasten! A special edict. 5 moon 10th day (12th June).

DREADFUL FIRE AT SURAT.

On the 24th of April a fire broke out in *Surat*, which raged for two days and three nights, and destroyed three-fourths of that ancient city and suburbs. About 500 of the inhabitants lost their lives, and a great number of cattle were destroyed. It is said the natives, particularly

the Brahmins, refused to allow water to be drawn from their wells; and many inhabitants, having lost all their property, were resolved to remain in their burning houses and perish, from which dreadful fate they were dragged by the British officers. All was wretchedness and despair. Immediately the disastrous news reached Bombay, *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* sent vessels laden with rice, of the value of rupees 20,000, to Surat. Subscription lists had been opened for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

PORTUGAL.

(From the Gibraltar Chronicle, February 14.)

LONDON, JAN. 24.—The advices from Lisbon are far from being satisfactory; the following is a letter from our own correspondent, dated the 14th instant:—"I have already acquainted you that the British merchants had been called upon by the Portuguese authorities to pay a tax on their profits, termed 'nuncio' from the payment of which they have been always exempt by virtue of their privileges; it has, however, been again notified to them, within the last few days, to pay the amount they have been so unjustly taxed, accompanied with another threat of the penalty of sequestration if they refuse to comply. I am credibly informed, that Lord Howard de Walden has advised them to resist this payment, on the ground that the decrees, which exempted British subjects from this impost, are still in force; the Portuguese Government have, in consequence, promised to prevent any coercive measures for the present being taken to enforce the same. A memorial to the Queen, praying, that the custom-house tariff may be put in vigor, *instantly*, has been got up by the Comptroller of this Custom-house, who is also Lieut. Colonel of the 15th battalion of the National Guard, which has been officially sent round to all the commandants and officers of the other battalions, for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of the privates: another very striking proof, that the National Guard have unhappily been taught to believe, that the supreme power is vested in their hands. The Queen has no remedy but to acquiesce, and give the Royal sanction to a document presented to her at the point of the bayonet. A very extraordinary ill-natured disposition has lately manifested itself among persons, apparently in a respectable sphere of life, to ridicule his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand. During the past week he took a ride into the Rocio square, better known by the name of the Inquisition-square, but now called Praça de Don Pedro where a statue is about to be raised to his memory. Some stone posts were here inadvertently lying about, over one of which he leaped. This was no sooner observed than cries of "He's mad! he will leap over the houses directly; he had better be sent to the Lunatic Asylum," were heard. His Royal Highness took no notice of it, and passed on, but has refrained from coming into the city on horseback since. Only a few days previous to this affair, while passing through the Boa Vista, soon after mid-day, a quantity of clean water was thrown out of a window, no doubt intended for his Royal Highness, but fortunately had no worse effect than taking out the stiffening of a well-plated frill of his aide-de camp; and on crossing the bridge of Alcantara, a decently-dressed, but ugly, miscreant approached him closely, and, doffing his hat with a low bow, deliberately, saluted him with, "Como, esta Senhor Jozé Nabo?" a quaint term for "How do you do, silly Joe?" Epithets of a highly insulting and disgusting nature are sometimes applied by the *canaille* to the youthful Queen as she passes, but, happily not loud enough to assail her Royal ears.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

(From the Gibraltar Chronicle, Feb. 14.)

PARIS, JAN. 26.—We this morning received New York papers to the 3rd instant, brought by the *Utica*, Captain Pell, which arrived at Havre yesterday. These journals are satisfactory as regards the health of the venerable President, whose activity in the duties of his high office shows a great improvement, if not an entire restoration of his health. He had transmitted to Congress a Message, relative to the admission of Michigan into the United States, which was referred to the Committee. The general had likewise recommended by a communication to Congress, the reconstruction of the Washington Post-offices, and that the new buildings should be fire-proof.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

I find it stated at the British Association, that so recently as 1784 an American vessel arrived at Liverpool bringing eight bags of cotton, which were seized under the belief that America did not produce cotton; and now her produce is 400,000,000 of pounds annually; the greater part of which is consumed by Great Britain; and it is a curious fact that the native country of the Sea Island cotton, is supposed to be Persia.

Carolina rice, which usually sells at double the price of Indian rice in England, originated in a single bag of East Indian, given by Mr. C. Daboll of the India house, to an American trader; all the coffee of the West Indies, originated in a single plant in the hot house of Amsterdam.

Mr. Browne, the resident of Cossimbazaar, told the council in Calcutta 1792, that if they thought proper to send a few hundred weight of Lac to Europe, it might be procured. The annual consumption is now 600,000 pounds.

CONSERVATIVE.

A true conservative, says Sir E. Sugden, is fixed in his determination to preserve and add to the happiness and welfare of all—to preserve those civil and religious institutions which have exalted us as a nation—to preserve the constitution with its limited monarchy—honor the King—respect the Peers—and protect the people. If the Monarch needs support, the true Conservative is to be found at the footsteps of the throne—if the Peers are threatened, they find him their supporter—if the Church is in danger, he

flies to its rescue—and, above all, if the liberties of the people are attacked, he is on foot in their ranks to aid in their defence.

At the court martial lately held at Sheerness on Captain Hope, the following dialogue took place between one of the witnesses and the court:—"Are you a Catholic?"—"No, sir."—"Are you a Protestant?"—"No, sir."—"What are you, then?"—"Captain of the foretop."

A dog flying open-mouthed at a sergeant upon a march, he ran the spear of his halbert into his throat and killed him. The owner was quite indignant that his dog was killed, and asked the sergeant why he could not as well have struck at him with the blunt end of his halbert. "So I would," said he, "had he, run at me with his tail."

COL. JOHNSON AND HIS WIFE.—The last Louisville Journal daws the following touching portrait of Colonel Johnson and his lady. The next portrait to be drawn may be a representation of Mr. Van Buren, as President of the United States, doing the honors of gallantry to Mrs. Johnson, as the lady of the Vice President. The Journal says "We had a curious letter yesterday from Georgetown. It appears that Col. Johnson, on returning home a few days ago from an electioneering tour, attempted to chastise his Mulatto wife for the commission of some misdemeanor during his absence. The wife ran, the husband followed, and the race continued for a hundred yards, the competitors being within two yards of each other the whole way. We wonder whether they might not both have been 'covered with a blanket.'"

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

If you see a man repent of the evil he hath committed, carry your reprimand no farther: if he is confounded at his fault, consider it as wiped out: if he bend himself, thrust not forth your hand, to overturn him to the earth.

If you have changed your conduct for the worse, and from good are become evil, it is useless to remind us of what you were formerly. In like manner when a man is reformed, tell us not that he was ever bad.

You have a quick feeling of the slightest inconvenience which affects yourself, and yet are insensible to the sharpest miseries and sufferings of another. What reproaches ought you not to make yourself if you are capable of reflection?

If you undertake to relieve the unhappy, do it not by halves: but if you have a correction or reprimand to bestow, do it only with sweetness and moderation.

Is an important affair to be conducted? there is need of wisdom, not to sleep over it on the one hand, nor to be precipitant on the other. It is this wisdom which ensures success. When the flame seems to be in its full force, it may still increase; but the fire once extinguished, will appear no more.

You cannot endure the sight of this man whose face is covered with sores and tetter. Poor blind creature! a worse evil hath already gained possession of your own liver and lungs [i.e. the vitals;] yet you are ignorant of it. Do not take my word, consult *Thengcong*. He will tell you that you are more diseased, than him whose presence you cannot bear.

Song-chao puts on a very lofty head-dress, he clothes himself with petticoats which reach to the ground. *Si-eh*; covers her chin with a sham beard, she puts on boots, she causes a couple of lanterns to be borne before her, and runs dancing thro' every street: which of these two is the man and which is the woman?

We see every thing come to an end: pillars of iron are worn away by little and little with the bare touch: We perceive the traces of the hand on the marble balustrades, which are often handled. Life passes away with far greater rapidity, and returns no more. A hundred years when they are spent are no more than the twinkling of an eye. Let us then employ usefully the few days we have to live.

Your children have merit, and are well brought up: they need nothing more to establish their fortunes: if they are blockheads, and without education, and yet your whole care and example tend only to amass money and accumulate treasure, they will either squander it away, or if they keep it, it will not be the more esteemed on that account. The sages who despise riches, do not want them, but (what they have more at heart than all kinds of wealth) they enjoy a great reputation. Vile souls, on the contrary, are a torment to themselves. Judge of the present and future by the past, you will see that true happiness is only to be virtuous.

In the sudden transports of a lively friendship, say not all you bear in your mind, your openness may be abused in a time of shyness. In like manner in the moment of indignation, say not all you think: should you afterwards be never so desirous of reconciliation, will you dare to present yourself before him, whom your rage hath so highly offended? Repentance follows a fault very near, and people bear a long while in their heart the dart that wounds it.

Be an economist and learn to regulate your expenses: you will have money to spare. If an insatiable thirst of riches, possesses your soul day and night, how much do I become you? and how miserable are you, to ruin your health and strength, to lose your time and repose, thro' the immoderate desire of acquiring wealth, which yet you have so little time to enjoy.

Before a thing happens, it is very difficult to say what will be the issue. We flatter ourselves beforehand that we shall succeed, but find in the end our hopes disappointed. Heat and cold succeed one another, why then will you so torment yourself about an uncertain futurity?

A famous physician.
A noted actor.
A celebrated actress.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH 1837.

NO. 26. } PRICE }
50 CENTS }

NOTICE—is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive Tenders of cash for Bills of £1500 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £250 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 5th July 1837.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 26th July, 1837.

P.S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE BENGAL PACKET 231 tons, STEWARD master. This fast sailing craft will be despatched from Macao to Calcutta, the first week of July. For Freight apply to Sr. B. Barretto or

JA INNES

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.

(Rest of the Advertisements see Price Current.)

ERRATUM in last week's Register. Page 105 For Westminster Hall, read Abbey.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

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| Latest London date 3rd Feby. | Latest Singapore date 12th June |
| Latest Liverpool date 31st January | Latest Java date 1st June |
| Latest U States date 8th January | Latest Manila date 14th June |
| Latest Calcutta date 15th May | Latest Austral-Asian date 12th Apr. |
| Latest Bombay date 25th May | Latest Madras date 17th March. |

ARRIVED—SYEDKHAN, Gallie, FORT WILLIAM, FRASER, CALEDONIA, Lancaster, from Bombay and Singapore; BENAGAL PACKET, Steward, from Calcutta and do. CANTON PACKET, [Am.] Pearce, from Boston via N. S. Wales and Manila.

The SYED KHAN, left Bombay 27th May and arrived here on the 24th inst.

SAILED—H. M. S. RALPH, M. Quin, Esq. on a cruise. 23rd inst. SYLPH, Viall, for Singapore and Calcutta. ELIZA & SUSAN, (Am) Webber, Stag, (Am) Burnham, for Manila.

By the late arrivals we have received the *Bombay Gazette* to the 13th of May and the *Singapore papers* of the 3rd, 8th and 10th of June.

In another column will be found a narrative of the dreadful fire at *Surat*. It is stated in the *Bombay Gazette* that the native population of that town had subscribed one lac and 40,000 rupees for the relief of the sufferers. Two Parsees at *Surat*, *Bomanjee Bahadur Nuggurdeed* and *Ardaseer Bhadur*, had fed daily at their own expense some thousands of the houseless and starving people.

We understand that the new hongmerchant is a son of the celebrated *Tom Birdman*; or if that Phoenix is not on the books as a partner, he is the confidential clerk of the new firm, the designation of which is *Paou-ho*.

We have published translations of some governmental communications respecting the *Hingtae hong*. But our knowledge of the state of the affairs of this insolvent merchant, of the claims against him and of his assets, and of the intentions of the government with reference to the payment of his debts, is so confined, that we do not venture to make any comment on the petitions of the merchants or the replies of the governor.

We have received a copy of *Medhurst's dictionary*

of the *Fuh-keen* dialect; but we have not room to notice it in our present number. It shall receive our attention next week; and we propose extracting his statistical account of *Fuh-keen*, and his remarks on the population of that province.

THE HINGTAE HONG.

The duly prepared petition of *Yen Kechang*, of the *Hingtae Hong*, respecting the reasons of the accusations (or petition) of the foreigners against him.

"I entreat the favour of your excellency (the governor) to throw the light of your mind on, and to lucidly examine and arrange my affairs. I humbly proceed to state that I have been subjected to the accusations of *Dent* and others, as owing them money; and I am grateful that you have ordered the senior hongmerchant *Houqua* &c. to meet and examine into the state of my debts; directing them to give their whole minds to them, and consult on and devise an equitable arrangement, that they may be adjusted and discharged, ordering the capital of the foreigners to be repaid. I look up and see that your excellency cherishes the most tender regard for men from afar.

Since the time I became a hongmerchant until now, the affairs of the foreigners have been very unsettled, and have undergone many alterations, to which are to be added many natural calamities by flood and fire, which have caused a great many distressing and successive embarrassments. Further, I have been subjected, by the said foreigners, in both exports and imports, for many successive years, in my commercial dealings with them, to their will and pleasure both in the increasing and lowering of prices, until I, who was once a rich and substantial merchant, am become embarrassed; and as I have not dared to fall in arrear with the duties, I now can scarcely hold my own. In the 10th moon of last year (Novr.) I humbly requested *Dent* and the others to believe that I was impoverished; and that they should publicly consult on some method to settle my affairs, as this in the trade apportioned to my hong, from the profit in the sale of Tea, one, two, or three taels in the price of every pecul should be deducted, also that the taemen should assist me with one tael on every pecul bought of them; and the same arrangement was to extend to cotton, raw silk and other goods; the money thus accruing was to be appropriated to the liquidation of my debts to foreigners. All the foreigners gave in their written agreement to this plan, and in consequence, during the 11th and 12th moons upwards of \$200,000 were paid up: thus already it is manifest that some good has been effected by the arrangements; and I humbly think that in the course of not many years my credit may be re-established. The assertion, therefore, of the foreigners, that my affairs were not in the course of arrangement was unexpected, and I have anxiously thought why it has been made: and it is because heretofore hong trading with the foreigners have failed—and whether hong are rich or poor is undetermined, it is impossible to prevent the increase of their debts to foreigners, and they are thus fearful of an accumulation of debts for the payment of which no day is fixed.

It is desired (by the foreigners) that these regulations should be established and made applicable to all the embarrassed hongmerchants no all the principal articles of export and import; thus the debts (of the hongmerchants) may be settled and the profit not diminished. Thus, not only may I hope for security; but all those who are now in debt to the foreigners may hope by degrees to clear their accounts, as well as to prevent any future involvements, and the increase of contributions from all the hong.

This is the cause that representations have been made that my affairs are not in the course of arrangement. They (the foreigners), hope that the hongmerchants will consider of the plan, and the government allow the establishment of so good a custom.

I have anxiously considered that it is difficult to calculate the ups and downs of trade.

When the regulations of trade are good, then all articles circulate freely—trade flourishes—but if commerce is disregarded, then everything falls into confusion, and (people sit with) folded arms.

If I fail to excite your excellency's compassion still I must not fail to pay my debts to foreigners.

The involvements that I shall leave on all the hongmerchants, which they will have to clear hereafter by the established laws, had better be taken into consideration and plans devised for their present settlement.

I humbly beg for favor beyond the law—that you will order *Houqua* and the rest of the hongmerchants to consult on (the proposed) good arrangement, and devote their whole minds to its settlement, which will be advantageous both in a public and private point of view—and it will truly be an everlasting dependence for future ages.

I still have abroad some unsold goods (goods sent to be sold on his account) entrusted to all (many of) the foreigners, in which a capital of

upwards of \$400,000 is invested—they are yet unsold—it is therefore difficult to reckon what I really owe; it is right I should clearly state this to your excellency.

To be laid before the governor of Canton &c. 5th moon 3rd day.

On the 3rd day of the 5th moon of the 17th year of Taoukwang (5th June) the *Hingtae hong* petitioned as follows—

(See the petition above)

Which having come before me, the governor, with reference to the petition I give the following reply—

I have examined the records and found that the hong and foreign merchants are not allowed to involve themselves (greatly) in debt to each other in goods accounts.

The law on this subject is clearly defined on all points, as well as the regulations for the clearing the accounts of the debts of the hongmerchants; and there are reiterated cases of reports of former governors to the emperor and his majesty's decision thereon.

In this case, the hongmerchant, *Yen Kechang*, is greatly involved in debt. The foreign merchant *Dent* and others have denounced him (as a debtor); and I have already ordered them to report the amount of his debts, which, according to the former statement of the foreign merchants, *Dent* &c. amount to upwards of \$2,850,000.

With reference to this account being either true or false, I ordered the whole body of the hongmerchants to direct *Yen Kechang* to give a clear and correct statement of his accounts, and again report thereon: this is on record.

Now, the causes of the said hong having become so much in debt are stated in the [second] report.

In the past year, *Dent* and the others decided that a certain deduction should be made from the prices of tea, cotton, raw silk and other goods, to be appropriated to the liquidation of *Hingtae*'s debts; and this plan has been effective in some degree.

It being the desire of the foreigners that the plan should be extended to all the hongmerchants who are in debt, and the dividend levied on all the staple articles of import and export, by which means all the debts could be arranged and also future involvements prevented, is the cause that *Hingtae* has been denounced as not having settled his debts; and they (the foreign merchants) have expressed their hopes that the hongmerchants will take the proposed plan into their consideration, and that the government will permit the establishment of so good a custom: and so forth.

As to what is desired in (*Hingtae*'s) petition, if neither the interests of the hongmerchants nor of the foreigners offer no impediment to it, and if there is a disposition (on the part of the hongmerchants) to consent, and if the change is altogether a good one, I, the governor, am also unwilling to urge matters to an extremity.

In the punishment of *Yen Kechang*'s crime, there is nothing that calls for pity; but many other hongmerchants, will be involved, which will not be productive of any good, and the necessity of making a vast number of empty regulations will not be prevented; —I (therefore) order the treasurer and judge to meet on an early day and send for *Yen Kechang*, *Houqua*, and the rest of the hongmerchants, and to take the objects of the petition into consideration, and to devote the whole power of their minds to its examination and investigation.

And let them examine strictly the regulations that were settled last year, and why they have been departed from or put a stop to. And whether that part of the plan of the foreign merchants to levy a dividend from the embarrassed hongmerchants on all the staple articles of export and import, broadly considered, will be or not be on the whole productive of any hindrance to them; or whether it will prevent them from ever falling into future debts. It is necessary to order the hongmerchants to make themselves thorough masters of this affair in all its bearings, that their conclusions may be perfect and generally applicable to all.

Let the *See* officers immediately return an answer, that I may know the different things that are to be done. I will not allow of any selfish views or feelings, nor a careless evasion of the consideration of the question, for it is most important.

Let this document be immediately sent forth (to the hoppo, *see* officers, and hongmerchants).

(Second) Petition of *Yen Kechang*, of the *Hingtae hong*.

"In obedience to your excellency's orders, I report the following clear exposition of my affairs.

Houqua, and the rest of the hongmerchants have petitioned and received your excellency's reply; directing them to enquire whether there is or not any false claims, or debts repeated, or accumulated interest in my accounts, and to again make a report thereon. I look up and am thankful for the discerning intelligence of your excellency.

As I was employed on my accounts, the hongmerchants arrived with your excellency's reply and orders, directing them to enquire why I was so dilatory in rendering my accounts, and sending in a clear petition; I became frightened and agitated, as I ought to have observed the time allowed me for presenting my accounts, I am at a loss, I have not any resource.

In looking into the foreigners' accounts, which they have sent in, they first stated that I owed several lacs of dollars; afterwards they reported that I owed upwards of one hundred lacs of dollars; and now they have brought against me upwards of two hundred and eighty five lacs; thus all the accounts of the claims differ; and it is true, as your excellency has observed in your reply, that there are false claims, and accumulated interest added to the account.

In the sale of teas the duties were originally fixed at five taels per pecul; now it is not fixed whether they are to be

reduced to two or three taels. On this account I have already submitted to a discount of several lacs of dollars; further, my creditors and myself have never reckoned interest on our outstanding accounts; but now they have added an extra charge of interest amounting to \$624,000; and as to what they have extorted from me on account of deficiencies and damage, to be made good by me, the instances are innumerable. And these are the reasons that I have not been able to send in my accounts by the time appointed.

Further, as it has not yet been decided that the new regulations are to extend to all the (embarrassed) hong, this is the reason why I have been denounced as not having settled my accounts. If I can hope to obtain the confirmation of the regulations, I can then reckon in the interest with the rest of the accounts, and by slow degrees clear off all my items of debts; thus all concerned will obtain peace of mind, and your excellency will be saved all anxiety; therefore it is not my accounts that are the most urgently required, but the decision as to the (new) regulations.

I humbly beg to state that the trade of the hongmerchants was formerly conducted under fixed regulations; whoever of the foreign merchants bought tea, seven or eight taels per pecul, beyond the tea-men's charge, were paid, under the regulations, as duties to the hongmerchants; this system continued for upwards of a hundred successive years without alteration; and thus the hongmerchants were secure of a certain profit; who, knowing their incomes, were enabled to regulate their expenditure; thus there were few un-anticipated debts. In the 13th year [of Taoukwang] the E.I. company was dissolved. Affairs were left in an unregulated state, and every one did what was right in his own eyes; the injurious effects of hasty bargains and low prices immediately followed; and the necessary expenditure of money, both on public and private account, was much greater than formerly; and as the difficult of obtaining profit increased so did the difficulty of managing affairs; and if the better management of the future be not taken into consideration we shall soon be oppressed by present calamities.

Again, the foreign merchants mindful of the former debts to foreigners, which seemed likely to be endless without any provision being made for their liquidation; should the hong again become impoverished, the foreigners could not be certain of their money; therefore both they and we consider that the (new) regulations should be immediately established. The future will then be prosperous. If it is decided to levy duties on all the staple articles of export and import, then those who are in debt will be able to pay, and those who are out of debt will gain substantial profit.

The motives which prompt to these arrangements do not affect my hong alone, but all the hong are interested in them; on these accounts I knock head at the gate of your office, and beg that you will order the whole body of the hongmerchants to consult on these proposed regulations; then both natives and foreigners may obtain peace of mind, and the affairs of all the hong will become respectable, and the change will bring profit to all; and I, in a few years, should be enabled to pay all my debts.

As I have goods abroad to the value of more than \$475,000 I must wait until the return of the foreign ships to ascertain my profits; then I shall be able to know how much I owe. Earnestly beg, as an extraordinary favour, for a long day."

(Addressed to the governor.)

Tang, president of the military board, governor-general of the two Kwang, in reply.

"The said hongmerchant owes an accumulated amount of debts to foreigners, exceeding upwards of \$2,000,000, and although he is conscious of having transgressed the time allowed him to send in his report, yet he again delays. It is proved by the report of the whole body of the hongmerchants that I ordered them to urge him on (in his duty); and now he has dared to annoy me with such unprincipled propositions; he may certainly be called a most extraordinary person (having a strange mind and strange plans, different from those of other men).

As to what is expressed in the present petition,—that the foreigners should encrease the duties on your teas, and that you have been subjected to their deductions to the amount of several lacs of dollars,—I ask of you how came you to submit to this so quietly; and as to the other extortions and claims for deficiencies, how have they been managed? Now is it, moreover, that you have not stated the particulars to me? your statement is confused and obscure, and your assertion that it is not your accounts but the decision as to the (new) regulations that is of the greatest moment, is still more so. Since, then, you consider the amount of your debts as a mere matter of indifference, this is a greater degree of mad and detestable unreasonableness. I order *Hongqua*, and the rest of the hongmerchants to immediately give strict orders to *Yen Kechang*, that he may respectfully obey them; without going into the question of the amount of debts claimed by the foreigners. I order him to state how much he owes according to his own books, and let him, within the limit of three days, hasten to send up a clear statement. As to whether he has or not goods abroad, the profit on them can be apportioned to the payment of his debts hereafter. I cannot allow of these pretences. Let him not again involve himself in disobedience, until I order him to be seized.

As to the matter of taking a dividend to pay the debts, I must first communicate with the treasurer and the judge to consult with the hongmerchants on the facts; and whether the (new) regulations may be established or not, so that natives and foreigners may enjoy peace of mind; and the respectability of the hongs be sustained, these are matters that do not concern me (H. E. is speaking ironically) nor the vicious hong merchants; therefore give yourself no concern about our anxiety.

MACAO PASSAGE BOATS. EDICTS FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Tang, president of the military board, governor-general of the two Kwang, proclaims to the senior hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 15th day of the 5th moon (17th June), I received the following despatch from *Wan*, the commissioner of customs.

Wangshang, leader of the revenue cruisers, in obedience to orders to strictly examine into the smuggling by the large passage boats, and when proof is obtained to prosecute and punish, has reported as follows.

"I, in obedience to orders, on the 12th day, between the hours of 11 and 1, went on the river opposite the foreign factories, where I saw three passage boats having two masts and holds; and also three smaller boats having one mast and holds. They were lying at anchor in the river; but of goods having been taken up and down I saw no appearance. I remained (on the river) until about 4 o'clock on the 13th, when I was obliged to return to the custom-house station; as I passed by the western side of the *Haechoo* (ocean-pearl) temple (the Dutch Folly), I observed another large two-masted passage boat, anchored near the rocks there. I then went to the *Creek* station, and sent for the linguist *Tsamow* (Atom), and asked of him from whence these seven passage boats, large and small, came to the provincial city, and to what *devil-merchants* they belonged, in order that I might possess myself of the facts and act accordingly.

I humbly consider that the large two-masted and decked passage boats have been long forbidden by the regulations; but the small, one-masted open (not having holds) boats are allowed to travel.

This is a long known and established case.

Further, the hongmerchants and linguists have been directed by former edicts not to allow the large, two-masted decked passage boats to come up to Canton: certainly they should implicitly obey these orders.

As my speech and that of the foreigners on board the passage boats are different, I did not go on board for fear that some disturbance might arise; I can only humbly request your excellency to simultaneously issue positive and perspicuous orders to all the hongmerchants and linguists. As to what is proper to be done in this affair, I cannot presume to act; it is right for me to make a general report of the facts; and again petition that they may be investigated.

Here is a paper of statements.

One of the large, two-masted, decked passage boats in the

river belongs to *Kokwoot* (quere, *Edwards*), who dwells in the *Tringuan* (Imperial) *deni's* hong. Another of the same class of boats belongs to *Marka*, who dwells in the *Pauho* (British) hong. Another belongs to *Jardine*, who dwells in the *Creek* hong. Another belongs to *Just*, who dwells in the *Franch* hong. Two one-masted decked boats of the third class also belong to *Just*. One one-masted decked boat belongs *Chale* (Charles Markwick), who dwells in the Imperial hong."

"This report having come before me, the hoppo, I have examined the records, and ascertained that the large decked passage boats have long been forbidden by the regulations. I, the hoppo, have given reiterated orders to seize them. I now again strictly direct the enforcement of the prohibitory regulations; and I further order the hongmerchants and linguists to examine into the affair, and drive the boats away, and transmit the orders to the foreigners, that they may obey them. All this is on record. With reference to the circumstances of the foregoing petition, besides again issuing orders to the hongmerchants and linguists to immediately transmit the orders to all the foreign merchants that they may respectfully obey them, I direct the hongmerchants and linguists to immediately expel the decked boats which have been reported as anchored in the river off the foreign factories. There must not be the least connivance."

"This examination and report having come before me, the governor, I have examined the records and found that of all the foreigners of every nation who come to trade at Canton, only the captains of the English company's ships were allowed to travel in ship's boats with a flag flying. Afterwards, when the company was dissolved, it was determined to cut off the indulgence of allowing the boats with flags, and decided that only small open boats of the foreigners of every nation should be allowed for the conveyance of letters; and from *Whampoa*, Canton and Macao; which were to stop when they passed the custom-house stations to be searched. And if any prohibited goods were smuggled in them, or military weapons, they were to be forthwith driven out of the river.

Loo, the former governor of Canton, had a correspondence on this matter, and he requested and received the vermilion reply, directing him to carry the regulations into effect: this is on record.

Now the foreigner *Kokwoot* and others have dared to navigate great and small decked boats having one or two masts, and to anchor them in the river. This is a direct breach of the fixed regulations, yet the said hongmerchants and linguists have neither driven them out, nor reported them, but have concealed the circumstances. It is hard to be surety that there is not a disgraceful connection and connivance here. It is a business that must be taken in hand and settled with all haste. In connection with the circumstances of the foregoing despatch, it is right that I immediately issue a mandatory edict. When *Hongqua*, *Mowqua*, *Puankequa* and the others receive it, let them immediately set about sending all the two and one masted passage boats out of the river; and at the same time let them enquire into the reasons why those boats anchor in the city reach. With reference to the (Chinese) landlords of the Imperial and the other hongs, whether they have or not a disgraceful connection and understanding (with the foreigners) let a clear report be made to-day, that I may manage the affair: let there not be any concealment or glossing over, in opposition to the examination and prosecution.

If they do not strenuously exert themselves in obedience to the orders and report the driving out of the boats, I have determined that the owner of the hong shall be immediately seized and fettered, and also the linguists; who shall be immediately brought to my office and severely dealt with: decidedly, this is not a trifling and easily settled business.

It is of the most serious importance." A Special edict, 5th moon, 17th day (19th June.)

Tang, President of the military board, governor-general of the two Kwang, in reply (to the report of the hongmerchants):

I have examined the records and found that with reference to the journeying of foreigners in passage boats, fixed regulations have been reported to the emperor: they are not allowed to travel in decked boats; how can their self-willed thoughts be indulged until they lead on to some disturbance?

Lately the said foreigners have dared to abandon themselves to contumacy and resistance: this is occasioned by the hongmerchants daily indulging the foreigners in all their wishes; nor have the latter acknowledged the truth in examining and reporting.

They have now received my orders to investigate, and have again, for the sake of the foreigners, glossed over every branch of the enquiry. According to their report, the decked boats are used because they are desirable as sheltering from the wind and rain; but I asked, when the foreigners formerly obeyed the regulations and only used open boats, were they then never exposed to the wind and rain? I order them to again strictly enjoin the orders on all the foreigners, that they may respectfully obey them. Henceforth the foreigners must obey according as the case has been reported to and decided by the emperor. Whoever journeys between Canton and Macao must use only open boats; the decked boats are forbidden for ever. If there is any further opposition it will be evidence of a presumptuous and rebellious mind; and I, the governor, shall first hold the hongmerchants responsible; fear then, that at the appointed time, you will not be again able to gloss over the matter for the foreigners. Be attentive to and careful of this, and do not occasion causes for future repentance. 5th moon, 20th day (June 22nd.)

It will, undoubtedly, not only be a matter greatly to be regretted, but it also be, as undoubtedly, a matter of great disgrace to the foreign trade, if the large passage boats are, after upwards of twelve years toleration, hindered by the local government from running.

We believe that all these boats have been suffered by the Chinese merely as passage-boats. Whether, when a new boat has been brought into the line, any agreement has been made or any pledge given by the proprietors that trade of any description should not be conveyed in her, we know not; but it is the general impression that carrying passengers and their luggage only is the sole lawful occupation of these boats; and if this is the implied understanding between the proprietors and the Chinese authorities, smuggling in them becomes a breach of faith, which, whilst it must deteriorate the character of foreigners generally, would justify extreme measures on the part of the latter, did not their notorious corruption and connivance render their laws and their edicts matters of contumacy and ridicule, instead of obedience and respect.

We are no more disposed to obey the orders on this occasion than we are those which forbid the using of necessary exercise on the south banks of the river. That is, we should be sorry to see any attention paid to these orders by those proprietors of boats who are conscious that the charge of smuggling does not affect them: we should consider obedience in such case as very pusillanimous—amounting almost to a plea of guilty.

The absolute mercantile necessity, under the altered state of the trade, of daily communication with the ships outside the river and with Macao; the necessity, almost equally imperative, arising from the feelings of humanity, in cases of sudden and severe sickness, when safe, sheltering, and speedy conveyances shall be required to remove foreigners from their narrow and crowded quarter in Canton, either to the hospital ship at Whampoa or to Macao, are such strong proofs of the never-to-be-abandoned advantages of these boats to all classes of foreigners that they cannot but be guarded with the most serious attention; and the community, we trust, will adopt such means for their common protection as will ensure the continuance of the toleration of the local officers—who are themselves convinced of the propriety of such indulgence, provided it is not abused—to this most important privilege.

Whilst we are on this subject a regard for the public interests makes it our duty to notice the incorrect and to us inexplicable conduct of the hongmerchants and linguists in having made false returns to the government of the numbers and proprietors of the boats. A similar omission was made in the return of the foreign houses engaged in the opium trade; one of the most respectable and oldest of the American houses was left out of that return, although it is notorious that their opium store-ship has been for years at the various anchorages outside the river. And in the latter instance, although one of the largest boats is owned by the Firm; and which has, as is generally known, been as much engaged in smuggling as any one other, yet this boat is not mentioned with the rest.

It is impossible for us to think that in either case the parties interested have sought immunity at the expense of the general character and prosperity of the foreign trade. But it is very generally said that *Hooqua* is inclined to favour his friends on public questions. This may be an aimable weakness in his character, which, if we do not greatly admire, we are not strongly inclined to condemn. But he should remember that he has, on these occasions, laid himself very open to the representations which the foreigners have it now in their power to make to the local and imperial governments against him for deceiving his government. The most serious consequences to him would follow any such representations; and while we trust smuggling in the passage-boats will be, generally, at once and for ever abandoned, we hope the proprietors will continue to run them as heretofore; and if *Hooqua* thinks it right to be troublesome, let a threat of a disclosure of the dissimulation he has practised towards his emperor and father be held in *terrorem* over him.

DEADFUL FIRE AT SURAT.

NARRATIVE

The late destructive fire at Surat, commenced on Monday afternoon the 24th April in the house of a Parsee, which had been accidentally set on fire by boiling pitch or dammer which ignited. To whatever cause its origin may be attributed it appears that in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining water it was at first much neglected. A fresh northerly breeze was blowing at the time, the flames spread rapidly, and shortly after sunset exhibited a fearful extent and strength of fire. The wind

in the evening decreased, but the fire was augmented, and the vast volume of dense smoke which rose in enormous masses was brilliant with the intensely fierce flames. In some of the narrow streets crowded with fine spacious houses, the fire acquired a force past all endurance or description. The fire was so fierce, the heat so intense, the volume of flame so vast, that nothing escaped. In its progress the flame as it were licked up every thing. Walls fell in, and when the fire continued with such strength every thing was levelled with the ground. The heat and dryness of the season aided the combustion, and the conflagration was soon beyond the power of man to control. All night the fire raged fierce, and within a few hours from its commencement must have covered it is stated an area of 3 miles, shifting its course as the wind varied. After an interval of calm just at daylight on Tuesday a breeze suddenly sprung up from about S. W. and directed the fire upon a new column of buildings and it raged the whole of Tuesday in the same awful manner as before. Many of the poor inhabitants who had removed their property to distant places of fancied safety, from which the fire had passed away, were surprised by a return there of the conflagration and lost their all. About 2 P. M. on Tuesday it was at its height. It then reached one of the city gates which was destroyed and the timber which supported the road being burnt the bridge fell in.

The city being under the jurisdiction of judge, Mr. Mills, he was early on the spot, but during the evening was disabled by being thrown down in the confusion and his left shoulder dislocated. The assistant judge, Mr. Hibbert, and the officers of the 6th regiment were in the town all the night, and were most strenuous in their endeavours to save the lives and property of the inhabitants. In the quarter of the city inhabited chiefly by people of the Boree Caste, there was one entrance only from the street to the houses they inhabit. All the men had left their homes to aid in extinguishing the fire, which did not then appear likely to reach this quarter. This it unfortunately afterwards did, and before they could return the only outlet was enveloped in flames and numbers of helpless women and children perished and the property was all destroyed. Some Borees are said to have taken refuge in one of their *murjeeds*, where, it being entirely built of stones, they fancied themselves secure with their families and the little property they carried with them. Surrounded eventually by the fire however, the building became so heated, the inmates were scorched to death, and all perished, literally baked as it were in an oven. The loss of property to the shroffs and native bankers whose only security for heavy sums owing to them lay in the property destroyed, has been immense and men of wealth up to the hour of the fire occurring, are now reduced to poverty with little or no chance of recovering their losses.

Corpses were discovered in such a position as to indicate that the parties had perished in the very act of reaping, with money and gold, and silver ornaments found in their hands. The loss of life has been immense, and as far as has yet been reported no less than 500 are stated to have perished. Great numbers of cattle likewise have been burnt, and the whole scene is one of wide spread ruin and desolation.

The number of houses destroyed is said to be upwards of 6000, and from the dense population Surat contains some faint idea of the misery and wretched state of the poor inhabitants may be conceived; most of them are left without food or shelter and life has been but preserved to sink under famine and want. Whole families have been dispersed; and parents are seeking their children and children their natural protectors; so that, besides being deprived of all the property they possess, numbers have to bewail the loss of their nearest and dearest relatives.

Subscriptions for the unhappy sufferers have commenced on a most liberal scale, and a committee has been formed here for the purpose of taking such steps for their relief, as may be found necessary. At a public meeting at the Town Hall of the European inhabitants of the Presidency about Rs. 20,000 were at once subscribed, and as the list is in circulation it will doubtless be soon greatly augmented. Whilst the opulent natives both in Bombay and elsewhere have also come forward in a manner that does them the highest honor; no less a sum than Rs. 1,25,000 have been subscribed by them in this Island alone in the course of little more than a week.

R. B. Remington.

Secretary to the Committee.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1837.

NO. 27. } PRICE, 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the Underigned will receive Tenders of cash for Bills of £ 1500 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £ 250 each) on the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 5th July 1837.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Canton, 26th July, 1837.
P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTLEY.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company.
Canton, 12th June, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE BENGAL PACKET 23 tons, STEWARD master. This fast sailing craft will be despatched from Macao to Calcutta, the first week of July. For Freight apply to Br. B. Barretto or
Canton 26th June 1837. JA INNES

FOR BOMBAY.
THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain DURANT, will have early despatch from Liotin. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, June 10th, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE Ship HELEN, Captain GEORGE RYDORF, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to
DHUNJEERHOY MUNCHERJEE
Canton, May 22d, 1837.

FOR SALE.
THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Pannau in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel. Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA, on board the HEZCULEA, Liotin.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THE undersigned hereby give notice that he has no interest or responsibility in the firms of Messrs. DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co. of Batavia, nor in their establishments at Singapore or Canton. His interest in those firms was to have commenced on 1st May 1837, but he hereby gives notice that it will not take effect.
W. S. LORRAIN.
Singapore, April 12th 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER WART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become partners in our Establishment from this day.
GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse, repelling and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK SMITH.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to hint from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the auctioneering and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HUGH SCOTT in our concern ceased on the 30th ulto.
Mr. ALEXANDER SCOTT and Mr. FORBES SCOTT Brown have this day been admitted Partners in our Establishment and Firm.
SCOTT & Co.
Penang, 3rd May, 1837.

FOR SALE. at the Canton Register Office, at 25 cents per copy. Narrative of the loss of a China Junk, shipwrecked on the Belvidera shoal in February 1832, with sixteen hundred persons on board, of whom one hundred and ninety eight were saved by the exertions of Lieutenant JAMES PEARL, of the Royal Navy, and of the officers and crew of the English country ship Indians.

FOR SALE. at half price, the Canton Register for 1835-36. Vols 8 & 9 bound \$64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$ 24. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837.—\$1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at \$ 1 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the Canton Register Office for Nos. 10, 26, 41, 51 of the Canton Register 1836.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange,..... per 100 \$1.
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Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages,..... " 5
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N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

INFORMATION FROM MR. WAGHORN,

RESPECTING his arrangements in Egypt for the rapid Transport of Letters and the Conveyance of Passengers from Alexandria to Mocha, and from Suez to England.

Mr. WAGHORN'S Agencies are in full operation for the above purpose. With the aid of H. H. THE VICE-ROY of Egypt, every previous difficulty has been surmounted, and a Firm from His Highness insures to the undertaking extraordinary facilities, both in Egypt and the Ports of the Red Sea.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND, if duly registered by his Agents, and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Alexandria, are sent there through H. M's. Post office, and Couriers at the disposal of Mr. Waghorn convey them rapidly to Suez: from Suez, if no Steam Vessel be in waiting to proceed direct to India, they are immediately dispatched to Mocha, where they are received by his Agent and forwarded without delay to India.

LETTERS FROM INDIA, if duly registered by his Agents, and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Suez, are conveyed by Couriers from thence to Alexandria, where they are put on board the monthly Steamer for England. In the event of their arriving a few days after the departure of that Vessel, no time will be lost in forwarding them to their destination via Malta, or Marseille. After February next the French Government Steamers will positively commence plying between Marseille and Alexandria every ten days by which means Letters will be conveyed from Suez to London and vice versa in 20 days.

The dispatch of Parcels and small packages between England and India either way, to the care of Mr. Waghorn, will be most promptly attended to, if coming through the channel of his own Agents; but as their reception in this country subjects them to the present Custom house Duty of 3 per cent, letters of advice with an estimate of their value must be directed to Mr.

Waghorn Alexandria, and might likewise be accompanied with an Invoice of their contents, that Mr. Waghorn's Agents at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, may have no difficulty, should the Custom house officers insist upon their right of opening them at either of those places.

PASSENGERS, by the Steamer either to or from India will find Mr. Waghorn always ready to afford every assistance in providing them with the necessary means of expeditious and comfortable conveyance through Egypt; which if previously requested will be found in readiness on their arrival at either Alexandria, Suez or Cassair. To avoid any misunderstanding parties desirous of availing themselves of Mr. Waghorn's assistance are requested to deposit the sum of Five pounds each if in England with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. London and in India with either of his Agents there the sum of 50 Rupees each if from Suez and 100 Rupees each if from Cassair. Parties making such deposit are requested to give Mr. Waghorn the earliest intimation of having done so in order that he may attend to their wishes.

Alexandria, 25th December, 1836.

Mr. Waghorn's Agents are
London: Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., 65 Cornhill;
Liverpool: Messrs. D. & T. Wills;
Manchester: Mr. J. H. Winstanley;
Birmingham: Messrs. Broomhead and Thomas;
Glasgow: Messrs. Thomas & Sterling;
Falmouth: Mr. George W. Wheatley, Church Street;
Gibraltar: Messrs. Longlands, Cowell & Co.;
Marseille: Messrs. Robert Gower & Co.;
Yas: Messrs. Holme & Co;
Trieste, Naples,
Malta: Messrs. Hunter & Ross;
Alexandria, Mr. John Hannay;
Cairo, Mr. Maltass;
Suez, Messrs. Manoullas;
Cassair, Dr. Maurice;
Djidda, Malim Jacob Joursouf;
Hodeida, Sheikh Abo Bekr Cabatan;
Mocha, Sheikh Taihe Ibrahim Ghoe;
Bombay, Messrs. MacGregor, Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. Hall & Bainbridge;
Calcutta, Merutt,
Canton, Ja. Innes.

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THOMAS WAGHORN.

N. B. Parties writing from Europe for information should address their letters to Mr. Hannay and those writing on the same score from India should address them to Mr. Maltass at Cairo, as Mr. Waghorn is frequently absent with Mails in the Red Sea.

CALCUTTA.

OPIUM SALE.

To W. LINDON, Esq.
Secy. to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Supt. Dept. Opium.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th ultimo, and in reply to state for the information of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal is quite sensible of the inconvenience and disappointment that some parties may possibly be experienced from the recent postponement of the opium sale advertised to take place on the 28th ultimo, nor would His Lordship on light grounds have changed

the day of a public sale of this importance after notification had been made to the community that it would take place, inviting them to make their arrangements in preparation for it. But the circumstances under which the resolution was in the present instance taken to postpone the sale were, as the Chamber of Commerce will be aware, very peculiar, and upon the balance of interests and convenience in a case wherein the Government had only a choice of evils. His Lordship is still of opinion that the postponement, however objectionable on many grounds, was warranted, and indeed required by the unprecedented and disorganized state of the opium market. With respect to the suggestions contained in your letter in regard to the enforcement of the conditions of the opium sales, I am directed to state that your observations on this subject will be brought to the notice of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, who, whatever may on some occasions be the difficulties of such a course, cannot fail to acknowledge the general fairness and advantage of compelling a strict adherence to the conditions on which it has been advertised that a sale shall be conducted.

I am, Sir, your obt. servt.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEY, Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, the 3d May, 1837.

DREADFUL FIRES.

For the last three or four days, fires have broken out in different parts of Calcutta and its environs—almost all parts of Calcutta containing Huts, and Shant's Bazar or the new Mullik's Bazar, together with Taltollah, Mutehooa Bazar, Mirzapore, and the Calcutta Green Market, have not escaped the ravages of these fires, and what is remarkable is that they have broken out about the middle of the day, and when the wind has been blowing strong. Independent of the loss to poor natives of the little or all they had in the world there has been the loss of no less than nine or ten lives. The cause of these unfortunate occurrences has not been rightly ascertained, but it is a general supposition that natives themselves are the cause for they (of the poorest classes and living in thatched or tiled houses) are so very careless as to what may happen that they after smoking always place a hookah or chillum, which is without a bottom next to a tatter (matted wall), and from the fire in the chillum sparks issue when the wind is blowing, which falling upon the tatter occasions a house being on fire—either this is the case or the cook-room being too small, and fire being carelessly kept there without any cover, the least puff of wind occasions its sparks to fall on a tatter, and so a fire breaks out. If these things be totally put a stop to and if natives be very cautious in future there will be little or no apprehension of such evils resulting, ending as they do in the loss of property, and of what is of far greater value, viz. human life.—Cal. Courier, April 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Ship HORATIO, Macao Roads, June 24th, 1837.

SIR,—The compulsory deviation from the prescribed voyage of the bark *Lady Nugent* must be already known at Canton, but it is due to the mutual concerns of underwriters and shipowners to offer some explanation and commentary on this untoward event, fraught, as it is, with very serious consequences to the shipping interests of Great Britain. This subject materially involves those questions which, for a length of time, I have agitated with zeal and perseverance, and with abundant matters of fact in proof of my arguments and assertions, but, as yet, with little success in the attainment of amendment or redress. Nevertheless, my humble efforts for the welfare and preservation of the merchant service shall never be wanting, and I hope, with confidence, that a due sense of impending evils, which plainly indicate the degradation and decline of England's mercantile marine, will cause a general feeling in behalf of that influential branch of our national independence, and excite that spirit of unanimity which shall at length arouse from their slumbers the legislative councils of our common country, and thereby claim what has been too long neglected and despised, viz. an impartial investigation of misrule and mismanagement, a revision of laws which are obsolete or impbecile, and the enactment of such a code of maritime laws that shall uphold lawful authority and enforce obedience, shall give security and confidence to merchants and shipowners, and at the same time protect the seaman from all wrong and oppression, by a clear and distinct definition of those principles that will mark the line of duty, the term of servitude, the rate of wages, the scale of provisions, the pains and penalties for every species of offence and crime, and the guarantee that misplaced power and authority shall invoke corresponding condemnation. The quality of discipline, like that of mercy, should not be strained; it should be adjusted to suit the variation of times, men, and circumstances. Mark, Mr. Editor, the cause and effects which justify the grievances I allege, and threaten the consequences which may result therefrom.

Ships have been totally lost, others have been disabled, blood has stained the decks of ships, and reproached the

tribunal of justice, and hoped for redress. Voyages have been deviated from, or protracted to the serious loss of property and commercial enterprise, while plunder, assault, revolt and open mutiny have too often furnished the reputation of our seamen, and by their baneful influence and example and escapes with impunity, prove beyond doubt the inadequacy of existing laws to meet such cases, and carry conviction to every unbiased mind that a code of laws is absolutely required, and that the legal recognition of efficient rules and regulations would render all parties more contented and respectable.

The case of the *Lady Nugent* is as follows. Whilst in China last month, Captain Fawcett, her commander, being apprehensive that a spirit of dissatisfaction and discontent pervaded the ablest portion of his crew, caused by some vague idea that the destination of their vessel from China to Sourabaya annulled their contract and entitled them to their discharge, proceeded forthwith to Canton, showed the ship's articles to his agent and the highest authority there, whose opinions coincided with his own, viz. that the articles of agreement bound every man from China to port or ports Eastward of the Cape; in fact, the contract is expressly guarded and worded for such a voyage as that in contemplation. He returned on board his ship then at Lintin; the hands were turned out "up anchor," when the refractory seamen, eight in number, refused to do any more duty, and declared they would neither lay in to the Captain's bars, nor would they touch a rope. Not conceiving it possible that men calling themselves British seamen could or would persist in so gross a dereliction of duty when their vessel was fairly out of harbour, Captain F. obtained the assistance of two Chinese boat's crews, weighed anchor and stood to sea; however, the conduct of those men was soon put to the test. The *Lady Nugent*, on a lee shore, encountered some severe squalls, top gallant sheets were let fly, topsails clewed down, and these scoundrels still refused to do their duty, and openly declared that even in the extreme old-age or difficulty they would not. Captain Fawcett himself was compelled to go aloft and assist in reefing topsails and with his scanty means, the remnant of his crew being chiefly ordinary seamen and boys) he decided on the necessity of clearing out for Manila, where the *Lady Nugent* arrived on the 4th inst., every one who had done his duty being almost worn out with fatigue; whilst the only punishment the mutineers had incurred was being put on an allowance of bread and water from the moment they refused to assist in reefing sail, which, by the way, had no apparent bodily effect upon them. I never saw stouter or more healthy looking men in my life. Captain Fawcett landed immediately and waited upon the Governor; the conduct of his crew was represented, and prompt and vigorous measures were urged; these were promised, but on a reference being made to the law officers, many doubts and difficulties were started, and not until the 4th day were the delinquents brought on shore for examination. Their depositions were to be taken individually and not in the presence of their commander; this enquiry had commenced, but before it was gone through, the whole of those men were at full liberty to range where they pleased.

Matters now assumed such an uncertain and unsatisfactory state with every prospect of serious detention, that Captain Fawcett, with the advice of his agents, resolved to forego all further proceedings, and the governor another visit, obtained his sanction and prepared for sea. In lieu of the eight disorderly seamen the best substitutes which could be procured were one American, one European, an American Black, and six Manila men; and as the Spanish authorities would not imprison the *Nugent's* men, they were sent back to their ship. In this plight, with a mixed crew on whose efficiency no confidence could be placed, and with turbulent men at large amongst them, the *Lady Nugent* sailed from Manila on the 11th inst. In such a miserable state and condition and having to contend with unsettled weather through an anxious and intricate navigation, requiring the utmost vigilance and caution both night and day, Captain Fawcett's situation is one which calls for more than ordinary fortitude and resignation!

The consequences of this very lamentable and disgraceful affair are already too evident, detention and expences have been incurred, and why?—Because the existing laws for the government of the merchant service are inefficient.—Because they have not been framed under the guidance and superintendence of practical or professional men, and because they have a tendency to excite a laxity of discipline through the total absence of any clauses thereby enacted, which shall deter the mutineer, punish with exemplary effect such offences as it is well known are habitual amongst seamen, and provide for the safety, security and comfort of all who embark in one bottom; and under one command.—All prospective modes of punishment in cases which affect the discipline of a ship's crew are fallacious.—The *Lady Nugent's* men, under their ring-leader who was boatsteward at the commencement of the voyage and is a regular sea lawyer, are buoyed up

with the hope of getting their wages for the entire voyage and a remuneration for the stoppage of their provisions; they are actuated by an infamous spirit of dissimulation, skulking, defiance and revenge, and seek to protect the shipping interests of the British Empire such dastardly conduct should be guarded against by vigorous laws and summary means of carrying them into execution!

Further negligence and the want of unanimity on this all-important subject, may, and will most likely lead to serious and fatal consequences!—But, if all parties thoroughly comprehend the nature of these corresponding claims upon their notice and support, they exert their every energy and influence, then even the faulty system of the past may be healed, while the manifold securities and comfort for the future will tend with every benefit to invigorate the ties of good and essential discipline, insure a safeguard to commerce and promote the reputation and prosperity of England's commercial navy.

I cannot close this letter, dated as it is, without offering my humble tribute of praise and admiration of the system of good order, efficiency, zeal and comfort which pervade throughout this fine and well conducted merchantman; the whole bearing of duty corresponds with the most ardent wishes of a true lover of his profession; harmony, good-will, and complete subordination prevail on board the American ship HORATIO.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant/

CHRISTOPHER BIDEN.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 3rd Feby. | Singapore | 15th June |
| Niverpool | 31st January | Java | 9th June |
| U. States | 8th January | Manila | 15th June |
| Calcutta | 20th May | Austral-Asia | 12th April |
| Bombay | 25th May | Madras | 17th April |

ARRIVED.—HORATIO, [Am.] Howland, Dos Anjos (Sp.) Pardo, from Mauda. DUNCAN, [Am.] Randall, from Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per HORATIO, G. G. Nicol, Esq. and Captain Christopher Biden.

SAILED.—THAMES, Wolfe, for Madras. HANOVER, [Am.] Leach, for Batavia. MORRISON, [Am.] Ingersoll, to the Eastward.

PASSENGERS.—Per MORRISON, C. W. King, Esq. Mrs. King, Revd. P. Parker, S. W. Williams, Esq.

The BENGAL PACKET, Steward, is to despatch on Saturday, the 8th inst. for Singapore and Calcutta. The American ship AENEAS, had arrived at Batavia.

Calcutta Papers from the 21th of April to the 13th of May, per Bengal Packet, have reached us since the publication of last week's Register.

The Duncan has brought intelligence of the arrival of a Dutch vessel at Batavia, from Holland late in February; and the vessel having put into Plymouth, we have been told London letters by that opportunity have reached Macao, dated 1st of March; but we have heard only vague and contradictory reports of the state of the funds and markets in England.

It is said the charter of the Bank of Batavia is to be renewed; what fine the King of Holland will demand for a new Charter is not known.

The harvests of Coffee, Sugar, and Rice in Java were expected to be super-abundant this year.

It is a matter of some surprise to us that the circumstances detailed in Captain Biden's letter should have taken place after the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of Will. 4th (see C. R. June 2nd 1836).

We think great praise is due to Captain Biden for his constant and unflinching efforts to force upon the public and the legislature a becoming attention to the discipline

of the merchant service; and it is hoped that the committee of the house of commons on the causes of shipwrecks will not have neglected this question. We trust captain Riden's unwearied perseverance will be backed by the powerful representations of the Indian governments and H. M.'s Superintendent in China, as well as by the several Chambers of Commerce and Insurance Offices.

Under our *Calcutta* head will be found the reply of the Bengal government to the remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta against the postponement of the opium sale.

The Bengal government certainly has not shown itself in this instance 'too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.' On the contrary, such a candid avowal of the doctrine of expediency, such a strait forward declaration of the principle, which is sometimes a stumbling block in the way of more scrupulous moralists,—that the end justifies the means, has been seldom made. If a violation of private faith is disgraceful, where is the moral code that removes the stigma of shame from a breach of public faith?—But what, according to the *defence*—for the letter is a *defence*—of the Bengal government, has rendered this departure from its engagements necessary?—What but its own lax conduct in the management of the public sales of opium, tempting speculators to their own ruin and defeating every principle and object of public sales—which is to encourage the *bona fide* competition of *real* purchasers. This is not the line of conduct that will unite the rising generations of Hindostan in love and respect for British rule; nor will such insatiable financial trickery convert them the sooner to the faith and discipline of the Church of England, albeit every Indian presidency now boast of its bishop.

The *Calcutta Courier* and the *Englishman* of the 26th of April, unite in defence of the E. I. company's advances in India and China. We do not consider it to be our province to enter into any discussion of that part of the system which regards India; although we are inclined to be of opinion that, if the people of India had a proper knowledge of their own interests and power, and a proper respect for themselves, they would soon do away entirely with the necessity of discussing the question of any remittance on account of dividends or pensions, by insisting that such dividends and pensions should be paid in India, as they are drawn from the territorial revenue, and are, consequently, produced by the labour of the people. And although every rupee should even then be drawn from the country, still as it would be the business of every stockholder and pensioner to take his own measures for remitting his funds, the working of these measures would give some return for the drain of specie; and it should never be forgotten that the gist of Mr. C. Grant's letters and speeches and of the new charter was and is to bind up together the interests of the people of India and the stockholders. But yet how ridiculous even this sounds!—The interests, commercial, political, moral, religious, of one hundred millions of men are to be bound together, united, on a parity with!—no, but to be subservient to the pecuniary interests only of two or three thousands stock-holders, residing in garrets and drawing-rooms twelve thousand miles distant!

To return to the E. I. company's advances. According to the *Calcutta Courier* of the 26th of April, the company's advances are a species of banking facilities to carry the produce of China into the European market at the least possible cost in agency charges, and with the least possible outlay of capital. The prices of tea are said to have been enhanced by this system of advances. Admitted; temporarily so:

but the growth of tea may be extended ad libitum, and the increased profit will be sure to extend the quantity in proportion to the extended demand, and to produce a corresponding re-action in prices; while the accumulating stocks in the English market will produce (as they have produced) cheap prices and an extended consumption at home,—thereby of course increasing the comforts of the people of England. Are the interests of half a dozen merchants to be put in competition with positive benefits like these?

Now if there is any meaning in the above piece of 'political economy,' it is this. The Chinese tea grower and manufacturer have hitherto benefited by the increased prices; they will, therefore, increase their produce to produce a corresponding re-action, i. e. to lower prices; whilst the accumulating stocks in England, accruing from the reduction of prices in China, will give cheap tea to the consumers in the U. K.

That the E. I. company's advances are a direct benefit to the Chinese, whilst they are, in a much greater ratio,—inasmuch as their operation is a violation of faith on which arrangements were made,—a direct injury to the manufacturers and capitalists of the U. K. is one of the great and just causes of complaint against this *interloping* agency. To give cheap tea in England is only one part of the expectations of the people from a free trade to China; tea will be only relatively cheap or dear to them in proportion as their manufactures find a demand here in exchange for tea. Tea will, indeed, become a mere luxury, not a necessary or a comfort, of life, if it is to be bought at the distance of half the globe with only one commodity, and that not a natural or artificial production of the soil or of the industry and ingenuity of the British people; namely: the precious metals.

The free trade should at least import into China, British produce and manufactures equal in value to the tea and silk it exports from thence; but this even course of trade is clogged and impeded by the company's advances.

The regulation (!) of the exchanges, too, has been brought forward as a justification of the meddling interference of the company.

Exchanges arise from the different balances of trade; and, consequently, are a legitimate source of profit to those engaged in those transactions on which the exchanges are based; but if a government interferes under pretence of regulating the course of exchange, for the benefit of a fraction of the community, it is not only stepping beyond its proper sphere of usefulness, but it is plunging into an intricate path, every future movement, either forwards or backwards, is sure to produce mistrust, perplexity, and confusion.

As to the interests of the half-dozen merchants, the merchants of the U. K. interested in the China trade, are not, like the E. I. company, an exclusive body, but are the representatives of the wealth, industry, and wants of, and are the agents to, the whole British people; for whom they wish, as it is their duty, to preserve the trade open, and free from governmental interference, which must deaden and defeat individual effort.

The *Englishman* of the 26th of April has the same argument on the tea trade; whilst both parties have forgotten the effects of the E. I. company's sales on that trade. Until the company's stock of tea is run off, the tea trade cannot find a sure footing. The *Englishman* imagines that it will be beneficial to the 'teapot' if sales cannot be effected at *saving* prices; but under these circumstances what parties will continue to import tea? This reasoner should think of the mines and looms of the U. K. as well as of the *teapot*. The probable course of events will be, that if the company's advances in China are continued the trade will

fall into the hands of a few capitalists connected with and in the confidence of the court of directors; there will then be a worse monopoly than the one we have just scotched only—we have not yet killed it.

We have not at present touched upon the political consequences of the E. I. company's agency in China. In 1834 it was suspected of betraying the interests of Great Britain, and undermining Lord Napier's measures. It was then more than suspected of self-appropriation of an undue share of the money advances. We were asked only a few days ago by the head linguist whether the return of the company might not be hoped for. And the following is a passage in the article on the 'China advances,' in the *Englishman* of the 26th of April last.

It has, however, been stated that the company's advances in China have not been made in the same open manner as is done here. We have heard that favored jobbers have been allowed to put their names down for any sum they pleased without producing goods, and have then re-sold their *scrip* (for so it must be termed) at a profit. This is a scandalous abuse and ought to be put down without delay for the honor of the government.

If such has been and is the abuse of the E. I. company's Canton agency, both agents and jobbers deserve a sojourn in Botany Bay much more than many who have been sent there for less blamable malversation.

The London concoctors of the new 'Bank of India' seemed to have cooked their *olla podrida* so ignorantly that a schism has taken place between some of the principal artists. In the 'Reasons for the Establishment &c.' its promoters say, "any obstacles thrown in the way of an Institution of such admirable construction as the Bank of India will be showing an aversion to what must obviously conduce, and that in no ordinary degree, to the improvement of India." This is exactly the papistical argument of my lord Peter:—"You shall be damned eternally if you do not believe this (brown loaf) to be as good a shoulder of Banstead mutton as ever came out of Leadenhall market!" However, there is a protestant, Mr. Horsley Palmer, who will not believe implicitly all that Mr. G. G. de H. Larpet, one of the proposed directors of the bank, has asserted on this matter; and Mr. Palmer has published his dissent in a letter (see *Cal. Cou.* April. 29th), from which we extract the following paragraph.

My last and most vital objection is to the formation of a Bank in London for business in India, upon the assumption, that capital is deficient in India.

It is needless to repeat the objects for which Banks are formed; I will, therefore, confine myself to the simple statement that, with the exception of partial instances in America, and one in Australia, we know of no cases where the action of such institutions has not been confined to the country in which they have been established and where the capital and management is concentrated.

The reasons for which a formation are and must be obvious to every one, and will, I imagine, admit of no exception, unless it can be shown that the countries requiring such institutions do not possess in themselves intelligence or means adequate to offer security to their own public for the transactions to be undertaken. In short, the direct principle of a Bank is to apply its subscribed capital and the deposits of individuals to the giving life and vigour to the industry of the community where it may be situated. When you talk of the transmission of banking capital to India, you cannot mean to contend that the actual capital of that part of the world is so deficient as to stand in need of the addition of two or three millions sterling of gold or silver, or foreign produce of that value, in order to put the productive powers of India into motion.

Of what does capital consist? not of gold and silver alone, but of every species of created property; and to imagine that out of the accumulated wealth of the whole Indian empire, an amount of two or three millions sterling cannot be collected for the purpose of forming either the security fund for a Bank, or even money capital to be advanced by way of loans at a remunerative rate of interest, is really a proposition too absurd to be entertained for a moment. Look at the extent of the public debt of India,

the capital embarked in agriculture, and every species of fixed property; also, the extent of the commerce, foreign and domestic, carried on by Indian capital, and further, the sums which have at various times been advanced to the Company by way of loan, in single years, and the notion of a deficiency in the money capital of the East becomes absurd.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

It is said that a new hong is about to be established. The name of the aspirant is *Ching*, whose name is to be enrolled on the hoppo's books; the name of the monied partner is *Tsow*. *Tsow* is from the province of *Keangse*. He formerly was in trade as a leamerchant in Canton; *Chungqua*, the hongmerchant, got deeply in debt to him, and, in consequence as desirous of receiving him, as an equal partner, in his hong; before the arrangements were completed the hong failed, and *Tsow* lost several lacs of taels. He again went into the tea trade, and has now put his son forward in partnership with *Ching* in the proposed hong.

HINGTAE HONG.

Circular letter from the Hongmerchants

This is to respectfully inform you, Sir, that, with the other creditors, you have reported *Hingtai* debts to amount to upwards of 2,550,000 dollars; and that *Hingtai's* explanation of his accounts does not agree with this report. Yesterday you, sir, with the others, said that *Hingtai's* contradiction as to the accounts did not agree; and required us to request three disinterested and upright individuals to investigate the facts, in order to prevent our accounts from becoming mutually confused. Now we have all publicly requested Mr. Elliot, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Green again to investigate the facts. And we further request that you will insist upon the appearance of *Yen Ketsang*, and bring all the facts of your accounts before him; because he formerly managed the whole of the commercial transactions of the *Hingtai* hong; and *Yen Ketsang* does not understand (your) language, and as he did not meddle with the sales, he is unacquainted with the facts. We forward this letter to you, requesting that you will inform yourselves of it's contents. We are &c.

To Mr. Jardine, and the other gentlemen (Signed) By twelve hongmerchants.

The insidious attempt of the hongmerchants to involve H. M.'s superintendent in an arbitration of mercantile differences will, of course, be defeated. The duty of H. M.'s Superintendent in this case is to be prepared to call upon the local government for means to pay *Hingtai's* creditors, when their claims are adjusted. The *Conso* fund should be more than sufficient for an immediate liquidation of these claims; if it has been embezzled for other purposes, H. M.'s Superintendent should be placed in a position powerful enough for him to demand and obtain its restitution to the objects for which it was first imposed, and has been ever since levied.

Peking Gazette.—3rd moon, 3rd day, (7th April). *Lapan Mow*, a *Kah-se-cung* (an office something like the censors) reports, requesting an increased vigilance in apprehending offenders. Flook up and pray for the imperial consideration.

I have thought intensely on the subject of the lax indulgence (of the government officers), by which traitorous natives are encouraged, and the general love of ease is becoming as dangerous as a deadly poison.

In times of profound peace and idleness, when the civil officers are easy and tranquil, and the military

caper nimbly in a lady's dress.

To the lascivious pleasing of a lute And nothing is thought of but loud chat and debating; the multitude become careless

and dissipated, and are constantly availing themselves of the negligence of the officers to break out.

Lately, the cases of *Tang-keen* of *Shansee*, *Changping*, of *Kormosa*, *Ching Manteen*, of *Shansee*, *Chou-Kinglung*, and *Lau Yuenhuang*, of *Hoonan*, have been decided. The peaceful people who suffered from their evil habits and practices were not a few; they, looking up and trusting to the imperial power and justice, saw the robbers speedily exterminated, and for a time the increase of their numbers was prevented; and the officers of those several provinces should use their most strenuous exertions to put a stop to such practices.

But in the first month of the present year the lieutenant-governor of *Shantung* reported that in *Wei heen*, *Mukang* and his religious banditti surprised the military stations and killed the officers of the district, threw open the jails and released the prisoners.

Now, although the leader has been taken, his companions, many in number, have escaped, which clearly betrays a connivance and remissness on the part of the *Chow* and *Heen* officers.

I have heard that of late, in cases of violent robberies in all the provinces, as well as acts of piracy on the coasts, the military and the police do not do their duty. And those of the parties who have been plundered and made their complaints, although the governors and lieutenant-governors have ordered trials the inferior officers have bullied the poor people when giving their evidence, or have pointed them out as having given false witness; and the more important the case so greater and more secret is the concealment. The people fearing to be involved, seven or eight out of every ten withhold their knowledge of facts. Thus formerly, as to the ferocious robber *Chang-Szeku*, of *Ganhu* province, the leader of banditti, *Chang-Floan*, of *Keangse*, the well-known thieves, *Tsang Apou* and *Chin Chehean* of *Fukkeen*, imperial orders were issued to seize them all; and eventually reports came from each province that they were all taken; and several hundred cases of murder and robbery came out in the course of the trials. I suppose all those robbers must have belonged to numerous and powerful banditti; and it is impossible to count the number of people who suffered from their depredations; yet as witnesses in these cases certainly must have appeared, how is it that strict orders to seize were not issued, and that the aforesaid district magistrates can to the last be so blind and deaf, and allow such profligate and wicked proceedings?

It is by the negligence of such bad magistrates as these that the robbers are encouraged, ganged, armed, and even invited to plunder. Last year the robbers frequently bound the villagers of *Tung-gan heen* in *Pechele*, and stole their clothes. The *heen* magistrate was dismissed by the governor and *Fooyin* of the province. That *heen* is near to the imperial residence; and if such concealment is practised there, it may be safely concluded that it is carried to a greater extent in the distant provinces. I consider, that if these armed banditti dare thus rob openly, what will they not next attempt?—they, observing the timidity and sluggishness of the officers, will assuredly proceed to still more dissolute plundering, and mad profligacy. The *Chow* and *Heen* magistrates' only care is to preserve themselves from being censured or degraded; as for the service of the country, or the calamities of the people, these are cast aside and disregarded; such sort of officers are thoroughly detestable and despicable.

At the present time, in all the provinces, depraved natives have established conventicles for teaching different religions, to deceive and excite the simple people. If the root of this evil be not at once examined into and soon crushed, the ulcerating sore will spread and cause extensive calamity, from which ascending and interminable evils will arise.

It is proper for me to request that the imperial orders be sent down to all the governors and lieutenant governors of provinces, to give strict orders to their subordinates to be careful in

pursuing and seizing, and not to stand upon niceties in making seizures in each other's boundaries. In cases of robbery by banditti or theft by individuals, when the case is reported, if the time allowed expires and no seizure has been made, let it be allowed to apply for an extension of time. But if the affair is concealed, let the offending officers be immediately dismissed in disgrace.

The orders should be particularly enjoined on the immediate superiors (of the *Chow* and *Heen* magistrates). If petitions, stating that cases of violent robbery by armed gangs, are presented, if the *Chow* and *Heen* magistrates reject them—to be changed into mere cases of stealing, it should be allowed to them to present the petitions to the next superior magistrate, that they may clearly understand and manage it.

If they also, in the same manner conceal and suppress the case, let the superior officers hold them responsible. Thus the negligent and inattentive *Chow* and *Heen* magistrates may be warned and fear (the consequences of their ill conduct).

Whether my opinion should be attended to or not, I have, on these accounts, presented this report. The imperial will has been received.

It is recorded.

A Short historical and statistical account of the Province of Hok-keen. (Compiled from European and Chinese authors.)

The Province of *Hok-keen*, 'happy establishment,' lies in the S. E. quarter of the Empire of China. The latitude of it's Capital, *Hok-cher*, 'happy vision' is 26° 3' N and it's Longitude 1° 30' E. from Peking. The account given of it by *Malte Brun* is as follows:

"*Fuk-keen* (or *Hok-keen*) is one of the smallest, yet richest, provinces of the empire. It's surface is favourable for fishing, navigation, and trade. The climate is very warm, but pure and healthy. The fields are watered with an infinity of rivers, which come from the mountains, and which the labourer manages with great dexterity, for watering their rice grounds. Black tea is the principal product. It also contains much precious stones, iron, tin, and quicksilver mines; silk, hemp, and cotton are manufactured; steel is prepared both in the form of bars, and ready-made articles of hardware; and among the delicious and abundant fruits which it produces, the orange are remarkable for the flavour of muscat grapes which they possess. *Fou cheu foo* (*Hok-chen-hoo*), the capital of the province, is above all celebrated for it's situation, for the great trade which it possesses, for the multitude of it's men of learning, for the beauty of it's rivers, white as the great banks of China and it's very walls, and finally, for an admirable bridge, thrown over the gulf consisting of a hundred arches, and entirely built of beautiful white stone. *Yen-peng-foo* (*Yen-peng-hoo*), situated on the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river *Min-ho*, is not large, but it is considered as one of the handsomest towns in the empire. *Tchang-cheu-foo* (*Chang-cheu-hoo*) is near the port of the *Emory* (*Ay mooring*), a great emporium of trade, frequented by the Spaniards from Manila.

The *Hok-keen* province was formerly called the *Ban* country: the following notices respecting it's early history are taken from the *Kung-kam-etc.*, or 'History of China.'

As early as the first year of *Chin-ssu-hong*, B. C. 214 we find mention made of the *Ban* country. The empire being then divided into 36 districts, or *Kwans*, to which were added four others from the *Wai* country, namely *Ban-tung*, or *Hok-keen*; *Lam-hee*, or Canton; *Kway-lim*, Cochin China, and *Sung-kwan* (perhaps Siam.).

In the 30th year of *Han-hoo-ty*, B. C. 105, the people of *Tung-sut-sueu* and *On-g-sen* tendered their submission to the Government. In the preceding year, *On-g-sen* had rebelled, and the Emperor sent his General *Yang-pok* to subdue the country; after which he transplanted the people to the region between the *Kan* and *Houa* rivers. The Emperor having considered that the country of *Ban* was full of dangerous defiles and the people ever disposed to revolt, which would be likely to occasion endless trouble to future ages, resolved on completely removing the inhabitants to another region leaving their own country desolate.

In the period of the *Tang* dynasty, in the 12th year of *Suan-chong*, A. D. 849, the emperor appointed *Yen-ling* to be ruler of *Keen-cheu*. When *Yen-ling* came in to return thanks for the appointment, his majesty asked how far *Keen-cheu* was from the capital? Eight thousand li, was the reply. Upon which the emperor said, "As soon as you come thither, whether your government be good or bad, I shall be fully acquainted with it: do not say to yourself, it is far off, for ten thousand li are as near to me as the steps of my throne. Do you know this?" (*Medhurst's Dict*) To be continued.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JULY 11TH, 1837.

NO. 28. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive Tenders of cash for Bills of £ 1500 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £250 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 5th July 1837.
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents,
Canton, 26th July, 1837.

P.S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTEL,
H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company,
Canton, 12th June, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For Freight apply to DRUNJERBOY MUNCHERJEE & HORNBUSSE FRAMJEE.
Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain DURANT, will have early despatch from Lintin. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, June 10th, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, 8th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL, DE PORTUGAL Burthen about 400 Tons; built at Damann in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.
Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA,
on board the HERCULES, Lintin,
or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.
GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.
CHARLES MARKWICK,
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take,
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HUGH SCOTT in our concern ceased on the 30th ulto.
Mr. ALEXANDER SCOTT and Mr. FORBES SCOTT Brown have this day been admitted Partners in our Establishment and Firm.
SCOTT & Co.
Penang, 3rd May, 1837.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, at 25 cents per copy. Narrative of the loss of a China Junk, shipwrecked on the Belvidera shoal in February 1822, with sixteen hundred persons on board, of whom one hundred and ninety eight were saved by the exertions of lieutenant JAMES PHARL of the Royal Navy, and of the officers and crew of the English country ship Indians.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1835-36. Vols 8 & 9 bound \$64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$24. Also the Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1837.—\$1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709. Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at \$1 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the Canton Register Office for Nos. 10, 26, 41, 51 of the Canton Register 1836.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange,..... } per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,..... }
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages,..... " 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto papers,..... " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT.—Of Piece Goods and Teas exported to the United States and West Coast of America from Canton. Season 1836-37.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Crape Shawls No. 44,017 | Levantine. satin ps. | 2,572 |
| „ Embd. „ 38,962 | Satins „ | 6,572 |
| „ Dmkd. „ 40,150 | „ coloured „ | 1,250 |
| Levantine Shawls 4,360 | „ damasked „ | 1,081 |
| Crape Scarfs „ 17,549 | Camlets „ | 1,254 |
| Damasked „ „ 7,950 | Pongees white „ | 40,154 |
| Black Handk. ps. 41,629 | „ Szechuan „ | 22,267 |
| Ponjee „ „ 38,310 | „ Minchow „ | 200 |
| Sarsnet „ „ 1,791 | Luteastrings „ | 1,476 |
| Lut string „ „ 100 | „ mixed „ | 499 |
| Levantine „ „ 48 | Concan „ | 225 |
| Crapes „ „ 1,282 | Figured Silks „ | 290 |
| Senshaws „ „ 11,814 | Taffeta colored „ | 592 |
| „ Black „ „ 475 | Silk Dresses No. | 100 |
| Sarsnets „ „ 8,242 | Sewing Silk pls. | 411 |
| „ white „ „ 3,014 | Raw Silk „ | 115 |
| „ common „ „ 3,166 | Nankins Blue „ | 44,956 |
| „ colored „ „ 1,719 | „ Yellow „ | 4,950 |
| Levantines „ „ 2,382 | | |

TEAS.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bohea „ Peculs | 1,266 | Chests | 2,183 |
| Souchong „ „ | 17,883 | „ | 29,085 |
| Powchong „ „ | 2,322 | „ | 4,644 |
| Pecco „ „ | 802 | „ | 1,604 |
| Peculs | 22,273 | Chests | 38,236 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Young Hyson Peculs | 62,276 | Chests | 91,729 |
| Hyson „ „ | 9,993 | „ | 19,996 |
| Hyson Skin „ „ | 12,524 | „ | 24,557 |
| Twankay „ „ | 3,181 | „ | 5,215 |
| Guupowder „ „ | 7,790 | „ | 9,385 |
| Imperial „ „ | 5,721 | „ | 8,058 |

Peculs 101,485 Chests 158,930

| | Chests | Peculs | Lbs. |
|-------|---------|---------|------------|
| Black | 3,238 | 22,273 | 2,969,738 |
| Green | 158,930 | 101,485 | 13,631,333 |

Total 197,166 123,758 16,501,066

NOTICE TO ALL CAPTAINS AND COMMANDING OFFICERS OF BRITISH VESSELS RESPECTING REGISTRY OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SEA.

The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England hereby directs the attention of all captains and commanding officers of British vessels to the following provisions of the Act of the 6th and 7th Will. IV., cap. 86, entitled "An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, namely,

In the 21st section it is enacted "that if any child of an English parent shall be born at sea, on board of a British vessel, the captain or commanding officer of the vessel on board of which the said child shall have been born, shall forthwith make a minute of the several particulars hereinbefore required to be inserted in the register, touching the birth of such child, so far as the same may be known, and the name of the vessel, wherein the birth took place, and shall, on the arrival of the vessel in any port of the United Kingdom, or by any other sooner opportunity, send a certificate of the said minute, through the post-office, to the Registrar-General."

In the 26th section of the same Act it is enacted, "That if any of his Majesty's English subjects shall die at sea, on board of a British vessel, the captain or commanding officer of the vessel on board of which such death shall have happened, shall forthwith make a minute of the several particulars hereinbefore required to be inserted in the register, touching such death so far as the same may be known, and the name of the vessel wherein the death took place, and shall, on the arrival of such vessel in any port of the United Kingdom, or by any other sooner opportunity, send a certificate of the said minute, through the post-office, to the Registrar-General."

Schedules are annexed to the circular, containing the particulars required to be inserted in the register, so far as the same may be known:—

Year of birth of a child at sea, on board of—(Here name the vessel)—when born, name if any, sex, name and surname of father, name and maiden surname of mother, rank or profession of father; signature, description, and residence of informant; when registered; signature of registrar, baptismal name, if added after registration of birth.

Year of death at sea, on board of—(Here name the vessel)—when died, name and surname, sex, age, rank or profession, cause of death; signature, description, and residence of informant; when registered; signature of registrar.

The word "English" includes only natives of England and Wales. The word "British" includes vessels belonging to all ports of the British empire.

The minute may be made in the ship's log, and the certificate of the minute shall be a true copy of it, with the following words, or others to the like effect, subscribed:—

"I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the minute made in the log of _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____ Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____ 18____ (Signed)

Captain (or Commander) of _____ (Here state the name of the vessel)."

Such certificate is to be sent through the Post Office, directed—"To the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, General Register Office, London."

CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

REGULATIONS.

No boat will be allowed to pull, that was not entered on or before the 7th July.

None but members are allowed to pull at the Races. No race can come off unless 3 Boats are entered for it; but if only one of the boats entered, appear at the starting time, the umpire will direct that boat to pull over the course, and win the Cup.

The boats to be alongside the Umpire's boat not later than 6 o'clock; and the first race to be started at 1/2 past 6 precisely.

The course will be pointed out by boats bearing the Club flag, blue with C. R. C. in white letters. The Umpire's boat with another boat in line, at the North End of the Macao passage, will be the starting and winning post; and 2 boats will mark the turning point of the course, round one of which the racing boats must pull, and back to the starting post.

Lots will be drawn at the Umpire's boat, for the choice of station.

No fouling is allowed; and any dispute arising, shall be left to the decision of the Umpire.

Should two boats come in so near that the Umpire cannot determine the winner, those 2 boats must start again and pull over such portion of the course as the Umpire may decide.

The Wherries will remain in line alongside the Umpire after the first heat; and 15 minutes will be allowed between winning the first heat and starting for the second.

The boat winning a Cup cannot start for any other race at this meeting.

No boat to use any more oars, paddles or other propelling power during the race, than were used at starting.

It is expected that no member will appear on the course without wearing the badge of the Club.

Umpire Captain C. Elliot R. N.

STEWARDS OF THE COURSE.

R Turner, Esq. W. C. Hunter, Esq. J. E. Naylor, Esq.
W. Delano " A. A. Low, " Capt. T. Willis

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Stair Dalrymple, Esq. J. Henry, Esq.
J. B. Compton, " W. C. Hunter, "

J. HENRY.

Secretary & Treasurer.

CANTON REGATTA.

FIRST MEETING.

First day... Tuesday 11th July 1837.

WHERRIES OARS.

Entrance \$10 each boat: Heats. Distance 1 mile.
1st heat.—For a Cup—value \$60

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Mr. McCulloch's | Cutwater | White |
| Mr. Gilman's | Ariel | Pink |
| Mr. Astell's | Water Lily | Orange |
| Mr. Compton's | Daisy | Yellow |
| Mr. Gray's | Flower O'Dumblane | Green |
| Mr. Thomson's | Bee | Blue |

2nd. heat... Distance same as 1st heat. Winner of the 1st heat withdrawn. For a Cup presented by the Union Club... value \$50.

SECOND DAY... Wednesday 12th July 1837.

SCULLERS.

Entrance \$10 each boat... Distance 1 mile for a Cup value \$50.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Mr. Compton's | Primrose | Primrose |
| Mr. Henry's | Toy | Green |
| Mr. Astell's | Water Lily | Yellow |
| Mr. Drummond's | Tam O'Shanter | Blue |

Gigs and Gallies... 4 oars.

Entrance \$3 each oar... Distance 2 miles for a Cup value \$50.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------------------|
| Mr. Rawson's | Fanny | Light blue |
| Mr. Robertson's | Dragon | Red striped |
| Capt. Fraser's | Rat | White, blue trimmed. |

J. HENRY.

Secretary & Treasurer.

* Instead of the Registrar, let the Captain or Commanding officer here sign his name.

RELIGION.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

A late statement in the *Prince of Wales Island Gazette* makes the number of conversions in Penang, amongst the Chinese alone, during the past ten years, to have been 759; but the actual present number of proselytes is not given. In the same statement the number of converts in Province Wellesley is rated at about 80 Chinese.

The chief local pastor, the Reverend Mr. Boncho, is very indefatigable in his vocation; and if we may be allowed to doubt the sincerity of the greatest portion of his converts, he may still lay fair claims to the merit of having successfully aided in the work of civilizing the natives. I believe there are some converts also amongst the Samsams, or mixed descendants of Siamese and Malaya. The rest are not noticed in the statement alluded to in a very precise manner.

The Chinese, we know, are Buddhists and metempsychosists, as well as the Samsams, and the lowest classes of the former are grossly superstitious, while the liberalists amongst them are little better than moralists in a scholastic sense, and very irreligious.

Little, therefore, would be lost to any of these classes by a renunciation of their crude dogmas and philosophical morality—even were that to be in favor of a religion of a far less reasonable tendency than the most bigoted catholicism. There is also much in the external ceremonies of the Romish Church which assimulates strongly with the pomp and circumstance attendant on Buddhism, whether Chinese or Indo-Chinese; so striking indeed, is the resemblance in several instances, that the Propaganda and other Roman Catholic missionaries, who first visited China, were highly indignant and scandalized at it.

There are two Roman Catholic chapels on the Island, of substantial architecture; also a female seminary and several schools. The two latter are, it is believed, well conducted and cannot fail to do good.

It has been surmised that the Roman Catholic pastors have it in contemplation to settle a portion of their flock in Kedah. But it is to be hoped they will first weigh the matter well, as the responsibility might be heavy, should the Siamese hereafter treat them as they do their own proper subjects, or in other words, plunder them on some false pretence. (*Low's Penang*).

SUPERSTITION.

I was ill and shivering, though the evening was really warm; I therefore gladly established myself in the kitchen, for the sake of its roaring fire. The room was spacious and perfectly lighted, the chimney huge and the roof high and pointed. Here I observed a man of singular appearance, sitting apart, and neither speaking himself nor spoken to by others. His face was pale and haggard, his eyes deep sunk, and his hairs were prematurely grey.

The Borderer whispered in my ear that he was one of the dreadful Lobis homense, a devoted race held in mingled horror and commiseration, and never mentioned without emotion by the Portuguese peasantry. They believe that if a woman be delivered of seven male infants successively, the seventh, by an inexplicable fatality, becomes subject to the powers of darkness, and is compelled on every Saturday evening to assume the likeness of an ass. So changed, and followed by a horrid train of dogs, he is forced to run an impious race over the moors, and through the villages, nor is allowed an interval of rest till the drawing sabbath terminates his sufferings, and restores him to his human shape.

If therefore a peasant chance to meet a pale and weary traveller, at an early hour on a Sunday morning, he shudders, and in fancy sees the traces left by the infernal chase upon the stranger's haggard countenance. A wound inflicted upon the poor victim of this unhalloved agency, during the very act of transformation, can alone release him from such an accursed bondage; a liberation supposed to be most rarely effected, because few men have courage to behold the appalling change in progress, and still fewer have sufficient coolness to strike the critical blow at the exact moment. Such is the superstition of the Lobis homense, diffused more or less over the whole of Portugal, but subject to different versions in different districts, and only credited implicitly in the wild and lonely wastes of Alentejo. (*Portugal and Galicia, 1836.*)

A *Felicitous Translation*. One of the Parisian Papers sometime ago made "Love's last shift," into "la dernière chemise de l'amour." The *Edinburgh Review*, in an interesting article upon a race of assassins in India, says that "two Thugs are employed in the murder of each individual, one of whom holds his legs or hands while the other applies the noose." The passage is thus given in the *Charte of Sunday*—"it faut deux Thugs pour assassiner un individu; l'un le prend par les jambes et les mains, et l'autre le prend par le nez."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 3rd Feby. | Singapore | 15th June |
| Liverpool | 31st January | Java | 9th June |
| U. States | 8th January | Manila | 15th June |
| Calcutta | 20th May | Austral-Asia | 12th April |
| Bombay | 25th May | Madras | 17th March |

ARRIVED.—BOMBAY CASTLE, Baxter, from Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGER.—Per BOMBAY CASTLE, John de Faris, Esq.

SAILED.—CANTON PACKET. [Am.] Pearce, for United States. SYDEN, [Danish] Burd, for Manila. BENGAL PACKET: Steward, for Singapore and Calcutta. HELEN, Setford, for Bombay.

We understand that the HANNAH, McGregor, & Good Success, Durant for Bombay. The ANTONIO PEREIRA, Young, for Calcutta. WILLIAM HUTT, Fleming, for Manila. SARAH BARRY, Evans, for Sydney, are to be despatched in a few days.

The SIE HERBERT COMPTON, Boulton, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 13th May.

We continue the extracts from *Medhurst's* dictionary under two heads; namely, the statistical account of *Fokien*,—and the account 'of the population,' of that, to foreigners, most interesting province of this mighty empire. We propose continuing these extracts to their end before we offer any notices on the book. We now merely beg to draw the attention of our readers to the amount of the population of the empire as submitted by Mr. Medhurst on two agreeing quantities. At the lowest number no attentive reader of the history of the human race will deny that, as relates to 'coming events,' when the first page is given from the profundity of the past to the Jews, the acts of the Chinese, under better laws, may be a 'light unto the paths and a lantern unto the feet' of future generations of men.

Few—none of our local readers will require to be remembered that to day, at 6 P. M. an exhibition of the peculiar powers of Great Britain and America will come off in the Macao passage.

At the hour noted is to be the first day of the *Canton Regatta Club*; but let not any *Horse Marine*, who knows little about *Funnies* and less about tropical heat, smile at the amusement of a day being crammed into an hour. We have, with permission, published the regulations and sports of the C. R. C. Do any of our readers recollect, did any of them see, the match against time to Richmond, by the 'Guards' some years ago? Time was beaten to sticks; ousted out of this our world; driven off the declivity of the globe, and the 'guards' know him no longer, they are immortal! Here's, then, to immortality of the *Canton Regatta Club*.

A friend has kindly handed to us some London weekly papers, dated so late as the 12th of February.—Although we have received them rather too late to make extracts from them, we conclude, from a perusal, although the contrary has been lately surmised, that the present ministry have the support of the people and press throughout the country.—There are so many domestic questions of the most stirring interest to be discussed, understood, and settled,—and the leading governments of the continent, as well as the peoples are in a state of such exciting change—we hope of progression,—which will explain why the far East has not attracted more attention. But when the 'open' and the 'interdicted' questions, when the 'final' (which, by the bye, is nonsense; for what change can be final in such a go round-about globe as ours), when the 'final'

and the 'organic' changes are so well fitted as to suit every 'organ,'—then we may hope that the China question may be taken up and handled.

The police of Canton have succeeded in recovering, and restoring to its owner, a part of the property stolen in May last from Number 5 Danish hong.

A watch and gold chain, and a seal which was taken from a writing desk, have been given up to the owner by the head Linguist, and a receipt given in return. One of the thieves, we have been told, has lost his head; he having been recognised as a well-known incendiary.

The sacrifice of life, if it has been sacrificed,—on this occasion, would scarcely be a matter of individual or national regret, did not the thought arise that human life is held so cheap by the officers that the proof of guilt is not always required to justify the sacrifice on particular occasions. The whole history of our intercourse with this country shows that the law, in its last and deadly operation, not in a previous judicious and beautiful exertion of explanation and distribution of equal rights and due justice, is the sure but certain remedy of idle, corrupt, cruel, and mistaken men. The terror of the people is doubled, their confidence lessened in every instance or fact apparent to their ears and eyes of the power of the magistracy: neither the function itself, nor the exercise of that function were intended to excite fears only; the savage leaves his forest to hope the quickness of eye, ear, and hand taught by a self-dependency, are lost in a dependence on civilisation and law; but how bitter is the betrayal, how poor the purchase, when law deprives him of all these senses, and mocks him only with the sound of justice.

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 23, Page 97.]

CHAP. XVIII.

The Spaniards have a long and favorable audience of the governor of *Chincheo*, to whom they do give the letters they brought from the Islands Philippines.

When that the *Iusanto* understood that the Spaniards would enter with the reverence accustomed and in such order as was declared unto them, he straightways commanded that they should come in to the hall where he was, which was a thing to be seen, as well for the bigness as for the riches that were in it, the which I do let pass, because I would not be tedious.

The Spaniards were carried forth out of that hall where they were first, and after that they had passed the court where they came in, they entered into another hall as big as the first, where were many soldiers with their weapons in their hand in very good order, and richly apparelled, and next unto them were many tipstaves and sergeants, with different ensigns or badges, all apparelled with long robes of silk, guarded and embroidered with gold, and every one of them had a helmet on his head, some of silver and other some of tin gilt over, which was a gallant thing to see; all had long hair and died yellow which hung down behind their ears upon their backs; they were placed in very good order, and made a lane that the Spaniards might pass through. Then they came into a gallery, which was joining unto the chamber where the governor was, and there they heard such a noise of instruments of divers sort, which endured a good while, and was of great melody, that it seemed unto them that they never before heard the like; which caused unto them great admiration to see so great majesty among gentles. When the music was ended they entered into the hall aforesaid, and had not gone many steps, when as they met with the councillor that met them in the street aforesaid, and with him other two of his companions all on foot and bare-headed before the governor, and their ensigns of majesty left off; which is generally used a all the kingdom, the inferior to make any show when then that he is before his superior. Then they made signs unto them to kneel down, for that he *Iusanto* was high at hand in a rich tower, under a canopy of great riches, and did represent so great majesty as the king himself; he did entertain them

with tokens of great love and humanity, and told them by their interpreter, that they were very well welcome, and that he did greatly rejoice to see them, with many other words of great favour. This governor was a man of goodly person, well favoured, and of a merry countenance, more than any that they had seen in all that country. He caused to be put upon the shoulders of the fathers and of the soldiers that were with him, every one of them two pieces of silk, which were crossed about them like scarf, and likewise to either of them a branch of silver; the like courtesy he did unto the Captain *Omoncon*, and unto *Sinsay*, and commanded to give unto all their servants every one of them a mantle of cotton painted. This ceremony is used in that kingdom unto all captains and other men that have done some valiant exploit. This being done, the fathers did give unto him the letters which they carried from the governor and general of the field, and a note of the present that was sent him, craving pardon for that it was so small, but time and opportunity would not serve as then to send unto him a thing of greater price and value; certifying him, that if the friendship which they pretended did go forwards and come to be established, that then all things should be amended and amplified. He answered unto their proffers with words of great favour, and made signs unto them to arise, and to go and take their rest where they lodged; the which they did, and found all things in very good order and well furnished, as well of beds as of all other necessities, which was done by the commandment of the government. Before they departed out of the palace, the captain of the guard did carry them unto his lodging, which was within the court, and there he made them a banquet with conserves and fruits in abundance; the which being done he and other gentlemen of the palace did bear them company until they came to their lodging, which they greatly desired, for that they were weary of their journey, also with the trouble of the great press of people that pressed on them in the streets and to herwise for to see them; the which captain of the guard did appoint a company of soldiers for to guard them both night and day, the which was done more for majesty than for necessity or security of their persons. They had a steward appointed to provide them and all their company of all things necessary, and that in abundance, and not to take of them anything, which was given by particular commandment by the governor.

[To be continued.]

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

The man who is most clever, most ingenious, and most likely to succeed, is he who best knows how to assume patience in adversity. Among that kind of people whom indigence hath reduced to render you the meanest services, have sprung up heroes of the first rank: our fathers have seen them; and we see the same in our days.

A sage ought to be a living instruction to the common class of men: there should appear nothing frivolous in his discourse, nothing irregular in his conduct, and his actions should be always conformable to the law of heaven. It is not for the valley alone in which it grows that the flower *Lan* is so beautiful and fragrant. It is not for yourself alone that you ought to acquire wisdom.

If the father of a family bathe every day, his children will be skillful swimmers. If the father steal melons or fruits, his sons will be assassins and incendiaries. One is apt to spare a child, and laugh at his faults, instead of correcting them; it is pretended he is still young; and while this is incessantly said and repeated, the child grows up, he is now a great boy and becomes your punishment. People torment and afflict themselves when they have no children, and yet they frequently suffer much more when they have them.

How hard is it to escape a bad character! It is still more difficult to deserve general esteem and approbation. Be not too eager and lively, have no precipitation in your words and in your motions; he who is least pressing of en arrives first at the goal; too much vivacity only serves to perplex affairs. When one swallows whole morsels, one is liable to cast them up: when one runs too fast, one is liable to fall headlong to the ground.

What end do you think can be answered by that blunt and haughty air, which distinguishes you? Be good and severe at the same time, eternal peace shall reign in your family. Put a seal upon your mouth, and guard your heart as you would guard the walls of a city. Above all do not become a relater of false reports, nor of all you hear said at random.

Suffer not yourself to be hurried away by excess of joy for any unforeseen good luck. Be always equal and cool at either fortune. You are newly admitted to the learned degree of Bachelor; your name is among the first of those that are posted up: you are no longer master of yourself. It happens afterwards that in the distribution

of dignities they say you by, you are dismissed; vex at it and sorrow prey upon and devour you: had you been less elated with joy, you would have been less so overwhelmed with grief.

Study, science and virtue, make whole families shine: application and economy serve to govern them: complaisance and pacific disposition, to keep them united: tranquility and conformity to reason, to preserve them. A man who hath neither equity, application, nor politeness, is a savage beast, whose head is covered with a bonnet.

However dexterous a man may be, whatever service he may have performed, if he is vain enough to make it the subject of his conversation, if there escape a single word in his own praise, it is all over with him, he loses all the merit of it. If, on the contrary, he chance to fall into any fault, and do but acknowledge it and humble himself, his fault is repaired.

A Short historical and statistical account of the Province of Hok-keen. (Compiled from European and Chinese authors.) Continued from No. 27, page 114.

In the 5th year of *E-chong*, A. D. 853, it is said that many of the eunuchs of the palace were natives of *Hok-keen* and had great influence at court.

In the 4th year of *E-chong*, A. D. 868, *Hok-chew* was taken by the rebel *Hong-chau* (*Wing-chau*). In the 7th year of the same reign, A. D. 871, arose the rebel *On-se*; he was a native of *Sew-chew*, in the province of *Kang-lan*, and by trade a butcher. Having collected a company of about 500 men, he seized upon the government of his native district; and about a month afterwards got possession of *Kang-chew*, when his adherents swelled to the number of 10,000. There was a magistrate of *Koe-se* district, in the neighbourhood of *Kong-chew*, by the name of *On-teou*, who, together with his younger brethren, *Sim-te*, and *Sim-kwuy*, was alike distinguished for courage and spirit. *On-se* made this *On-teou* his lieutenant-general, and placed much confidence in him.

In the 11th year of *E-chong*, A. D. 875, *On-se* took possession of *Teng-chew* and *Cheang-chew*, both in the province of *Hok-keen*. About this time *Chia-chong-kwan*, who had been appointed by the emperor to be governor of *Kong-chew*, demanded the taxes due from that district; and *On-se*, refusing to pay them, *Chong-kwan* was enraged, and marched an army to attack him. *On-se*, in his fright, collected the troops of both the *Sew* and *Kong* districts, about 5000 men, and crossing the river, seized upon the three districts of *Kang*, *Hong*, and *K'hen*, and the same month took possession of the two districts of *Teng* and *Cheang*, but could not keep them long.

In the autumn of the same year, *On-se* came to *Cheang-chew*, and because the road was dangerous and provisions scarce, gave orders throughout the army, that no one should be permitted to bring their old and feeble relatives along with them, on pain of death. But *On-teou* and his brethren ventured to carry with him their aged mother. *On-se* reproved them, saying, "All armies have laws, and there are no armies without them; you have now disobeyed my laws, and if I do not punish you, it will be the same as if we had no laws." *On-teou* and his brethren replied, "All men have mothers, and there are no men without them; how is it that your excellency would have us to throw away our mother?" *On-se* was enraged, and ordered them to behead the old woman; but *On-teou* and his brethren interferred, saying, "We must serve our mother, as much as our general; if you kill the mother, what will be the use of the sons? we beg therefore to die first." The troops then interposed, and the matter was passed over. A certain fortune-teller told *On-se* that there was in the army an individual, who would one day become a king; whereupon *On-se* put to death all those soldiers who appeared to have the least spark of bravery, or any disposition to assume command. This rendered the troops uneasy, and when they came as far as *Lan-an* (*Lam-wan*); in the district of *Chuan-chep*, *On-teou* directed the commander of the advanced guard to conceal some stout fellows among the bamboo bushes, in order to seize *On-se*, and binding him, expose him to public scorn. Upon this *On-teou* was made general, and led his troops to the siege of *Chuan-chew*.

In the 5th year of *Chao-chong*, A. D. 883, *On-teou* took possession of *Hok-chew*. About this time *Tia-gan*, the governor of *Hok-keen*, was sick, and summoned *On-teou*, the ruler of *Chuan-chew*, in order to deliver over to him the command of the district, but died before his arrival. His lieutenant, *Huan-hiung*, immediately appointed himself to succeed, and sent out troops to oppose *On-teou*, but upon *On-teou's* attacking *Hok-chew*, *Huan-hiung* gave up the city and fled. *On-teou* then succeeded to the government. In the winter of the same year, *On-teou* was regularly invested, by the emperor, with the dignity of governor of *Hok-keen* province; from which period is dated the elevation of his family to independent sway in that part of China.

In the 9th year of *Chao-chong*, A. D. 888, *On-teou* died. Before his death he had elevated his brother *On Sim-te* to the rank of lieutenant-governor, and on one occasion, for some error which he had committed, had struck him with his staff; *Sim-te* did not however take

| WINDS. | BAR. | THERM. |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| night. noon. | | |
| 21 1 68 78 | 29.95 NE | Fine weather, molarate breeze. |
| 2 2 72 82 | 29.90 Ea SE. | light breeze. |
| 3 3 75 86 | 29.90 Ea SE. | " " |
| 4 4 74 82 | 29.90 " | " " |
| 5 5 76 84 | 29.90 SE | " " |
| 6 6 76 85 | 29.90 SE. | " mod breezes |
| 7 7 78 85 | 29.90 " | " " |
| 8 8 78 85 | 29.90 " | " (showers in mid part) light breeze |
| 9 9 78 86 | 29.90 SE. | light breeze. |
| 10 10 80 88 | 29.90 " | " " |
| 11 11 80 88 | 29.90 SE & NE. | " "ble." |
| 12 12 80 | 29.85 E. | " at times a fresh breeze. |
| 13 13 76 80 | 29.75 E. | Cloudy with rain at times fresh breeze light; part, heavy rain & gusts of wind. |
| 14 14 75 78 | 29.70 SE. | First part heavy rain, fr. br. E. latter mod. |
| 15 15 78 84 | 29.80 SE. | Cloudy with rain at times, most, part fr. br. |
| 16 16 78 83 | 29.80 SE. | Fine weather, mod. breeze. |
| 17 17 80 86 | 29.85 SE. | Unsettled, showers at times. |
| 18 18 79 88 | 29.90 SE. | Fine weather, occasional mod. br. |
| 19 19 78 88 | 29.85 SE. | mod. breeze |
| 20 20 79 89 | 29.85 SE. | " " |
| 21 21 80 90 | 29.80 SW & SE. | variable br. |
| 22 22 82 90 | 29.90 SE. | moderate " |
| 23 23 80 90 | 29.85 SE. | mostly light breeze |
| 24 24 80 90 | 29.85 SE. | " " |
| 25 25 80 90 | 29.90 S & SSW | Fine weather, light breeze. |
| 26 26 80 90 | 29.90 " | mod. breeze. |
| 27 27 82 90 | 29.95 S & SE. | " " |
| 28 28 80 89 | 29.80 S & SE. | " (showers in mid part) mod br. |
| 29 29 79 88 | 29.75 S & E. | Cloudy & unsettled, rain at times, let mid with a fresh breeze. E. latter part blowing strong with heavy rain. |
| 30 30 76 82 | 29.90 SE. | Heavy rain, Thndr. & lighting with fresh br. at times in 1st & mid. parts, latter part fine |

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1837.

NO. 29. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive Tenders of cash for Bills of £ 1000 payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £ 200 each, on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 27th inst. 1837.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary & Treasurer of
the Superintendent to
P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] O. J. H. ASTEY,
H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company,
Canton, 12th June, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.
THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For Freight apply to DUNSTON MENCHERJE & HORNBIKE FRANKF.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The new brig RORF, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damann in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.

Apply to Senbor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA
on board the HERCULES, Lintin.
or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK,
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register, for 1835-36 Vols 8 & 9 bound \$64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$24. Also the Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1837-38. Apply at the CANTON-REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

At Lintin, on board the Hercules; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks & Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709 Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at \$1 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the Canton Register Office for Nos. 10, 20, 41, 51 of the Canton Register 1836.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1
Optim Order and Receipts, per 100 \$1
Liquist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., 1 50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folic papers, 50
Auction Bills on Quatre paces, 2 50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

CALCUTTA.

A correspondent who signs himself Long Pole enquired yesterday as to the probability of another day in the opium sale. We believe, we may state confidently that, no further delay will take place, though the exact day may be altered to the one previous or subsequent to the 9th proximo to suit the convenience of a large class of purchasers. Neither do we believe that there is this least foundation for the rumour that Government intends to drop up the speculators by loans or advances. The Bengal Government has always professed its ignorance of what becomes of the opium, and the Company always prohibited its naval commanders from carrying the drug to China, being unwilling to break the revenue laws of a country with whom they maintained friendly commercial relations. The Court of Directors no doubt, always believed that, the private merchants sold it all to the Malays, or threw it overboard; at any rate they had no official knowledge to the contrary; but if they were to make advances, secured by bills of lading deliverable in China; they could not afterwards deny their participation in a trade so offensive to the Chinese government. For this reason we think no advance will be made, whatever implication there may be at head quarters to support the speculators. The trade is, as we before observed, rapidly coming to the same state as the salt trade. It would not surprise us, if the next were to be the last public sale that ever takes place, and in future to see the drug advertised deliverable from the Company's godowns at a fixed price. This would at once abolish the gambling which now goes on, and bring the trade to one between dealer and consumer. It would put an end to the operations of the Malwa foks, in bringing up Calcutta prices for their own advantage. Unless, indeed, they have capital and spirit to buy the whole of the Company's produce of the season and retail it to shippers. There is not much chance of this, but should they, it would be no more than a fair advantage obtained by real capital, provided no credit is given to the purchaser on the part of the Company. This year is evidently a critical one in the trade and a new system will probably spring out from it, ending in the substitution of a tax or export duty for the present monopoly. (Englishman, May 31st, 1837.)

LATEST ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
List of Notices.

| | |
|--|--|
| Bill for the abolition of Debt. | Bills to amend Law of Libel. |
| Do, better regulation of Voters. | Do, to abolish rate-paying clauses of Reform Act. |
| Do, regulation Church-rates. | Do, to amend property qualification of Members. |
| Do, Municipal Corporation Ireland. | Do, to repeal the Septennial Act. |
| Do, Poor Laws Ireland. | Do, to establish National Education to replace old Do. |
| Do, taking Votes by Ballot. | Do, for disposal of Colonial Lands. |
| Do, to extend suffrage to House-holders. | Do, Committee to reform House of Lords. |
| Do, establish Local Courts. | |
| Do, Motion for Repeal of Corn Laws. | |

Beyond the announcement of these measures nothing important has yet taken place in Parliament.

THE MARKETS.

(From the London New Price Current, Feb 14.)
TEA.—The sales of Free Trade Tea, which commenced on the 30th ult. have concluded. Of the quan-

tity advertised (80,799 packages) about 15,000 were entirely withdrawn from sale; nearly 30,000 found buyers, and the remainder were bought in at prices generally much above the low rates that have ruled where actual sales have been made. We reckon the Chinese as compared with December prices, to be full 1s. per lb. on Bohns, as well as on common Congous; the blackish leaf qualities are also lower, and in very little demand, except the finest with Pekoe flavor, which kind maintained their value. Camphor and Souchongs of common quality, where forced, show a reduction equal to 3s. per lb. Black leaf and Flowery Pekoe have met with but little demand. Orange Pekoes have been sold cheaper than ever. Twankay and Hyson Skin have hardly sustained former prices. Hyson show a further decline of 2 per lb. Young Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder are also rather lower.

SILK.—In the Silk Market the business doing is still trifling.

The total deliveries of Silk from the warehouses for home consumption for the week ending February 11th are 4884 lbs. of China Raw, and 10,037 lbs East India Raw.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal is reported enroute; she opened the Cortes on the 26th March, in which Minister have a majority.

SPAIN.

"The following is the latest news which we derive from the Paris Papers concerning Spain."

"PARIS FEB. 11.—The Phare received this morning, speaks in the following terms of the affair which the Gazette de France yesterday represented as having ended to the advantage of the Carlists:—The village of Legu and Renterin, which are to the right of Passages, and of which the Chapelgorris were to take possession on the 7th, had not been occupied on the 8th in the evening. An engagement between the advance posts took place on the 8th at that point, but the whole ended with the consumption of a great quantity of powder on both sides, and an exchange of invectives and vain boasting. The Spanish triunadores and the English vessels approached the shore and took part in the firing, which continued nearly an hour. The object was to repulse the Carlists, who had advanced from the mountains of the country, people with their cattle and other effects on their way to the mountains. At Irurun and Fontarabia they expect to be attacked to-morrow. They have been working with great diligence to-day in these two towns."

"CITY, TWENTY O'CLOCK.—We have letters this morning (16Feb.) of the 10th inst. from St. Sebastian, being one day later than those of yesterday. The accounts from headquarters represent the Queen's army to be in high spirits. General Evans was to move on the 12th or 13th instant, with 16,000 effective troops, who were to be assisted by a powerful force on the coast; under the direction of Lord John Hay."

New York Papers of Jan. 15, state the Exchange had advanced to 94 10, and money was more plentiful; and large shipments of specie would be made by the next London packet.

"An improvement has taken place this morning in the English Market. Consols are 89 1/2 to 90; Exchequer Bills, 97 to 99 premium.

"Two O'clock.—Consols are not quite so high in price; 89 1/2 to 90; Exchequer Bills, 97 to 99 premium.

"In the Foreign Market, Spanish Active Bonds are 27 1/2 to 28, not much doing."

MEXICO.

Mr. Ellis, the American Minister, has quitted Mexico in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Mexican Government. It is said that the American residents in Mexico are subjected to serious insults. This news has produced some excitement among the merchants of the southern states who trade with Mexico, and a rupture is apprehended with that republic, and the more so as letters from Vera Cruz, of the 2d instant, state, that thence there were a warlike appearance, and that this is also the case in all the ports of the republic.

Bustamante has accepted the nomination of President, and the elections were to take place immediately.

Orders have positively been given to all the military and civil commanders to have Santana arrested and brought before a court-martial; should he make his appearance at any point of the republic. It appears that he is very deeply implicated in the late conspiracy plotted at Tampico, or rather that the Government has availed

itself of the forgeries of his secretary, Caro, to consider him implicated in that plot.

Toro, San Juan's brother-in-law, had been removed from the government of Tobacco, and replaced by Gil Perez, an enemy of the President. The American Consul at that port has arrived at New Orleans, having taken his departure in consequence of a like step on the part of Mr. Ellis. The situation of the Americans residing in Mexico was extremely precarious; they were constantly subjected to insults, and many were preparing to leave as soon as possible. It is stated that California has thrown off the yoke of Mexico, and declared herself independent.

NEW ORLEANS, 3d Dec. 1836.

Various rumors were yesterday set afloat, apparently calculated to create a kind of panic in the cotton market, and consequently a further decline in the present prices. Some said that a few capitalists and speculators had concerted a plan for the purpose of producing a greater depression, by refusing to make any advances on this staple, and absolutely abstaining from buying. Hence it was concluded that these capitalists and speculators would inevitably bring ruin upon the planters and the city at large. Upon enquiry, I found that the rumor originated with some speculators and jobbers, who, having bought cotton before the present reduction took place, and themselves now greatly disappointed. It is but too true that capitalists refuse to make further advances; but it is owing to the scarcity of money, and to the fear that a greater decline may take place in consequence of the state of the money market at home and abroad, and the remarkable increase in the crop, which intelligent brokers estimate as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Increase in Louisiana and Mississippi | 80,000 bales. |
| Do. in South Alabama | 30,000 |
| Do. in North Alabama and Tennessee | 80,000 |
| Do. in Atlantic States | 80,000 |

Total. 270,000
Crop of last year. 1,366,559

Grand Total. 1,636,559 bales.
The stock on hand and on shipboard, at New Orleans, amounts to about 118,000 bales, of which about 40,000 remain unsold. This large stock has been accumulating through the want of vessels, and to such an extent, that the stores, presses, wharves, and the levee, are full of bales of cotton. The causes mentioned above, of the refusal of capitalists to make advances upon cotton, operate, likewise, to a certain extent on the purchasers, who only buy upon advantageous terms, small quantities, and as opportunities for shipping present themselves. However, a private sale of 6000 bales took place yesterday, of fair middling, assorted, at an average of 14 cents; another sale of 500 middling, at 13 cents, was reported the day before yesterday, which created great uneasiness in the market, but upon inquiry it was found that the quality was inferior. Accounts from Liverpool of the 25th October, received by the Express mail yesterday were not of a nature to check the decline in this staple, and now the general impression of the speculators is, that as soon as the New-Orleans market, and the particulars of the new crop be known there, a remarkable fall in the prices will take place. It is necessary to remark, that the unfavorable state of the cotton market at this moment checks materially all descriptions of business here.

Sugar is likewise much depressed, and the increase in the crop is not in the least calculated to improve the prices. It is to be apprehended that planters will not make this year as large a quantity as the last.

Mr. Wharton left the day before yesterday for Washington, in the steamer General Gaines, and reported that the Red River, which 150 Mexican cavalry had taken possession of the Alamo, at San Antonio de Bazar, and that a portion of this force had advanced as far as Gonzalez on the Guadalupe river.

Discounts were again very difficult yesterday; many bills from the most respectable houses were refused by the banks. To-day they are more so; the news received from Liverpool had in some measure caused this unfavorable change in the money market.

CONSUMPTION OF SILK.—The quantity of this material used in England alone, amounts each year to more than four millions of pounds weight, for the production of which, myriads upon myriads of insects are required. Fourteen thousand millions of animated creatures annually live and die to supply this corner of the world, with this luxury! It is astonishing to be ascribed at this set, let us extend our view to China, and survey the dense population of its widely spread region, whose inhabitants, from the emperor on the throne to the peasant in the lowly hut, are indebted for their clothing to the labours of the silk-worm. The imagination, fatigued with the sight, is lost and bewildered in contemplating the countless numbers which every successive year gain their slender threads for the service of man. (The Colonist, March 1837)

NEWSPAPERS.—According to The Cincinnati Mirror, a man who was hanged lately in a neighbouring State for burglary and murder, confessed under the gallows that his career of crime began by ordering a newspaper without paying for it.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—Of all the nations of Europe, the two which have the greatest and closest intercourse with the Chinese are the English and Russians, and yet there is no public teaching—no chair of Chinese at either London or St. Petersburg. This is unaccountable. At Paris there is now a chair—so there is at Berlin and Munich; and all have respectable classes. Can we do without the Chinese? and ought we not to learn their language (now by no means difficult of acquisition)? Look at their productions—tea, gums, silk, stuffs, cottons, porcelain, varnished ornaments, rhubarb, ginseng, &c. all indispensable necessities. This trade must increase. Journal de Commerce.

CANTON

| DATE | DATE | DATE |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------|
| London 1st April | Singapore 4th July | |
| Liverpool February | Java 27th June | |
| U. States 8th January | Manila 15th June | |
| Calcutta 3rd June | Austral-Asia 12th April | |
| Bombay 4th June | Madras 15th May | |

ARRIVED.—ISABELLA, Robertson, and SHAM ALUN, Evans, from Singapore and Bombay. Reform, (Hamburg) Schildeknecht, from Singapore. ALLAN, Revie, Clark, from Calcutta and Singapore. ASIA, [Am.] Cole, from Batavia. EMILY JANE, Randle, from Bombay 4th June and Singapore 4th inst.

SAILED.—SARAH BARRY, Evans, for Australia. WILLIAM HUTT, Fleming, for Manila. GOOD SUCCESS, Durant, for Bombay. ANTONIO PEREIRA, Young, for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—POT SARAH BARRY, Wm. Walkingshaw, Esq. and Mr. J. Peters.

Under despatch, this day.—THE HASNAH, McGregor, for Bombay.

We understand that the FRAMES, Wolfe lately despatched for Madras, has put back.

We understand, from private sources, that the LORD LOWTHER, Vincent, & THEODORE, [Am.] Farrington, anchored in Batavia Roads on the 25th June. The ASIA, Pearson, & SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Lyon, passed on the same day. The ONEIDA, [Am.] Trip, arrived there on 27th.

The FALCON, Middlemist, passed Batavia about a week before the above mentioned vessels, exact date unknown.

The MARTHA, Viner, arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd March. The INOGEN, Riley, for London, was in the Channel.

The AMERCOMB, Robinson, Scott, for Madras, Benoit, & China, after being in Lat. 49 Long. 123, put back to Falmouth, having experienced heavy gales.

The WILLIAM JARDINE, Highat, from this port, arrived at the Cape, on the 23rd April.

NEW CLIPPER.—A Clipper built Bark 300 tons, launched from Messrs. Darwood & Bently's yard on 25th April, loading for Calcutta—India Gazette.

Since our last we have received papers from Calcutta to the 31st, & from Madras to the 13th of May; from Singapore 29th June.

The question of the postponement of the Opium Sale has, of course, excited the most intense interest in Calcutta. Whether a further postponement would be made appears not to have been clearly understood by the mercantile community.

The Englishman anticipates that the Opium—a baneful trade in a poisonous luxury—will be degraded to the state of the Salt—a useful trade in a necessary of life! O political expediency! what themes do you afford for sermons.

We are inclined to think that the next sapient step of the Bengal government will be trod in the paths of their Dutch predecessors in oriental power; they will burn the surplus opium as the Dutch did their surplus spices; and we do not know but that many would applaud them for such excellent morality.

The most important news from England is the motion of lord John Russell for a Poor Law bill for Ireland, which subject his lordship introduced in the house of Commons on the 13th of February.

Our readers will learn with astonishment of the amazing increase in the cotton crop in America, referred to in the letter dated New-Orleans. Each of these bales weighs 400 lbs. From the present unfavourable state of the Canton market

for foreign speculators, we think it is a safe conclusion that we shall not have so great a number of American ships here next season, particularly as there is so large a field for employment in the U. S.

THE HINGTAE HONG.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.
Tang, a President of the military board, and governor-general of the two Kwang provinces to the leading hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 3rd day of the 6th moon of the 17th year of Taoukwang, (5th July) the English merchant Jardine petitioned, saying:

The cause of our having accused Yenkechang of the Hingtai hong as owing to us (in behalf of selves and friends), amounts to the amount of 2,158,349.68. Is that these accounts are true and correct, without any vagueness or falseness or doubled charges; and Yenkechang having again petitioned saying: that we, in summing up our accounts, have revived old ones, and that there is much vagueness and falseness.

Afterwards we were indebted to your excellency's kindness for issuing orders to the leading hongmerchants, Howqua &c. to direct the two parties to meet in the consou hall, confront each other and compare their accounts. When we asked Hingtai which item of the accounts was false, he was not able to point out one, and business was confused by his ignorance and stupidity. We have now requested the leading merchants, Howqua, &c. to select three foreigners to meet with them and honestly investigate the accounts.

It is now proved that Yenkechang has, in a disorderly confused manner, made a list of five items which should be excluded. We carefully took them one by one, and they are all such as should be carried to account, and not items which should be excluded; and we now respectfully have made a correct list of the whole accounts, which we annex, for your excellency to pronounce upon.

These correct accounts are contained on two sheets.

On the same day, Dent and others, the foreign merchants of every nation, petitioned, saying:

The thoughts of us, merchants from afar, dwell intensely on the fact of our having been subjected to the Hingtai hong involving itself in our debt to the amount of upwards of 210 lacs of dollars; we before made a clear exposition by petition; this is on record. Now delays were made for many days, and we knew not how these debts are to be paid. Therefore on the 24th of June we again sent in an accusatory petition, and we have to thank your excellency for your reply, issuing orders directing the said hongmerchant to deliver up with all speed at correct statement of his accounts, that the facts may be ascertained and the debts paid.

But every item of the accounts, which we reported by petition, is true and correct, and the facts can all be reckoned, but Hingtai has delayed for many days. After the arrival of your excellency's order to him to hasten his accounts, Yen kechang commenced making them out. Now we have examined his accounts as he has drawn them up, and they not only don't tally with the accounts of the hong, but even he himself is ignorant of them; thus it may be seen that these are but false and empty pretences for the sake of impediment.

Further, there is no manager of the hong who has an intimate knowledge of its affairs.

We now urgently entreat the favour of your excellency to give orders for the apprehension of Yen-kechang, of the said hong, to be brought before you; and that a general meeting be called, and the facts of all the accounts, old and new, be examined face to face, to prevent him from making further false pretences and glosses, and enable us foreign merchants to recover our capital; then all around will be excited by gratitude for the benevolence of your excellency's

government. On these accounts we have respectfully petitioned, requesting your excellency to examine into the facts."

All these petitions have been authenticated by coming before me, the governor.

I have examined and find the unsettled accounts on goods, do not agree with the borrowing items. Has it been the practice in the former management of the hongmerchants to allow interest on all accounts?—And are the rest of the accounts clear of all ambiguities?

Now it is proved that in the former petitions of the foreign merchants Jardine, Dent, &c., and that of Yen-kechang, each adheres to his own statement; which is true or false, it behoves the leading and the rest of the hongmerchants to ascertain for the sake of justice; following up both of the opposite parties in order to obtain a clear statement of their accounts, to prevent wrangling between them. As you are constantly in the habit of hearing the two parties discussing their differences, take ye the proofs, and from your own conclusions decide whether Yen-Ke-chang really owes this money; for, perhaps, should I, according to law, take Yen-kechang in hand, the whole body of you hongmerchants would not escape being implicated: why do you not most seriously consider this?

Besides forwarding despatches to the Sze officers, to hasten all the parties, that this business may be quickly settled; it is proper that I forthwith issue an Edict on the subject. When Howqua and the others receive let them respectfully obey it. Let fair copies of the accounts immediately be made; and let them, leading the junior merchants, make an appointment with the two complaining parties; and explain the facts of the old regulations; and examine the debts of Hingtae to the said foreign merchants, item by item, and see whether there is or not any item to be struck off the account; and, keeping justice in view, let them take each account, and ascertain what the real debt is; by these means, it is hoped the falling water will discover the stone. Let there not be the least swerving from what is right; and let them exert themselves in devising plans as to the method of paying what should be paid. Then they are to petition the two Sze officers to meet and make a report to me for the settlement of the business. Let there not be the least evasion or delay, or impediments, for the affair is most important.

When a hong merchant (Hingtae is alluded to) gets into debt to foreigners, it is proper that the responsibility should rest only on that hong; how can the manager of a hong be allowed to annoy government on account of his affairs?—Circulate this edict to the foreign merchants for their full information. Let there not be any further delay; it will be an offence that shall be severely examined. *Hosten! hasten! according to the orders* Dated 7th July.

Letter from the Hong Merchants.

This is to respectfully inform you that on the 7th of the moon (6th inst.) the treasurer and judge gave verbal orders to us to direct Yen-Ke-chang to deliver up Yen-Ke-tseung immediately, and to repair to a meeting at the consoo hall, and explain his accounts in person. It is proper we should communicate this to you, hoping that you will examine accordingly, and we further request you will transmit the same to the other gentlemen. With compliments &c.

Signed by the Hong Merchants.

We have since heard that Yenkechang has been sent for by the governor, who has threatened to put him into the custody of the Nan-hai Heen if he does not produce his brother, Yenketseung. Here we leave the matter for the present; nor shall we, probably, again remark on it, or give translations, which may only tend to raise unnecessary hopes and fears both in local and distant readers. We presume to think it must be the interest of the creditors, until the correspondence on this matter is finished and perfectly understood, to withhold translations, which, being published only weekly

and without reference to a strict connexion, may be worse than useless. It will be a wiser plan to leave the course of events, in this case, to time, which will, as the viceroy says—as he tells his ceaseless course,—discover the stone.

CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

THEY WILL FIRST DAY, 12TH JULY 1837.
FIRST HEAT, FOR A CUP, DISTANCE 1 MILE.
BURY, Winning boat: time, 10m. 33s.
Daisy, second, ..
Flower O'Dunblane, third, ..
Water Lily, fourth, ..
Daisy and Cutwater, declared disabled for pulling round the wrong boat, at the turning point.
The Daisy pulled the heat in 9m. 43s.

2ND HEAT, FOR A CUP, DISTANCE AS BEFORE.

WATER LILY, Winning boat: time, 11m. 25s.
FLOWER O'DUNBLANE, second, ..
Cutwater, disabled for pulling round the wrong boat.
She pulled the heat in 16m. 45s.
ARIEL, disabled for fouling.

[Signed] THOMAS WILLS, Umpire.

STEWARDS: W. C. Hunter. A. A. Low. R. Turner.
J. E. Naylor. W. Deland Jr.

SECOND DAY, 12TH JULY.

SCULLERS FOR THE CUP OF \$50.

Mr. Compton's PRIMER, wins in 10m. 55s.
Mr. Drummond's TAM O'SHANTER, second.
Mr. Henry's Toy did not start.

GIGS AND GALLIES FOR A CUP OF \$50.

Mr. Robertson's DRAGON, wins in 13m. 33s.
Mr. Rawson's FANNY, second in 14m. 8s.
Capt. Fraser's RAT, third in 15m. 6s.

[Signed] THOMAS WILLS, Umpire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I beg to wait upon you with an extract from a quaint old author—*El Ilustrissimo Sr. Don Joan de Palafox y Mendoza*, bishop of Puebla in Mexico, and viceroy of New Spain, and at his death bishop of Osma. He lived at the time that China was conquered by the Manchou Tartars (1644 to 1645); and his work, entitled, *Conquista de la China por los Tartaros*, may be considered as founded on the best materials. Although many of his notions are antiquated, still I like the sterling honesty of the man; the simplicity with which his story is told bears all the marks of truth. The present extract may, perhaps, serve to amuse, as it places the military character of our friends the Chinese in a different light to what we have been accustomed commonly to

But the whole work, a little octo-decimo of 400 pages, is equally worthy of attention; and some of your friends, who may have a little spare time, would do well to put it in an English dress. The chapter, from which the following extract is taken, is entitled:—*The Corsairs revenge themselves, upon the (military) viceroy. He defeats them several times. The course of these victories, and of the loss of China.*

Your's, SEOTH.

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH.

It cannot be denied; that if the Chinese were exercised in the art of war they would make about the best soldiers in the world; because they are generally corpulent (fleshy); industrious in the extreme, of great strength, patient in undergoing fatigue, much accustomed to hard work, and totally opposed to every thing in the shape of idleness; therefore it is that in the provinces bordering on Tartary, where they are more trained to arms, the Europeans, who came in the train of the Tartar, say that they saw with their own eyes the Chinese of the frontiers perform the most wonderful exploits, so much so that they would not have believed it had they not seen it; and they further say, that if the Tartar had not found them in such a tumultuous state, without union among themselves, having no lawful king whom they might obey, but lost amid a confusion of tyrants, and divided into loyal subjects and rebels, that he (the Tartar) had not conquered the Chinese of those parts but with great difficulty. But he found them in such confusion that they made but a weak resistance; and so many of these very Chinese joined his general, SANQU (Woo-Sankwei), that the conquest of the part which ought to have been the most difficult, the Tartar effected the easiest of all. [To be continued.]

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

The greatest part of the evils, which are felt in old age, often flow from the excesses that have been indulged

in the vigour of life. One may still with more truth assert that the affections of the mind and the aching of the heart, have taken root in the days of prosperity.

It is a beautiful countenance you may find a countenance of a beautiful heart will for ever be seen in like manner, a black spot upon a white habit will last as long as the habit.

If you preserve your heart undecayed, if you know to regulate your desires, you will have no occasion to take See-ke-tang. Undertake few affairs, moderate the sallies to which your temper is inclined, and you will have nothing to do with See-ke-tang. Be sober in eating and drinking, and See-ke-tang. Will become useless to you. Be upon your guard against excess of cold and you will not be obliged to swallow See-ke-tang.

The water, which in it's source is only a little trickling stream, augments insensibly in it's course, and becomes capable of overturning the highest mountains.

If you are guilty of excess in wine, you dishonour yourself; if you amass riches upon riches, another will profit by them; what folly to accumulate wealth even to extreme old age, when so little is required to sustain the life of man!

Before you undertake any affair, consider how you will be able to finish it. Before you propose a new regulation, reflect how you will be able to make it observed.

How good soever a horse may be, you must not all at once throw up the bridle to him; however intimate you may be with another, watch over your tongue and trust not to his mouth all the secrets of your heart. But altho' it may be easy to conceal your views from others, it is not so to do it from yourself, or to stifle the remorse which springs from a bad action.

It is better to regard a thumb below, than an hundred arms on high. It is better to regard a step behind, than a hundred leagues before. The air is unwholesome and too subtle at the top of a sharp precipice, it blows sweet and temperate on a gentle declivity.

It is sometimes more proper to keep yourself in obscurity, than to show yourself forth in open day. A flower is agreeable and strikes the sight, whereas the air hath nothing beautiful in it; the splendour of the one is not an equivalent for the duration of the other.

To know how to lose properly, is the part of a man of sense; the stupid are they, who would always gain. Altho' you should take a repast in the morning it will not suffice till night. The good which you formerly did this needy person, does not relieve his present necessity.

If you groan under oppression, confusion will wait to brail the power who oppress you. If you make yourself feared you must expect neither fame nor happiness.

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 28, Page 117.]

Chap. XIX.

The Spaniards are visited by the principals of Chincheo; the governor sends for Pedro de Sarmiento and Miguel de Loarcha, and giveth them particular audience.

The next day following, which was Sunday the 12th of July, many of the gentlemen of the city did go into the Spaniards to visit them, using many ceremonies according to their custom with favourable words, promising to perform it in deeds, when as need did so require; and such as could not go themselves did send their servants, bidding them welcome and to know of their good health, and how they did like their cities and country. The Spaniards did make answer, and gratified them all, as well those that came in person, as the others who sent their servants; in the which visitation they spent all the whole day, having great admiration to see the good behaviour, nurture, and gallant demeanour of those gentlemen, and the great discretion they had in the demanding of any thing they would know, as also their answers made to our requests. The next day the Insuato sent a commandment wherein he willed the two fathers to remain in their lodgings and take their ease; but the two soldiers, Pedro Sarmiento and Miguel de Loarcha, should come and speak with him, and that they should bring with them their interpreter, for that he had one there with him who was a Chinese, and understood the language at the Philippines, but so badly, that they could not by his interpretation talk of any matter of importance. So when they came thither, they were brought, where he was, but with less ceremony than on the first day; but yet they found him with the like majesty as before. He asked of them how the fathers did, and they themselves, and if they were refreshed of their travail in the journey, and how they did like the country and other things, which did demonstrate great affability. Being by them satisfied of his demands, he requested them to declare unto him the whole circumstance of

These are four medicinal decoctions; the first of which, according to the Chinese, increases and purifies the blood and removes obstructions; the second is a good cordial; the third promotes digestion and dissolves phlegm; the fourth opens the pores and disperses the wind.

the coming of Limahon, the rover, unto the islands and how the Spaniards dealt with him; that although he had been informed particularly in all things by the Captain, Omonoon and Sinay, yet he was in a jealousy that they told him not the truth. He was nothing deceived in that respect; for after that our soldiers had made a true relation of the coming of the rover to Manila, he found that they differed very much the one from the other, for that they did attribute it wholly to themselves to get honour and benefit; but the *Insuante*, like a wise man straightways understood their pretence. But when he perceived that Limahon was neither dead nor prisoner, but only besieged, he offered unto them that if they would return again to Pagansinan upon where he was, he would give unto them five hundred ships of war,

with people sufficient to serve both by sea and land, and more if they would request. They answered him that all such cost and labour were but in vain, for that the general of the field who hath him in siege, with the people and ships that he hath, are sufficient to end that enterprise, and to send him hither alive or dead; and that long before that their fleet should come thither. And besides this their islands were poor of victuals, and could not sustain so great an army many days. Being satisfied with these reasons, he gave place that the interpreter, who they brought should come in where they were, for he remained at the door without; for that he would be fully certified to avoid the suspicious doubt he had before he came in presence, yet he did help them very much. So when their interpreter, was come in, the Spaniards seeing

good occasion and opportunity for to declare that which passed the day before, betwixt them and the fathers, touching the speaking to him on their knees and seeing as it seemed unto them that he was at that time in a good mind for to hear them, they did utter unto him all the whole contention (after that they had declared many reasons of great consideration, to give them to understand that it was not contentment to do it, but especially to religious men, who were there as principals over the rest, unto whom the king of Spain (their lord) himself doth stand on foot, when as they do entreat of any matter, although it be but of small importance; for that they are priests and ministers of God, whom he doth worship and reverence.

REMARKS ON THE POPULATION OF HOK-KEEN. (Continued from No. 28, Page 118.)

| Names of the Provinces. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Quantity of land, in Eng. hush acres. | Quant. of land in cultivation, in Eng. acres. | Revenue in Taels. | Measures of grain, each 133 lbs avoird. | Bundles of straw | Measures of grain expended in the provinces. | Measures of grain sent to Pe-king. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 盛京 Seng-keng | | | 504,864 | 38,110 | 76,266 | | | |
| 直隸 Tit-ley | 58,949 | 37,727,360 | 13,143,837 | 2,411,266 | 101,229 | 94,404 | | |
| 山東 San-tong | 65,104 | 41,666,560 | 19,421,081 | 3,346,257 | 507,650 | | 158,902 | 348,778 |
| 山西 San-sey | 55,268 | 35,371,520 | 6,591,724 | 2,970,266 | 169,246 | | | |
| 河南 Ho-lam | 65,104 | 41,666,560 | 14,456,407 | 3,303,080 | 248,865 | | 28,991 | 219,874 |
| 江蘇 Kang-soe | 92,961 | 59,595,040 | 13,797,689 | 3,371,334 | 2,115,031 | | 438,132 | 1,728,889 |
| 安徽 An-hwuy | | | 6,762,418 | 1,688,000 | 845,248 | | 278,971 | 566,276 |
| 江西 Kang-sey | 72,176 | 46,192,640 | 9,585,412 | 1,879,810 | 899,632 | | 129,499 | 770,132 |
| 福建 Hok-keen | 53,480 | 34,227,200 | 2,565,417 | 1,177,899 | 168,453 | | | |
| 浙江 Cheet-kang | 39,150 | 25,056,000 | 9,195,754 | 2,812,449 | 1,130,481 | | 273,742 | 856,739 |
| 湖北 Hoe-pok | 144,770 | 92,652,800 | 11,338,269 | 1,108,153 | 266,554 | | 154,150 | 132,403 |
| 湖南 Hoe-lam | | | 6,245,759 | 1,163,063 | 277,641 | | 143,897 | 133,743 |
| 陝西 Seem-sey | 154,009 | 95,565,120 | 5,047,420 | 1,530,907 | 168,453 | | | |
| 甘肅 Kam-seuk | | | 3,556,626 | 257,723 | 508,476 | 5,051,174 | | |
| 四川 Soo-ch'bwai | 166,800 | 106,752,000 | 9,182,933 | 659,075 | 14,329 | | | |
| 廣東 Kong-tong | 79,456 | 50,851,840 | 6,576,658 | 1,257,296 | 348,095 | | | |
| 廣西 Kong-sey | 78,250 | 50,080,000 | 1,748,012 | 382,597 | 130,375 | | | |
| 雲南 Yin-lam | 107,969 | 69,100,160 | 1,389,996 | 153,750 | 230,848 | | | |
| 貴州 Kwuy-chew | 64,554 | 41,314,560 | 513,835 | 100,156 | 154,590 | | | |
| | 1,297,999 | 880,719,360 | 141,624,111 | 2,761,201 | 8,416,122 | 5,145,578 | 1,606,284 | 4,754,894 |

OF THE DIVISION AND SUBDIVISIONS OF HOK-KEEN.

The province of Hok-keen is divided into ten larger and two smaller counties. The names of the former are as follow:

- Hok-chew 福州 the happy region.
- Hin-hwa 興化 flourishing renovation.
- Chwan-chew 泉州 the fountain region.
- Cheang-chew 漳州 the region of the river Cheang
- Yeh-pang 延平 lengthened pacification.
- Keen-teng 建寧 established tranquility.
- Seau-boo 邵武 awakened military ardour.
- T'heng-chew 汀州 the region of the river T'heng.
- Hok-leng 福寧 happy tranquility.

Tea-wan 臺灣 terraced harbor, --Formosa.
The two smaller counties are --
Eng-ch'han 永春 eternal spring
Leung-gam 龍巖 dragon precipice.
The seat of government is in 福州 Hok-chew.
The whole province is bounded on the north by Cheet-kang and Kang-sey; and on the west by Kang-sey and Kong-tong (Canton); while to the south and east it is bounded by the ocean. The rivers and mountains of this province are picturesque and beautiful, and the inhabitants are generally distinguished for their literary talents.
The country of Hok-chew contains ten districts, as follow: --
Bin-heen 閩縣 Ban-kwan, the Ban district.
Hoe-kwan 侯官 Kaob-kwan, noble officer.
Hok-ch'heng 福清 Kok-ch'hean, happy clearness.

Koe-ten 古田 Koe-ch'han, ancient field.
Teang-lok 長樂 Teo-loh, constant delight.
Eng-hok 永福 --, eternal happiness.
Ban-ch'heng 閩清 Ban-ch'hens, the clear flow of [Ban].
Leen-kang 連江 --, the connected river.
Lo-gwan 羅源 --, the netted fountain.
Pin-lam 屏南 --, the screen of the south.
The seat of Government is in 閩縣 Ban-kwan, and 侯官 Kaou-kwan.
[To be continued.]
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR,
JOHN SLADE,
No. 5, Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, JULY 25TH, 1837.

NO. 30. } PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive Tenders of cash for Bills of £ 1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 27th inst. 1837.

EDWARD ELMSTIE,
Secretary & Treasurer
to the Superintendents.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 12th July, 1837.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE MAHOMMEDIE, Captain WILSON, will receive early despatch from the Kapsuymoon.

THE ISABELLA, Captain ROBERTSON, now at Whampoa, will be ready in a few days to receive Cargo for the *Mahomedie*. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, July 21st, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For Freight apply to **DHUNEEHOV MUNCHEKREE & HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.**

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig **ROSE**, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 8th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship **DOMMANORI DE PORTUGAL** Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damau in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.

Apply to **Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA**, on board the *HEZULES*, Lintia, or to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**, Canton.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. John SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of **MARKWICK & SMITH**.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, **CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH** beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of **MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.**

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. **RUSSELL & CO.**

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the **PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY**, of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1835-36, Vols 8 & 9 bound \$64. Also, Complete File of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$ 24. Also the *Anglo-Chinese Calendar* for 1837—\$ 1. Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER Office**, No. 5, Danish Hong, At Lintia, on board the *Harules*, at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks & Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—An Eight Day Box Chronometer by Harris No. 709. Enquire at the Canton Register Office, Number 5 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at \$ 14 per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the *Canton Register Office* for Nos. 10, 26, 41, 51 of the *Canton Register* 1836.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PAINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Botta notes, " 1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Carriages, &c., " 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, " 2.50
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Thursday next, July 27th 1837.

By **STANFORD & MARKS.**

100 PIECES of CANKLETS—10 Blue, 10 Purple, 15 Scarlet 5 Green, 5 Dark, 20 Dark Brown, 20 Dark Olive, 15 Light Blue, 5 pieces of Broad Cloth, and Welch Flannel. 20 pieces of Coarse Woolen Cloth. An invoice of Stationery; A few pieces of Oil Cloth. One Highly finished double Burred Gun and Case complete, by *Manton*. 24 Musketeers Brass Mounted. 10 Cases of Cadiz Wine, containing 30 doz. 14 doz. of Champagne, 12 doz. Dutch Claret. 6 pair of Silver Watches. Also a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Dining & Pembroke Tables. Wardrobes, Couches, Bedsteads, Arm Chairs, Carpets, Lamps, & A few Sets of English publications. A small consignment of Otta of Russia. And a quantity of French Ink Powders. Waters, Visiting Cards, and Floating Lamp Wicks for Bedrooms &c. The Sale to take Place at 11 o'clock.

Cash on delivery.

Canton July 23rd 1837.

CALCUTTA.

OPUM.—The Sale of Company's Opium took place yesterday at the Exchange Rooms; the quantity consisted of—
3167 Chests, of Patna.
2089 ditto, of Benares.

5256 Chests and was more numerously attended than upon any former occasions.

The biddings for the first Lot ran up to 1485 Rs. per Chest.—The same buyer reducing his price for the succeeding Lots 6 Rupees each, till stopped by a bid of 1460; after a few Lots sold at this rate, the price went up to 1475 and then gradually declined to 1445, the first half of the Patna averaging 1460; but the general average of this description: 1448, and of the Benares sort 1240—the extremes of the former being 1485 and 1420 Co's. Rs. and of the latter, 1285 and 1220.—The Proceeds of the above quantity will exceed Seventy Laes of Rupees!—**E. I. Price Current, June 13th.**

Calcutta Price Currents.

We are glad to hear it was resolved yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce to recommend that in future all *Calcutta Price Currents* should be calculated in the new currency and reformed weights. (*Cal. Cou.* June 7th.)

Official Despatches from England, dated 31st of March, were received at government house on the 6th June, but unaccompanied by one word of general intelligence.

News from Constantinople to March 7th state that the late Captain Pasha had been dismissed by the Sultan from his government of Tripoli, for his ill conduct to British subjects. Mr. Churchill's affair had been settled, and he

had received a large sum of money,—above £4000, as compensation. No effective progress had been made by the Russian forces against the Circassians.

We stop the Press to announce, that a letter which may be relied upon has been received in Calcutta via the Euphrates and Persian Gulph, which mentions that Sir R. Peel has joined the Whig administration to the exclusion of the more liberal Whigs (quere who are they). That Mr. O'Connell has thrown overboard his Radical allies and supports this new coalition.
(*Bengal Hurkaru* June 18th.)

BOMBAY.

We hear from the authority of letters received by the *Ann*, upon which reliance may be placed, that the question of Steam Communication with India via the Red Sea, has been determined upon, that the British Government were to undertake the conveyance of Mails, &c. to and from Alexandria, and that the East India Company were to undertake the conveyance of the Indian side,—the negotiations for this purpose between the Government and the Company had we understand been concluded; but we have not heard when operations were to commence.
(*Courier*, May 30.)

THE EMILY YACHT.

The arrival of the *Emily Yacht* on Sunday, from the Red Sea without the March Mail, has filled up our measures of disappointment as to the receipt of overland despatches, and this notwithstanding our Government Notifications that provision had been, or was to be made, for those expected by the Red Sea, as well as those by the Persian Gulph. The mere chance of the last has been provided for, but the return is *nih*, the first, where there was an absolute certainty of some packet being found, has been left to a private opportunity, or rather to hazard, and the result will be that the March and April Overland Mails will reach us, if at all, together with that of May, which a return Cruiser from the Red Sea may perhaps bring down, by which time they will in all probability have been superseded via the Cape.—*Ibid.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Erratum in the last week's Register.

The governor's reply. For 210 lacs, read, \$2,100,000.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 1st April | Singapore | 7th July |
| Liverpool | 15th February | Java | 27th June |
| U. States | 8th January | Manila | 15th June |
| Calcutta | 19th June | Austral-Asia | 12th April |
| Bombay | 6th June | Madras | 13th May |

ARRIVED.—**FORMIDABLE**, Stagg, from Liverpool and Singapore. **EARL BALCANRAH**, Vaux, from Bombay 7th June and Singapore 5th July. **CHARLOTTE**, Liebschwager, from Bombay & Singapore. **WATER WITCH**, Reynell, from Singapore 7th July and Calcutta 19th June.

SENGERS.—Per **WATER WITCH**, W. Leslie, Kenneth Mackenzie, T. C. Bekle, Esq.

SAILED.—**ADELPHI**, [Du.] Smith, for Rotterdam. **HERMINA**, [Du.] Lomon, for Batavia. **THE LARK HATER**, Burnett, arrived in the Hooghly on the 9th of June.

THE ORANGES from China to Bristol, was spoken by the *Crown* on the 21st of March in Lat. 0° 56' N. Long. 19° 10' W. all well.

The *Water Witch* has brought us *Calcutta* papers to the 14th of June and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 6th inst. From which we have made a few extracts.

Our intention last week was to drop the affairs of the *Hingtae* hong until we had it in our power to lay before our readers some certain information on that interesting and important subject. But the governor's reply to Mr. Jardine is at once so speedy and to the point that we have published a translation. It is somewhat singular that a reply to an individual should be made in more courteous terms than the reply to the general petition from *Hingtae's* creditors. The governor thinks that too much familiarity breeds contempt; and so he has told us in his reply of the 18th; but in his reply of the 20th he evinces an open repugnance to our correspondence.

A circular was sent round on Sunday evening, conveying the information that the hongmerchants would meet the three European examiners this day in the *Kungso* hall, for the purpose of taking the accounts of the *Hingtae* hong into consideration, with a view to their final settlement.

We have extracted from the *Hurkaru* of the 15th of June, the subject of '*China Relations*,' taken from the first report of the committee of the London E. I. and China Association.

We may probably remark on that part of the report in an early number; and we shall be glad to receive the opinions of our local readers on this subject.

It is said that the *Botanicon* Government steamer, with \$100,000 on board, has been burnt near *Amboy*. There were passengers on board, but we have not heard that any lives were lost.

Wang, the monied partner of the *Paou* hong, has retired, through the persuasions of his relations, from the hazardous pursuit of a Mandarin merchant; therefore the hong will not be established.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—DEATH OF MR. EVERARD.

It is our painful duty to report the lamentable death of Mr. Everard, by drowning, on Sunday afternoon.

That gentleman left Canton, in company with others, in a boat for Whampoa. On their return in the afternoon, when they had reached about three miles above the shipping, the boat was struck by a very heavy squall, and although sail was taken, such was the force of the wind that the boat capsized and sunk immediately. Mr. Everard could not swim and unfortunately perished. A man of war boat was close alongside when the accident happened, and refused to afford the least assistance, although appealed to, but brutally scoffed at their situation. Thus, from the almost incredible barbarity of men claiming to be civilized, society has lost a valuable member, and an aged and widowed mother has been deprived of an estimable son, on whom, we believe, she was dependent for support.

We apologize to *Stoth* for having neglected to notice his welcome communication in our last number. It is concolided in the present; and we most express our doubts as to the authority on which *El Illustrissimo Senor* wrote his conquest of China. The *Muan-chows* conquered China, but they did so with the assistance of the Chinese themselves, who called them in and joined forces with them to suppress a rebellion. *Woo-Sankwei* opposed the Tartars during the closing years of the *Ming* dynasty; but when the rebel *Le-Tsching* had taken the capital, and the emperor and empress des-

troyed themselves, he invited the Tartars to assist in expelling the rebel.

Woo-Sankwei fought for the present dynasty during the whole of *Shun-che's* reign and till the 10th year of *Kanghe*, when he rebelled, and died seven years afterwards unobdured.

The name of the first emperor of the pre-dynasty, *Shun-che*, has an allusion to his having *slided*, in obedience to circumstances, into the vacant dragon's seat.

Who were the Europeans who came in the train of the Tartar—the Dutch ambassadors?

The case of "*Stockdale*" v. "*Hansard*" has originated a singular and most important question; namely: whether the commons have the constitutional power to order their proceedings to be printed and published, even although the evidence contained in the proceedings of the house should be scandalously libellous of the king himself, the house of lords, the house of commons, or the three estates united under the name of the imperial parliament, or of individuals either in their public or private capacity. Lord Denman, the chief justice of the court of King's bench, denies the power of any body whatever in the U. K. to privilege their servants to publish libels.

The publication of the parliamentary debates is, we believe, to this day illegal and a breach of privilege; and we know not whether all the newspapers in the U. K. have not rendered themselves liable to prosecution for libel, particularly since 1831.

As evidence before the house of commons is not given upon oath, it is clear that many persons of weak and low minds would give, misled by the want of this formality alone, false evidence; and it is surprising that the house of commons can have the constitutional power of giving currency to known and palpable falsehood; still, that the people should and will know what passes within the walls of St. Stephen is irrefragable. If there is a libel, there must be a libeller; and, as the English law says there is no wrong without a remedy, the libeller can and should be punished. But who is the libeller in the case in point?—The utterer at the bar of the house, the house which orders its publication, or the servant of the house (i. e. the printer of the debates) who obeys the order and publishes it?

The case seems to us to be unprovided for; not yet decided in any of the books; but as the debates and proceedings will continue to be published, perhaps the appointment of an officer of the house with the title of examiner, who should be legally responsible and liable to be sued, would remove the difficulty; yet then the question arises—*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Who shall control him either in withholding or publishing matter which, though not libellous, the parties concerned would use all means to crush? Is the remedy a total abrogation of the law of libel?

The affair has been referred to a committee of the house, and it well deserves and will require their most cautious consideration.

As the proceedings in China of those able and adventurous men the Jesuits must ever be a source of much interest to foreigners, as they were the first Westerners who attained to any degree of respect and power with the people and government of this country; we trust that our efforts to give to our readers an insight into their tempers and proceedings will not be considered a neglect of our peculiar duties as an Editor of a paper of the present day. To this end, therefore, under the head of, "*Authentic memoirs of the Christian Church in China*" we propose to publish, in weekly portions, the whole of the celebrated letter of the Chancellor *Mosheim*; "*which*" says the compiler of the "*Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese*"—"is one of the best tracts ever written upon the subject, and which we confer a real favour on the world by reviving."

In our present number we conclude our

extracts from the old quaint "*Discourse of the Kingdom of China*."

The extracts in our last and present number are worthy of peculiar notice; in the first, the offer of the viceroy to assist the Spaniards with a fleet of ships to serve at Manila; in the last, the waving, on the part of the same officer, the Chinese ceremonies observed at an audience, and the permission to observe only the national ceremonies of the Spaniards. Neither of these circumstances should be forgotten or neglected at the present day.

The Statistics of the Province of *Hok-keen* will be continued in our next number.

REPLY FROM THE GOVERNOR TO MR. JARDINE.

Tang, President of the military board, governor-general of the two *Kwang*, proclaims to the leading hong merchants for their full information.

On the 14th day of the 5th moon the English merchant, *Jardine*, petitioned, saying:

"On the 5th of the 6th moon (7th July) your excellency's orders descended to, and were read by, me.—I immediately communicated with the senior hong merchants, *Houqua*, &c. requesting them to take the accounts to *Hingtae* for him to explain the discrepancies. The hongmerchants informed me they had received orders from the treasurer and the judge to produce *Yen-Ketseang*; and then these affairs could be clearly distinguished. Still three days elapsed without *Yen-Ketseang* being seen or heard of; and the settlement of the accounts, as usual, have been again impeded, and I have no other resource but to again petition, your excellency to order *Yen-Ketseang* to produce his younger brother *Yen-Ketseang*; because when the hong was first established *Yen-Ketseang* was in the firm, and all the business was conducted by him, and it will be decidedly difficult for any other person to understand the accounts."

Further, *Leu-Chingshoo* (*Chungqua*) was formerly brought back from a distant province: thus there is a precedent to refer to; and I earnestly entreat your excellency to order *Yen-Ketseang*, to produce *Yen-Ketseang* immediately, that he may openly meet all his creditors; then, indeed, as the water flows the stone will appear. But if he be allowed to conceal himself, it will not only incite him to form plans of deception, but it will also manifest a disregard of the laws; therefore again and a third time I entreat your excellency to summon forth *Yen-Ketseang*, or order another person to certify the facts and calculations, that *Yen-Ketseang* may acknowledge and pass the accounts. I, indeed, only wish to recover my capital, when my claims shall cease. Presented with the most earnest sincerity."

This petition having come before me the governor, I have examined and find that, as is stated in the petition, *Yen-Ketseang* belonged to the hong *Hingtae* on its first establishment; he, therefore, must make his appearance and explain the accounts; then, as the water flows away, the stone will appear.

On reference to the records I find that *Yen-Ketseang*, in the 1st month of the 10th year, solicited and obtained permission to embark in the management of the said hong; and that, on account of ill-health, he requested permission to retire in the 4th moon of the 15th year; when his eldest brother *Yen-Ketseang's* name was enrolled as the head of the firm; and the official documents respecting these transactions passed between the (then) governor and hoppo: this is on record. Some years have passed since *Yen-Ketseang* embarked in the management of the hong; and before he retired he managed the whole business; how is it possible for him to put these affairs from him and keep them so long in confusion?

Besides sending a despatch to the *Sze* officers, directing them to issue similar orders, it is right that I, forthwith, send forth a proclamation, which when *Houqua* &c. receive, let them respectfully obey and direct *Yen-Ketseang* to produce *Yen-Ketseang* immediately; and take into instant examination the debts of each of the brothers as they have been successively incurred, and let every transaction and account of every year be settled with the creditors; and let them consult on the mode of payment; and report the

facts to the *Sze* officers, who will explain them to me for my approval. Concealment or delay must not be allowed; such will lead to seizure and prosecution. Forward the edict to the foreign merchants that they may know its contents and obey accordingly.

Further, in the said petition the familiar phrase of *Hing-tse* is used; this is an insolent disrespect to the laws of the celestial dynasty, which must be immediately and severely noticed. Hereafter the foreign merchants are imperatively required to respectfully confine themselves to their proper place, and not again commit the folly of offending and annoying government by incor-
porer phraseology. Oppose not this edict. (6th moon 10th day (July 18th).)

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO MR. DENT AND OTHERS.

Tung governor & Co. to the hong merchants for their full information.

On the 16th of the 6th moon (July 18th) The foreign merchants, *Dent* & Co. petitioned, saying:

"The debts owing to us by the *Hing-tse* hong are a subject of the utmost earnestness. We are grateful for the benevolent favour of your excellency in having repeatedly ordered the senior hongmerchants to hurry *Hing-tse* in clearing up every item of the accounts. But even until now, although a long time has elapsed, we have not observed that any progress has been made in elucidating the accounts. We have before frequently called for *Hing-tse* to come forward and pay his debts; but day after day passes away without any definitive arrangement being made. At the time when your excellency ordered three of the senior hong merchants to meet three of our body and investigate the accounts in the *Kungo* hall, all that *Yen-keehang* could say, was that the accounts did not tally, and when we asked him which item of the accounts did not tally, he was not able to point it out, but said that it would be very difficult to clear up the accounts for some days; that the business must not be hurried, and time must be given—then the accounts could be explained. Conduct like this, it is manifest, is only for the sake of creating delay, and nothing is left for us but again to request your excellency's favour to issue immediate orders to the senior hongmerchants to forthwith impel *Hing-tse* to clear up his accounts within three or four days, and put an end to the delay in paying his debts.

Further, the trade of this season is beginning, and still there are several old outstanding accounts, whilst the time for commencing new accounts on new transactions has arrived; and we foreign merchants are not only mistrustful of the *Hing-tse* but of several other hongs, in which we are afraid to put commercial confidence: on these accounts we most earnestly solicit your excellency's favour to allow to be done that which we have asked."

This coming before me, the governor, I have examined and find that on a former day the foreign merchant, *Jardine*, sent in a petition; and I have already ordered the senior hongmerchants to direct *Yen-keehang* to produce his younger brother *Yen-Katsang* who formerly managed and is cognizant of the affairs of the hong and who is now absent, to give a public explication of the accounts with all speed; and that they should consult on the means of settlement of the accounts, and report the same to the treasurer and judge, who are to explain the matter for my approval and decision. I further directed those two officers to meet, and, according to orders, to hurry the arrangement of this business: this is on record. The foreign merchants should wait until *Yen-Katsang* makes his appearance; when let them call upon the senior hongmerchants and the two brothers, and let all, in the presence of all, proceed to give faithful and just explications of the accounts, taking the items one by one: thus a clear statement of the accounts may be expected; if there is any more combination for crafty delay and obstinate deceit, they can only be considered as empty pretensions to cause trouble and to throw impediments in the way of settlement. Where is the advantage of annoying government too much? It is right that I should issue immediate orders, and I direct the

senior hongmerchants, to forward them directly to the foreign merchants, that they may respectfully obey them. Oppose not this Edict. (6th moon, 18th day, July 20th.)

CHINA RELATIONS.—Another subject which engaged the attention of your Committee; and which they endeavoured to press upon His Majesty's Government, was the importance of procuring for British interests in China a greater degree of protection than they now possess, not only with regard to the trade as at present carried on, but also with the view of extending the commercial intercourse with China.

The Committee are aware that this matter involves questions of much delicacy and some difficulty, from the peculiar character of the Chinese, their habits being so different from those prevalent in Europe, and from the failure of all preceding embassies. But your Committee knowing that His Majesty's Government had been much solicited upon the subject, and having been invited to offer their opinion, ventured to lay before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs their views, of which the following is a summary.—They submitted the expediency of sending a commercial agent or Consul to Canton with municipal and judicial functions; to prevent, as far as practicable, the infraction of the Chinese laws; such Consul not to have any political authority. At the same time they recommended that all the former servants of the East India Company should be withdrawn. Other suggestions were also made,—amongst them, the endeavour to obtain a domicile at Canton, not only for the individual merchants, but also for his family—permission to erect and possess warehouses for the depot and security of their goods—permission to trade with the Chinese generally as well as with the hong merchants at Canton—direct communication with the authorities at Canton on any local grievance affecting British trade—the privilege of trading with Amoy as formerly, also with Ningpo, and a third port to the northward near Peking, and the occupancy or possession by negotiation, or purchase if necessary, of an island on the eastern coast of China where a British factory may peaceably reside, subject to the laws of its own Government and removed from all collision or disputes with the Chinese subjects or authorities.

Such have been the views and endeavours of your Committee; and they have received assurances that "their suggestions will have due attention in the consideration which His Majesty's Government is giving to the subject."

* Lord Palmerston's letter 12th July, 1836.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

The following is an account of the revolutions among that part of the *Roman* communion, which is established in China, of the controversies which have arisen among the missionaries, and of the disturbance occasioned thereby, even amongst the subjects of the bishop of *Rome* in Europe. It may seem proper to begin where father *Du Halde* leaves off; but I find it indispensably necessary to go further back to the infancy of the church in China. It will be difficult to understand what has passed of late, without knowing many of the preceding transactions. The whole history of this church is connected. The latest events are consequences of the measures first taken. Indeed there is another reason for this retrospect: *Du Halde* had not related all that he might and would have related, had he been an impartial historian; and in some instances he departs from the historical character, to assume that of a panegyrist and arbitrator. I think it expedient to guard the reader against the influence of his eloquence, as well as of his silence. This cannot be done by a more continuation of his history. However I shall be as concise as possible. My authorities are unexceptionable. Most of them are borrowed from both the contending parties, neither of which will choose to dispute the equity of judgments pronounced at *Rome*, and of the bulls of Pope Clement the eleventh, and Benedict the fourteenth. And from those authorities my account is chiefly extracted. I shall carefully distinguish matters of doubtful or uncertain credit, and my own reflections will be easily discerned from the testimony of others.

The founders of the *Roman* church in China were three Italian Jesuits, who were sent into that empire by the superiors of their order towards the end of the sixteenth century; Roger a Neapolitan, Pasio of Bologna; and Matthew Ricci of *Modena* in the marquisate of *Asolo*. It is true, that before these, some other *Roman* missionaries travelled to China, and promised to found a christian church there. *Du Halde* and all the Jesuits are cautious of mentioning these predecessors of their brethren.

And the Dominicans and Franciscans, who are at enmity with the *Jesuits*, give them implicit praise. The effect of great partiality, easy and indiscretion on both sides; of like one hand a medium, caution, on the other an ill-tempered rivalry. The *Jesuits* might safely mention, and their enemies would suffer little by forgetting them. Whatever their good intentions might be, their travails and labours proved fruitless. The only merit they have, is that of landing in China, before the *Jesuits*, and wishing to preach there, if they could have obtained permission. It is certain, that the three *Jesuits* before-mentioned, were the first founders of this branch of their church. They had learned the Chinese language before their arrival, so that they could immediately enter upon their commission.

Pasio and Roger had not been many years engaged in it, before they were recalled. Ricci was therefore the only one remaining, and he carried on his undertaking with great zeal and assiduity. In very few years he had a numerous congregation, consisting of the *Lap-tai* as well as the populace. He was assisted in time by fellow-labourers, but whilst he lived, he was at their head, in point of abilities as well as rank. He knew more perfectly than any of them how to affect and win the minds of men, and to season the doctrine he taught according to the palate and genius of the Chinese. So that he justly merits the title given him, by his order, of father and founder of the church of China.

To be continued.

CHINESE TSZE, OR MOTTOES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Enclosed are two specimens of the species of quotations, or compositions, called *tsze*, which precede the chapters of novels. They are written in a style, at once elegant and natural, and distinguished from the ordinary cast of Oriental fine writing, by a turn of thought and expression almost European. S. B.

"Enquire of the stream, whether it will return, or like the mysterious veil of night, it rolls its turbid torrent to the east incessantly, like the past and present."

"By the side of its sullen waves, the flowers lie, pale as the drifted snow, while the new moon glitters like a silver hook."

"I thought within myself, this year I will spread the sail for Shang-chow, for, standing upon the Pei-in bridge, and gazing towards Sze-chow, all was motionless far as the eye could see. Numerous verdant hills and fleecy clouds—the future, like a dream in spring—the past, like an autumn vision. I sighed as I thought that men have so few opportunities—that they so seldom meet, and are so often separated: for to raise the wine-cup during the breeze of spring, and beneath the moon of night to strike the three-stringed *kin*, is as rare as the union of the past and present, or like searching for the dreamer's pool of gold."—*Yin-tso-mei*, 3d Ch.

"The heat approaches as the cold recedes; again it is Spring; the four seasons incessantly revolve like the wheels of a car. How all teems with life! it is but a moment, and desolation smiles with plenty."

"The youthful year, by degrees, has its manhood, and old age in its turn; the willows shoot, and the peach-blossoms blush; nothing long remains, but all fades away, like the misty vision of a dream in spring, * from the awakening slumberer, as he gazes on the azure cloud."—*Te-shih-tsoe-tse*, 1st Ch.

(*Asiatic Journal*, Feb.)

* 'A spring-dream,' *Chung-mun*, is a poetical idiom for a pleasant or agreeable dream; as its antithesis, *tsze-mun*, 'autumn dream,' or 'vision,' is for a sad or unpleasant dream.

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

Would you be in the number of those great souls, who put themselves out of the reach of all the disgraces of life? begin with bearing slight wrongs. Would you improve your talents and your virtue, endure ill-fortune with patience. Still farther would you spare yourself all occasions of repentance and grief? fill your mind with useful knowledge, your heart with good thoughts; say nothing but what is good, and only associate with good men.

The *Teng-to* lives twined round the tree which supports it: if the tree dies it falls. Happy the sage who depends only upon himself, and hath no need of foreign support.

The length of a journey shows the strength of a horse; and length of time, the heart of a man.

Man doth not live a hundred years, yet he fills himself with cares and inquietudes enough for ten thousand.

If man had no inclination to kill the tiger, the tiger would have no desire to hurt man.

When the house is in want, the obedient son discovers himself. When the kingdom is in trouble, the loyal subject is distinguished.

If you are poor, the you should dwell in the most frequented part of the city, no body would think of you. If you become rich, were you retired into the most desert mountains, you would be there sought out and visited from the remotest distance.

When you pay a debt, remember the time when you were obliged to borrow. When you are rich, remember the time when you were poor. When you become poor, forget the time when you were rich.

When one is got to the brink of a precipice it is too late to pull up the bridle to stop the horse. When you

are in the middle of the great river Yang, it is too late to think of repairing the bark, however it may need it.

We see you mounted on a white horse, set off with dangling ornaments of scarlet; and with trappings of the most brilliant colours; how many people whom you have never known will crowd to see you, and remind you of your parentage? THE END OF THE RULE.

The Tung shoots out of the ground like a vine, and cannot support itself without a prop; the Chinese teach it to climb up lances work for the benefit of its shade; it bears no fruit, but violet flowers, which hang down like grapes, and are good to eat. Its leaves pretty much resemble those of the willow, but are shorter and rounder at the point.

The Mandarin when they ride, have two tufts of red hair fastened to the harness of their horses. These are fixed at one end in pipes of gilt brass; one is suspended at the horse's breast, the other at the headstall of his bridle.

A DISCOURSE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHINA.

[Concluded from No. 29, Page 122.]

The *Insuante*, with a merry countenance did answer them, that unto that time he understood no more of them than in that he was informed by the captain *Omoncon*, and did not acknowledge them to be any other but *Castillas*, without knowing wherefore they came, nor from whom, for lack of the letters from their governor and general of the field the first time that he spake with them; neither had he any knowledge of the customs of their country; yet notwithstanding that which hath passed here, without any exception of person, if they would take it in good part, in that which is to come shall be amended; and from that day forwards at all times whenever it were their pleasure to come of themselves, or at such time as they were sent for, for to talk with him as they do use in *Castilla* or Spain, unto such of their dignity and vocation, the which he granted with a very good will; although he did not grant unto any that preeminence, no not unto a viceroy, except he were an ambassador sent from some king. With this resolution, and with many other good words they took their leave of him; and went joyful and content unto their lodgings, where they found the friars weary with entertaining such as did visit them, and with great desire to see them, to know wherefore the *Insuante* did send for them, with whom they had been so long time. But after that they understood the effect of the whole, and how that the governor did permit that they should talk with him after their own fashion, they were marvellously glad thereof, and had a very good hope to conclude their pretence, whereof they went, and praised God for the good success of that which they pretended.

CONQUISTA DE LA CHINA PAR LOS TARTAROS

(Continued from No. 29, page 121.)

The Chinese of the provinces removed from Tartary, are completely effeminate, more so than any other nation in Asia. The cruelties of this effeminacy are the same, which have entailed the loss of the empire, and will be the destruction of any empire which follows the same plan.

One of the principal of these causes is the state of perfect peace which these provinces and their inhabitants have enjoyed during so many ages, knowing nothing of war except by hearsay. Furthermore, they study but little the art of guiding a ship through the fearful storms which you may see painted on their maps; the billows raging white, and the gulfs of the sea turned upside down. A further cause of their ruin was, the consummate ease and enjoyment amid which the Chinese lived, abandoned to every sort of vice, without the restraint of either punishment or shame, and caring only for the pleasures of this life; for they are atheists in their works, and the little religion they possess never keeps them from these enjoyments.

These causes are great no doubt; still they have not been the most prejudicial. The principal and almost unique cause of it (their ruin), has been the small attention they paid to their soldiers, and great esteem in which they held their men of letters. A single *lettre* would put his foot on the neck of twenty captains, and well did he trample them too. With the generals of the army a civilian mandarin used to go superior to the whole; and this personage was he who gave the orders, and was he who was obeyed, and not the generals. When there were any councils of war to be held in the empire, these also consisted entirely of civilians, so they were influenced by those who knew better how to solve a text, than to set a squadron in the field. The consequence of all this laxity had been foreseen in good time, and we find that in the printed histories of China, for many years before, they (the historians) had been warning and cautioning the Chinese of their danger. But what signify all these warnings, if people would believe the danger prognosticated until it arrives at their very doors, and there is then no hope of applying an effective remedy. Hence it was that the empire, to learn the art of war, was sprung up in China, except among those who followed it

for a livelihood, and no one cared to excel in the performance of his military exercises, seeing that there were no rewards for the soldiers, neither were they held in esteem; because the one and the other were in the hands of the *lettres*, who were likely to get on better by declining a couple of *neens*, (5) than by fighting as many battles. Those who got to be captains were but of every slender skill, and those of the most spirited were overcome with despair at seeing themselves despised by the most useless of their king's subjects. And certainly, the *lettres* were of less importance to their king, than those (the military men).

In order to avoid these marks of contempt, they would sometimes abandon their own interests, and allow the service of their king to go to wreck and ruin. There was once a general who said: "That he would rather storm a city of the Tartars, than hand in a memorial at the court of the king of China, his lord and master; and he felt more fear in the presence of a mandarin (civilian) of his friends, than he did in an embassy of his enemies."

This it is which has proved the ruin of China, and the Tartars, at times, say so; and go on pushing their government to the other extreme. Now, although all extremes are vice, still, when we already know that one end is really so, we must aim at the other side in order to hit the middle. Thus, then, as the Chinese before left off being soldiers proceeded from their great love of ease, and the little esteem in which they held the profession of arms, so now, as the few Chinese who held out have just so much less ease and so much more training in the military art among the Corsairs; nor have they any other honour or estimation than that which they acquire by force of arms. Although late, they must still be taken into account, and they show their native valor in the way in which they wield their arms.

Further in these late encounters which they have had with the Tartars, the story says—that they already make light of the Tartar arrows, and that they handle nimbly their muskets and arquebuses, taking good aims; and that they are exceedingly dextrous with their pikes and halberds or short lances; and further, that they make use of heavy and strong artillery. If they had only commenced a little sooner, these canes of the Chinese would have proved rattans for the Tartars (4). In these skirmishes, as is wont, they sent their fame before them to every quarter, although the Tartars have done all they could to conceal it. That Fame is a horrid talker, and has a great many tongues; and if the one tongue of a great talker is silenced with so much difficulty, who can impose silence on such a number. The subject cities, whether this fame has arrived, remain in horror and silence, and no one can tell if it be from fear or hope. In one point of view it looks like hope for the liberty of their native country; but in another point of view if the Corsairs (5), (or pirates) get there, it is to be feared that they will plunder them, and that the viceroy will plunder them a second time after driving the pirates out, as happened with the maritime cities.

The Viceroy, *Ly*, feels much these insults, and tried to remedy them by every measure in his power. But the pirates were so numerous, that they stung him on all sides, so that he cannot hasten to every point; nor indeed, has he people enough. Because for a single encounter he must have a great many. Meanwhile, when he is not receiving strong succours, he is endeavouring to prevent their approach to Canton, and to keep the mastery of the sea.

Thus, learning that they had taken a place not far from the city, he went out to give them battle, accompanied by two famous sea captains and 170 ships, uttering great and fierce threats that he would cover both the sea and shore with blood. All these bravadoes ended in injuring the innocent; because the pirates, informed of all this betimes, left him befooled, destroying their post after they had sacked the town; which the viceroy sacked again and set on fire, that it should never again become a stronghold of the pirates.

Notes (1). Provinces so situated are commonly found to produce the best soldiers; thus we find that the Pannonian legions were the bravest of Rome; the best of the French soldiers are from *Alsace* &c. In former time the English of the Northern counties and the Scottish borderers were the most valiant of their respective countries. There is an exception in the Belgians, who were called by *Cæsar* the bravest of Gaul; and although their country has been the seat of almost every war since *Cæsar*'s time, still their present character is not warlike.

(2). Some of the most (apparently) flourishing countries of Europe would do well to ponder upon this; and not neglect the study of the art of war during peace so much as they do at present. The day may come which may find them quite as unwarlike and quite as unprepared for resistance as the Chinese were when the Tartars seized their country.

(3). The worthy Bishop does not seem to know that Chinese nouns (if there are any) are indeclinable.

(4). This is a pun of the learned authors. The *Canus* (canes, tubes)—i. e. the cannons of the Chinese would have proved rattans (rattans) (query de rats?)—the defeat of the Tartars.

(5). Corsairs, and his squadron 1647.

DRAMATIC

Amusements of the Native of India.

These exhibitions are frequently ventured upon before the parties who are satirized, and it is as it is to be hoped, the picture is somewhat exaggerated, it is impossible not to admit that there is a good deal of truth and character in the delineation. The scene is a kutcherry, or hall, in which the European magistrates of India administer the law. One of the actors, dressed in the English costume, white jacket and a round hat, enters whistling and slapping his boots with a whip—methods of conducting themselves not uncommon with young men who enter the country with a thorough contempt for the natives, and have no idea of troubling themselves with the assumption of the gravity and dignified manner which would be more suitable to their office. A prisoner is brought in, charged with some crime; to which the judge pays no sort of attention, being occupied by a young girl, who appears as one of the witnesses. While the depositions are taking, he does nothing but ogle and make signs to this damsel, totally regardless of every thing else, and apparently indifferent as to the issue; at length, the principal servant of the judge comes in, and approaching his master with joined hands, and a countenance expressive of the most humble submission, whispers "*Sahib, Tiffin aar Ah*." The judge, immediately rises, and, as he is going away, the officers of the court enquire what is to be done with prisoner. The dispenser of the law, turning round upon his heel, exclaims, "D—his eyes, hang him!" and then makes his exit, leaving the people in the greatest consternation. It will be seen from this description, how very sorry a figure the English gentlemen are made to cut, and how exactly the actors of India have hit off the national vice, the disgusting habit of swearing, which, in all the countries visited by our brethren, has been brought against us as a characteristic. Joan of Arc declared that she would not sheath the sword until all the "God damns" (the name by which the English were commonly known) should be driven out of France; and in the last successful play, from the pen of a celebrated writer of the day, represented at Paris, the Prince Regent of England, who is one of the characters, enters with an exclamation of "God damn!" it is, therefore, but too certain that wherever we go, we are distinguished and recognized by a habit which exposes us to the contempt of all those who have attained a state of civilization, while the more ignorant adopt the phraseology which has become so familiar to them: the negroes of the West-Indies and of Africa never speak two words of English without introducing an oath. (Asiatic Journal, Jan'y.)

"A want of feys is not the only deficiency under which the cherubin labour, according to the capital story told of St. Cecilia. That saint was one day singing and playing on the organ, when the chapel was suddenly filled with cherubim, who kept flustering round her as long as she continued her tuneful devotions. The saint, apprehensive that they must be tired from the length of time which they had been poisoning themselves on their downy wings, addressed them with—"*Assesye vous, mes enfans; to which she received for answer, 'Merci, madame, merci mais nous n'avons pas de queue'*" (Walpole's correspondence.)

Medical Society, Ghent.—A curious paper was read before this society, by M. Noidt, relating the following remarkable case of the loss of a great part of the substance of the brain. A youth, sixteen years of age, of a gloomy and saturnine disposition, and a limited degree of intelligence, fancied that he had been deceived by a girl to whom he was attached, and who, he believed, entertained a reciprocal attachment. In consequence of the supposed slight, he determined upon committing suicide; and for this purpose fired a pistol, loaded with two balls, through his head. The balls passed out at the same orifice, and with them a portion of the brain sufficient to fill two moderate sized tea-cups. On receiving the wound, the young man became insensible, but recovered at the expiration of twenty-four hours, with the loss of his sight. Each day, when the wound was dressed, large portions of the brain came away with the dressings; and by the twenty-eighth day, the part was entirely healed. After the healing of the wound, a wonderful change took place in the character of the youth; instead of being gloomy and taciturn, he became lively, intelligent, and talkative, appearing to feel the greatest interests in what was passing around him; and suggesting a variety of improvements in matters which seemed previously beyond his comprehension. The other senses remained intact, but he did not recover his sight. He never appeared to suffer the slightest aberration of mind, notwithstanding the enormous loss of cerebral substance, amounting, in all probability, to the whole of the left anterior lobe of the brain. He survived the injury two years, presenting, during that period, a large puzzle to the phrenologist.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR,

JOHN SLADE,

No. 5, Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1837.

NO. 31. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (118) Company's Rupees per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTLEY.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company.
Canton, 12th June, 1837.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE MAHOMMEDEE, Captain Wilson, will receive early despatch from the Kapteymoon.

THE ISABELLA, Captain Robertson, now at Whampoa, will be ready in a few days to receive Cargo for the Mahomedes. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, July 21st, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WAGHORN, will leave Whampoa on the 24th Sept. next. For Freight apply to DRUMKERSHUY MURCHIE & HORNBUSSE FRAMER.

Canton, 14th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sells fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 8th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damann in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.

Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA, on board the HERCULES, Lintin.

or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ON SALE.

THE fast Sailing Clipper FORMIDABLE 335 Tons Register, length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the Stern post aloft 112 feet 6 in.

Breadth at the broadest part taken above the main water 30 feet 3 in.

Depth of hold 10 feet. Apply to

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 31st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH, 10 Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of goods risks at the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1836-20-30-31-32-33-34-35-36, Vols 1-9-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound \$ 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$ 31 Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837—\$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong. At Lintin, on board the Hercules; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 90 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING, at 6 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the Canton Register Office for Nos. 10, 26, 41, 51 of the Canton Register 1836.

NOTICE.—Charges for Jos PAINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Bonta notes, " 1.50
Lingist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c, " 5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, " 2.50
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

INFORMATION FROM MR. WAGHORN,

RESPECTING his arrangements in Egypt for the rapid Transport of Letters and the Conveyance of Passengers from Alexandria to Mocha, and from Suez to England.

Mr. WAGHORN's Agencies are in full operation for the above purpose. With the aid of H. H. THE VICE-ROY of Egypt, every previous difficulty has been surmounted, and a Firmman from His Highness insures to the undertaking extraordinary facilities, both in Egypt and the Ports of the Red Sea.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND, if duly registered by his Agents, and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Alexandria, are sent there through H. M.'s Post office, and Couriers at the disposal of Mr. Waghorn convey them rapidly to Suez: from Suez, if no Steam Vessel be in waiting to proceed direct to India, they are immediately dispatched to Mocha, where they are received by his Agent and forwarded without delay to India.

LETTERS FROM INDIA, if duly registered by his Agents, and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Suez, are conveyed by Couriers from thence to Alexandria, where they are put on board the monthly Steamer for England. In the event of their arriving a few days after the departure of that Vessel, no time will be lost in forwarding them to their destination via Malta, or Marseilles. After February next the French Government Steamers will positively commence plying between Marseilles and Alexandria every ten days by which means Letters will be conveyed from Suez to London and vice versa in 20 days.

The dispatch of Parcels and small packages between England and India either way, to the care of Mr. Waghorn, will be most promptly attended to, if coming through the channel of his own Agents; but as their reception in this country subjects them to the present Custom house Duty of 3 per cent, letters of advice with an estimate of their value must be directed to Mr. Waghorn Alexandria, and ought likewise to be accompanied with an Invoice of their contents, that Mr. Waghorn's Agents at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, may have no difficulty, should the Custom house officers insist upon their right of opening them at either of those places.

PASSENGERS, by the Steamer either to or from India will find Mr. Waghorn always ready to afford every assistance in providing them with the necessary means of expeditious and comfortable conveyance, through Egypt; which if previously requested, will be found in readiness on their arrival at either Alexandria, Suez or Coesir. To avoid any misunderstanding parties desirous of availing themselves of Mr. Waghorn's assistance are requested to deposit the sum of Five pounds each, if in England with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. London and in India with either of his Agents there the sum of 50 Rupees each if from Suez and 100 Rupees each if from Coesir. Parties making such deposits are requested to give Mr. Waghorn the earliest intimation of having done so in order that he may attend to their wishes.

Alexandria, 25th December, 1836.

Mr. Waghorn's Agents are

London. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., 65 Cornhill;
Liverpool. Messrs. D. & T. Wills;
Manchester. Mr. J. B. Winstanley;
Birmingham. Messrs. Broomhead and Thomas;
Glasgow. Messrs. Thomas & Seiringer;
Paisley. Mr. George W. Wheatley, Church-Street;
Gibraltar. Messrs. Longlands, Cowell & Co.;
Marseilles. Messrs. Robert Gower & Co.;
Venice. Messrs. Holme & Co.;
Trieste.
Neglis.

Malta. Messrs. Hunter & Ross;
Alexandria. Mr. John Hannay;
Cairo. Mr. Maltass;
Suez. Messrs. Maboulas;
Coesir. Dr. Maritz;
Didda. Malin Jacob Jousouf;
Hedida. Sheikh Abo Bekar Cahatan;
Mocha. Sheikh Talib Ibrahim Ghoe;
Bombay. Messrs. MacGregor, Brownrigg & Co.
Madras. Messrs. Hall & Bainbridge;
Calcutta.
Merritt.
Canton. Ja. Innes.

Charges for Letters:

| Single Letters weighing less than one ounce | Registered in ENGLAND | Registered in INDIA |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Letters containing one enclosure | 2 s. 6 d. | 1 Rupee. |
| Letters containing more than one enclosure, and weighing under one ounce | 4 s. 6 d. | 2 Rupees. |
| Letters weighing one ounce, whatever the contents may be | 6 s. 9 d. | 3 " |
| And for every quarter of an ounce above that weight | 9 s. | 4 " |
| News Papers each | 2 s. 6 d. | 1 Rupee. |
| Parcels not containing Letters | " 4 d. | " |
| News Papers per Pound Weight | L 1 | 110 Rupees. |

THOMAS WAGHORN

N. B. Parties writing from Europe for information should address their letters to Mr. Hannay and those writing on the same score from India should address them to Mr. Maltass at Cairo as Mr. Waghorn is frequently absent with Mails in the Red Sea.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.

Administratrix to the Estate of the late Captain JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao 26th

July 1837.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 1st April | Singapore | 8th July |
| Liverpool | 6th March | Java | 27th June |
| U. States | 8th January | Manila | 15th June |
| Calcutta | 23rd June | Austral-Asia | 12th April |
| Bombay | 6th June | Madras | 13th May |

ARRIVED.—LOWRIE FAMILY, Rowland, from Bombay and Singapore. LONDON, [Am.] Brace, from Samarang. 28th June. AMR, [Port.] Aguiar, from Damann. ROSAMOND, Crouch, from London. Sailed from the DOVER 19th March.

SAILED.—DON ANTONIO, [Sp.] Pardo, for Manila. WATER, WITCH, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta on the 28th July.

By the Rosalind we learn that a meeting of the friends of the late Captain Horsburg was held at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 18th of February, when a subscription was commenced for a monument to that distinguished navigator. The subscriptions by public bodies and commercial establishments are left to their own pleasure, but those of individuals are not to exceed one guinea.

The commercial community of Canton has a just cause of pride and congratulation in having been the first in the field to do honour to the merits and memory of Captain Horsburg.

Our readers will learn, by an extract from the Asiatic Journal, that the Chinese Library of the late Robert Morrison, D. D. is to be sold for the benefit of his widow and children; the purchase money is to be raised by voluntary

subscription, and the Trustees of the fund are to be authorized to present the library, as a gift, to that literary institution of the metropolis which shall institute *A Professorship of the Chinese Language*.

The amount of the purchase money is, we believe, £ 2000; and this sum will purely be instantly subscribed by those who benefited, the most by Dr. Morrison's residence and labours in this country; namely—the Proprietors of E. I. Stock, and the members of the E. I. company's factory from 1808 to 1834.

We have received the pamphlets on Steam communication with India, via the *Red Sea*, of Captains Grindlay and Barber.

These publications have already obtained a most extensive circulation; and both of these able and well-known officers have done a public service in so ably impressing upon the attention of the country the great importance of this measure, and the imperative necessity of its immediate adoption.

In the *Times* of the 23rd of January is a letter, signed P. S. in which the directors of the E. I. company are openly accused of secretly opposing whilst they profess to support an act of national duty on the part of England towards India: that involves the political, moral, and commercial interests of the people of both countries—indeed of the inhabitants of the three quarters of the globe—Europe, Asia, and Africa! This is credible, but is it possible that the country will longer allow this *board* of directors to be nothing but a screen for selfish jobbing! Are the best interests of the world to be sacrificed to the Whitechapel politics of Leadenhall Street?

Before many years elapse a voice from India will give a stately no.

THE HINGTAE HONG.

We did not intend to make any remarks on the proceedings of the committee now sitting on *Hingtai*'s affairs until their labours had closed; but the letter from 'A creditor' has forced the subject directly on our attention, and it becomes our duty not only to publish the letter, but to draw the attention of the public to the very important act in the drama of foreign commerce with this country that is now being performed.

We do not understand that the committee has the power to declare that their decision shall be final, as they have declared in the first paragraph of the minutes of their first meeting: the committee consists of six—three hong and three foreign merchants: the hongmerchants are directly interested in screening their delinquent brother: the foreign merchants have only honestly to plead their honest cause: but are they equally matched?

We consider the question to be most important, and that the committee, i.e. the foreign half of it, has a task of the utmost delicacy and, as regards its consequences to the foreign trade, of the utmost difficulty before them. They may declare that their present decisions shall not form a precedent; but what is the use of such declaration? Their decisions will, most surely, form a precedent, an epoch in the foreign commerce with this country; and it is right it should be so: for if not, why have they assembled?—We look for a *Bill of Rights* at their hands; and we have confident hopes that the opportunity they now enjoy, as an examining committee, appointed and acknowledged by the local government, will be improved; that the governor of Canton and the emperor of China will receive information from their labours, and the foreign commerce protection from their knowledge and advocacy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

SIR—I received a communication of date 29th Inst. from the Committee of Chinese & Europeans who are sitting as revisers of *Hingtai*'s accounts, on the subject of the principle on which accounts with *Hingtai* should be drawn out: this communication no doubt was made to every creditor, and to show the view it takes of the subject, I have the following:

"All the proceedings of the committee are intended to be applicable exclusively to *Hingtai*'s accounts; and not designed to influence the customs of Canton."

Now this does appear to me to be reversing the true *dicta* on which alone this committee act. They were entrusted by their fellow merchants to see accounts with *Hingtai*; correctly stated up to the period of his failure; as according to the practice and usage existing in Canton; not empowered either by *Hingtai*, or the creditors, to lay down a new rule of bargain-making, according to their own opinions.

If they do so they are making an *ex post facto* law, and forcing parties to abide by it years and months previous to its promulgation. Just as equitably might they change the price a chop of Silk—alter the rate of a pecul of Tea—or say "interest by the usury laws of England was 5 per cent and that must be our rule!"

Rely on it, Mr. Editor, if the committee are acting on the principles laid down in their circular of 29th July they are placing themselves in a false position with all parties; & the sooner they retrace their steps the better. *Canton custom expressly* is the rule the committee is empowered to act by; the exception therefrom is a *proved* specific bargain betwixt *Hingtai* & his creditor in that instance to depart from custom; not any *dictum* of the committee on a by-gone event!

Canton 31st July 1837.

A CREDITOR.

First Meeting of the Committee appointed for the examination of *Hingtai*'s accounts with Foreigners.

Consol. House Canton, July 25th, 1837.

Present, Howqua, Mowqua, Pwankequa.

Dent, Archer, Green.

It was clearly understood that in the investigation of all accounts and differences, the decision of the Committee should be final as to the amount justly due to each claimant, and that the sum agreed upon should in no case admit of future question by *Hingtai*, Hong merchants, Mandarins, Foreigners, or any other party.

It was unanimously agreed that the accounts shall be taken up successively for examination, commencing with the lowest and proceeding to the highest, excepting those of Dent & Co., Russell & Co. and Wetmore & Co., in which the three foreign arbitrators are interested, which are to be postponed to the last.

The Hong merchants present informed the foreign arbitrators that answers to *Hingtai*'s objections to the accounts rendered to the Co-Hong, had been received from only three or four of the Creditors, and it was therefore decided that each should be called upon for their explanations, as their respective accounts came under examination.

To facilitate the business of the Committee it was determined to appoint a Chairman, whose signature in the name of the Committee to all communications and decisions shall be equally valid as if the same were signed by all the Members.

The Committee then adjourned to meet to-morrow, July 26th at 10 A. M. at the same place.

In the name of the Committee.

LANGLLOT DENT, Chairman.

ON THE MEANING AND USE

OF THE CHARACTER 夷 E.

Many Sinalogues, and some of them of great reputation, have translated the character E, with two different meanings, namely: barbarian and foreigner. And more than one of these adepts in the Chinese language has expressed his opinion of the meaning of the character in the present day, with labored reasoning and scholastic learning.

Classical authority is allowed at least its due weight in explaining meanings and resolving doubts in other languages; but classical authority in the Chinese language is limited to those books which may emphatically and not irreverently be called their *Scriptures*; for on those books, and those books only, their political science and their moral code are based. Yet we are not aware that any writer on this disputed point has ever made a particular reference to any one of the Chinese Classics (the four books and the five king) as illustrative of the meaning of the character E. As this argument is so easy to use, as well as so conclusive on the subject,

it is surprising that it has not been before resorted to by those who are interested in the question; but even up to the present day 'barbarian' is the meaning given by some translators to the character; and, what is equally surprising, it appears to be the translation that is most approved because it is thought to be the most faithful; as, arguing from other, scornful and insulting treatment,—which the foreigners submit to from the Chinese without murmur or remonstrance—it is thought to be the most probable. We shall now endeavour to disabuse our readers of this error, which has been too long perpetuated to the interruption of national and individual harmony; and if we succeed in removing the rankling feelings which may have been excited, by the improper use of the term 'barbarian', we shall have done one part of our duty that is pleasing.

Mr. Lindsay, who has gone into this question, quotes a poet not a classic; and in his quotation from *Soo Tungpoo* (vide *Premare's Notitia Lingua Sinica*, Page 203), the character E is placed in juxtaposition with *Teih*, the latter—formed of dog and fire—alluding to the northern Tartars.

Mr. Lindsay's authority, the Poet *Soo Tungpoo*, flourished during the *Sung* dynasty, in the reign of *Yuenfung*, who died A. D. 1085, nearly 500 years after the four books were written.

Mangtze (Mencius), a pupil of *Confucius*, and, in the estimation of the Chinese, second only to that venerated and adored teacher, in the *Hea Mong*, says as follows:

一若干也野也負孟
也合有千西文夏子
符餘有夷王卒曰
節歲餘之生於舜
先得里人於鳴生
聖志世也岐條於
後行之地周東諸
聖乎相之卒夷焉
其中後相於之遷
揆國也去畢人於

Mencius said, *Shun* was born in *Choo-Feng*, removed to *Foo-Hea*, and died in *Ming-Tsao*. He was an eastern stranger. *Wan-Wang* was born in *Ke-chow*, and died in *Peich-Chin*. He was a western foreigner. Their places of abode were distant more than one thousand miles, and the time between their births more than one thousand years. But when they got their wish and became rulers in the middle country, they resembled the two parts of a divided seal. The former and latter sages were formed after the same pattern. (*Collie's Four Books*).

Now the *Hea Mong*, is one of the Chinese Classics, of decided, undisputed authority with them; and in the above passage the Character E is applied to one of the earliest of the inspired sages and emperors of the middle Kingdom (the present province of *Honan* and round about), *Shun*; and to one of the most famous of their ancient princes, *Wan-Wang*. It is, therefore, a correct classical term, and is marked as such by *Padre Gonçalves*, in his definition of *Estrangeiro*: the term 'barbarian' is defined in Chinese by the same high and reverend authority by

野人 *Yay-jin* &c.

Yet the reverend father also defines barbarous by 夷人; and he has this sentence in elucidation, *E Jin—barbarians on the east*.

"With respect to the term E, which has been translated 'Barbarian' I am far from undertaking to say that it is the most honourable one that might have been employed to denote Foreigners; and I shall consider it a symptom of the existence of a better feeling towards us in China, whenever it shall be abandoned, and a more honourable one substituted for

it: I only contend that it is wrong to give it a directly disparaging sense; and that, as the practice of thus giving the most offensive sense to such words, naturally tends to widen the breach between us and the Chinese, I think the sooner it is abandoned the better.

Such is the opinion of Sir George Stanton, than whom no living character can be a better authority on this subject; whether we consider his accurate knowledge of the Chinese language, or his experience of their modes of thinking and acting, learned in a more intimate and extensive intercourse with the officers of government than has been attained by any other individual of the present age.

We are assured by a native teacher of the language that the use of the word *E* is neither insulting nor derogatory in any degree; that it is used as a classical term in the same sense and spirit as *Yue* is used for the name of this province, *Kwangtung*. We will not presume to discuss the *minutiae* of this question, but we appeal to the good sense and to the good feeling of Translators on the matter; and ask whether a full conviction of the meaning of the word and of the intentions of the Chinese in using it, should not be impressed on their minds, and avowed and explained to the public, before the vulgar and perhaps mistaken sense of 'barbarian' is again put either on the language or the manners of men with whose language and manners we are as yet, it would seem, but very partially acquainted.

But whether the strict interpretation of the character *E* is either *barbarian*, *stranger*, or *foreigner* (both of the latter terms, by the bye, convey a meaning of inferiority—that inferiority which is the consequence of ignorance of native laws and usages), it seems to us quite apparent that the foreigners of all nations have, in Chinese phraseology, called these insulting epithets down on themselves by their mean and base submission to the arrogant pretensions of the Chinese government and people for the sake of lucre only: and among these foreign states the British nation stands pre-eminent in its degradation—with power to take its own proper place it crouches in the dust, because the dust is mingled with gold—the golden dust of a disreputable, a dishonourable commerce:—neither the inspiration of a prophet nor the wisdom of a sage are required to foresee the speedy ruin of that nation, which, forgetful of its honour with foreign states, conceals its will, dissembles its power, and by this apathy of national feeling, perils the properties, lives, and characters of its subjects to the rapacity of a race of men who acknowledge and who are bound by no principle but that of might in their practice, however beautiful the theory of their political morality may be.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

[8 and 7 Will. IV. c. 54.—13th August, 1838.]

AN Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Conveyance of Newspapers by the Post.

Repeals the several previous Acts—including the 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 44 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 244), and 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 26, (see *Companion* for 1836, p. 117.)

2. Newspapers sent by the general post within the U. K. to go free.

3. Newspapers sent by the general post and delivered by the penny or two-penny post, and vice versa, to go free.

4. Newspapers sent by two-penny post only to pay 1d., and may be sent within post-towns at the like rate.

5. Newspapers sent from the U. K. by packets to the Colonies, and vice versa, to go free.

6. Newspapers may be sent from one colony to another colony, via the U. K., by packet boat, free.

7 and 8. Newspapers sent from the U. K. to the Colonies, by private ships, and vice versa, to pay 1d.

9. Newspapers to or from foreign countries to pay 2d.

10. In case satisfactory proof is given to the post-master general that any foreign state receives or sends newspapers to or from U. K. free of duty, then no duty to be charged on newspapers to or from such state, if by packet boat; or if by other vessels, then only 1d.

11. One penny to be paid by the post-master general to masters of private ships for each newspaper carried to or from the U. K.

12. Post-master general, notwithstanding any postage charged on newspapers by foreign states, may (with consent of the Treasury) send newspapers to any such state by packets free of duty, and by private ships for 1d. each, and may receive and deliver newspapers sent

from any such foreign state by packets, and printed in the language of such states, free, and by private ships at 1d. each; or charge a duty equivalent to the postage charged by such states.

13. But the post-master general (with consent of the Treasury) may again impose the said rates of 2d., if they have been remitted, and he shall think it expedient.

14. Empowers the post-master general to extend the provisions of this Act to newspapers sent from or to any of the Colonies to or from any foreign kingdom or state, via U. K.

15. and 16. Newspapers to be sent without cover or in open cover, and no writing or mark other than the name and address to be allowed.

17. And to be put into the post offices within seven days after date if going out of the U. K.

18. Power for the post-master general to search, &c.; and to charge treble postage, or detain papers, sent, on breach of the foregoing regulations.

19. Senders to be liable to treble duty on attempt to evade the duty of postage.

20. Post-master general to regulate the time of delivery.

21. Not compulsory to send newspapers through the post.

22. Newspapers re-directed to be forwarded free of postage if not opened.

23. Disputes are to be referred to the post-master general, whose decision (with three commissioners of the Treasury) shall be final.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

The Earl of Lichfield,

His Majesty's Postmaster General.

MY LORD,—I call upon your lordship to state publicly the reasons which have led your lordship to disregard an act of parliament.

In the British Almanack for 1837 an abstract of the act regulating the postage on Newspapers is given at page 124.

The 9th 10th and 12th provisions of this act declare as follows.

9. Newspapers to or from foreign countries to pay 2d. 10. In case satisfactory proof is given to the post-master general that any foreign state receives or sends newspapers to or from the U. K. free of duty, then no duty to be charged on newspapers to or from such state if by packet boat; or if by other vessels, then only 1d. 12. Post-master general, notwithstanding any postage charged on newspapers by foreign states may (with consent of the Treasury) send newspapers to any such state by packets free of duty, and by private ships for 1d. each, and may receive and deliver newspapers sent from any such foreign state by packets, and printed in the language of such states, free, and private ships at 1d. each; or charge a duty equivalent to the postage charged by such states.

Is your lordship ingenious enough, is there so much ingenuity in the Post Office Department, as to explain and justify the charges (2s.6d.) arbitrarily and in contempt and defiance of law,—the solemn and recorded act of King, Lords, and Commons,—imposed on the *Canton Register* after the passing of this Act by His Majesty's Post Master General?

I declare, my lord, that these proceedings on the part of your lordship's department are wholly incomprehensible to me. As I am a principal party concerned it is possible I may betray a too great regard for my own interests; but I assure your lordship that in this and my former letter I have only one object in view, namely: to rightly understand the laws of my country, to which I have the utmost devotion and obedience.

I have the honor to be, my lord, Your lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN SLADE

Editor of the *Canton Register*

I never regarded the character of a mere linguist with any admiration. Butler has hit it off with great spirit. He that has many languages to express his thoughts, and none worth expressing, he compares to one that can write all hands, but never the better sense; or can cast any sum of money, but has none.

Conversations at Cambridge.

THE LATE DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE LIBRARY.

The late Rev. Dr. Morrison, in the year 1824, brought to England a collection of Chinese books, in every branch of the literature of that nation, which he had obtained by great perseverance, and at an expense of £2000. It consists of about 900 distinct works, occupying nearly 10,000 (Chinese) volumes, and forming undoubtedly the most complete library of Chinese literature to be found in Europe. His

design, in bringing this library to England, was to offer it as a free gift to his country, provided it could be rendered the means of introducing into it the study, and of establishing, in one of its seats of literature, a school for the cultivation of the Chinese language. Not meeting with encouragement in this primary design, he projected a society, under the title of "The Language Institution," to whose apartments in Bartlett's Buildings the library was transferred. The object of the institution was to give instructions to all persons desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the Chinese and other Oriental languages; and gratuitously to such as intended to devote their attainments to the propagation of Christianity. Dr. Morrison himself attended, at stated hours, and gave instructions in Chinese to several pupils. After his return to China, the institution languished, and at length was closed. The library, according to the doctor's directions, was placed, under the care of Trustees, in the house of the London Missionary Society, where it still remains. The Trustees have since made several efforts to dispose of it to the government and other public bodies, in their own country, but without success. In the mean time, the attention of the Professor of Chinese in the college of France having been attracted to it, and a catalogue granted, overtures of purchase for the Royal Library of Paris were made, on the communication of which to the doctor, he declared it to be his determination that it should not be sent out of England. In consequence of the death of Dr. Morrison, and the very inadequate provision which is found for the support of his widow, and a family of seven children,—five under the age of ten years, (and one only, his eldest son, provided for),—it becomes imperative that this unique collection should be rendered available to the better support of his family, and the education and future establishment of his children. To give effect to this interesting measure, by inviting an extended and liberal subscription for the purchase of the library, is the object of the present address.

It would derogate from the honour of the country, to doubt that a plan, intended to express public esteem for the memory, and benevolent feeling towards the family, of a man, whose name, whether he is regarded as the founder of the Anglo-Chinese College, the compiler of his great Chinese and English dictionary, the chief translator of the Holy Scriptures into Chinese, or for many years the able servant of the East-India Company, as Chinese translator to their factory at Canton,—presents so many claims to the esteem of his countrymen, will not meet with their cordial support. From Dr. Morrison's original intention in bringing this library to England, it is concluded that a destination of it, which shall render it instrumental in promoting the study of the Chinese language in Great Britain, will erect the best monument to his patriotic desire thereby to confer an important benefit upon his country. With this view, the friends of the deceased, who have undertaken to conduct the measure now submitted to public attention, beg respectfully to recommend, that, as the library will be obtained by voluntary donations, the Trustees of the fund shall be authorised to present it, as a gift, to one of the most eminent literary institutions of the metropolis, the directors of which shall be willing to institute A PROFESSORSHIP OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE. The increased interest, which recent political events have given to the vast and important regions of the globe, over which that language and its cognate dialects prevail, seems to invite Great Britain, at this crisis, to the honour as well as the advantages of adopting a measure which, together with other important results, may yield facilities to the formation of future relations between the Chinese and British nations.

These views are submitted to the consideration of the public, in the confidence that they will meet with the concurrence and support of Englishmen of all ranks, at home and abroad, who feel it an honour done to their country, when unassuming merit and disinterested labours for the good of mankind meet from it a sure, though it may only be a posthumous reward.

The following gentlemen have consented to become Trustees of the fund to be raised, until the library shall be legally conveyed to the institution which shall accede to the proposed terms: Sir George Thomas Stanton, Bart. Samuel Mills, Esq. William Ales Hankey, Esq.

Donations will be received by the following bankers: Messrs. Coutts and Co. Sir Claude Scott, Bart. and Co. Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. and Messrs. Hankey, and Co.—(*Asiatic Journal*, Jan.)

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE

CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 30, page 125.)

Rice was a man of no common abilities. Besides a natural complacency, discretion, and benevolence, he had great sagacity and learning, was patient and indefatigable to a high degree, ready in conforming himself to every one's opinions and views, and had an unbounded zeal to promote the interests of his

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1837.

NO. 32. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (116) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain TOWNS, will be despatched the first week in September. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, August 9th, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For Freight apply to DUNDEESHOY MUNCHIE & HORNBURNE FRAMJEE.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR NEW-YORK.

THE CHAMPLAIN, Captain RICHARDS, can take 150 tons freight. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, August 1st, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to

Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE—The Portuguese ship DOM MANOEL, DE PORTUGAL, burden about 490 Tons; built at Damoun in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.

Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA.

on board the HERCULES, Lintia, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ON SALE.

THE fast Sailing Clipper FORMIDABLE 335 Tons Register, length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the Stern post aloft 112 feet 6 in.

Breadth, at the broadest part, taken above the main wales 26 feet 8 in.

Depth of hold 12 feet. Apply to

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 31st July, 1837.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.

Administratrix to the Estate of the late

Captain JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao 26th

July 1837.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take,

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound @ 6s. Also Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1833-36 @ 2s. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837. @ 1s. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong, at Lintia, on board the HERCULES, at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 3s per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at 1s 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the Canton Register Office for Nos. 10, 20, 41, 51 of the Canton Register 1836.

NOTICE—Charges for JOE PAINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, " 1.50
Liquor's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Fello pages, " 5.
Auction Bills or Quarto pages, " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 1st April | Singapore | 22nd July |
| Liverpool | 15th March | Java | 10th July |
| U. States | 8th January | Manila | 20th July |
| Calcutta | 4th July | Austral-Asia | 12th April |
| Bombay | 21st June | Madras | 13th May |

ARRIVED—HINDA, Lowthian, (omitted last week) from Liverpool and Singapore. **LORD CASTLEREAGH**, Towns, GLENELG, Langley, CHARLES GRANT, Pitcairn, and ARDABER, McIntyre, from Singapore and Bombay. **COWASHER FAMILY**, Wallace, from Singapore and Calcutta. **FARLIE**, Ager, from Java.

PASSENGERS—For GLENELG, Messrs. Scott, and Stapleton. For COWASHER FAMILY, Mrs. Brightman, Messrs. Brightman, Livingston, Scott, and Je-hangier Framjee.

SAILED—REBORN, [Hamburg] Schildknecht, for Manila. ISABELLA, Robertson, for Lombok. MAHOM-NEDEK, Wilson, for Bombay.

There are many questions now pending on the China trade which require very serious attention. It should be remembered that the trade is free; but we do not think that we are called upon to explain in what sense it is now free, or in what sense it will be free.

Our thoughts are shaken upon this subject, because men are to be found who call the court of directors of the E. I. Company—who have their name and style settled by act of parliament—they are the directors of the E. I. Co.—by the name of *Right Honorable*. Now the directors are not privy councillors; have they ever given proof of claim—the slightest—to the designation? a name of our earlier records—now a name only.

If the question is asked—what is in a name—the reply is given easily—we have got a constitution—a government of a thousand year's duration; a King—a house of lords, a house of commons—but as that title that elevates the person honored with it to the rank of the highest peers of the realm, to that of privy councillor—is it to be given to an assembly of private merchants; and that to by an assembly of merchants who in their address to them cast a slur upon their late transactions in their public capacity?—When answers are given to these questions the people of England will begin to learn how far they enjoy the free trade to India & China.

It has been our peculiar duty to inform Europe on Chinese affairs. We did not know that we had failed so much in our task until we had read the article in the *Atlas*, which we have quoted.

There is in this production a most singular mixture of truth and error.

The writer or writers have made some curious figures of speech:—e.g. 'Imperial Barbarian'—does an empire show that its subjects are barbarous? does not the power, and the ages which must have passed before that power was founded deny the expression? Does a faith or a fashion of dress—dress justified by climates—make—or justify the term of barbarian? Foreigner and Chinese are equally in fault on this question. There are facts alleged in the article which we have quoted from the *Atlas*, which, until we can obtain further information on some important points, we decline discussing; but great has been the difference of opinion amongst the influential resident foreigners of Canton, it has not, we think, led to the utterance of such extreme language and opinions as are brought to their notice from a *London* paper.

The reward of duty, the need of praise is, at length, given to that policy which has always been advocated in the *Canton Register*.

May our readers read the remonstrance of the *British* chamber of commerce in 1834 with its comment in the address which will be found in our columns of to day.

We ask for the particular attention of the *British* public to this subject.

The party in Canton which called it—not a political scheme but a scheme of just policy—the party in Calcutta that defended it through their organ, the *Courier*, have been deterred; the party in Canton which disapproved and protested against this measure is, after four years of experience, that exhibits the private vice of selfishness and the open feeling of public virtue,—placed by the declaration of a committee of commercial men of *London*, whose attention has been particularly drawn to this subject, in diametrically opposite positions; the merchants of Canton who drew up and defended the "objections of 1834," the Chairman and the Members of the *British* Chamber of Commerce have now their reward in the public acknowledgement of their principles and acts.

THE BRIG FAIRY.

The Lascars who were sent adrift from this vessel, when the Manila mutineers and murderers

gave them that chance for their lives, have at last reached Canton. And although their long absence had lately induced some of us to hold enquiring doubts as to their safety or good treatment, their appearance and their narrative of their journey from the coast where they were first beached from a crazy boat to this city is a proof both of good feeling and good government on the part of the Chinese.

If belief is to be given to the solemn statements of these simple minded men, the Lascar crew of the Fairy, we must believe that Captain McKay, the chief officer, Mr. Guthrie, the boy "George"—who was placed in the vessel at Liverpool, when she was launched, as an apprentice, and who from all we have heard was a lad who exhibited the best qualities—the Gunner, the Serang, were all cruelly murdered when asleep by the six Manila men who were doing duty as quartermasters.

There appears not the slightest doubt that the scheme of mutiny and murder on board the Fairy was planned by the Manila men, and that plunder more than revenge was their exciting motive; for Captain McKay appears to have been always kind to them; whether any others of the crew were accomplices there is as yet no evidence to determine.

The details of the murderous deeds are little known; for the Lascars describe themselves as having been stunned and stabbed when they were asleep. A struggle and a cry were heard and all was silent.

The Spanish Authorities will take their own measures to publish the proceeds of their courts on this occasion.

If the presence of the Lascars is required at Manila to elucidate the evidence there recorded, it can be only as witnesses; for as British subjects they are now under the jurisdiction of H. M.'s Superintendents.

We have before published a translation of a report from a *Heen* magistrate in *Fuh-keen*; if we obtain copies of the Chinese documents reporting the proceeding of the local officers on this occasion we will endeavour to publish a translation; for it is a subject of much interest; and the conduct of the Chinese provincial government will, we presume, be properly reported to H. M.'s ministers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I am glad you are endeavouring to disabuse your readers of the too long perpetuated error, in the translations of the word *E*. I am not going to debate the matter with you, nor even intimate what is my own opinion; the first would be presumption, the second inutile. You are, *me* justice, rather severe—though perhaps perfectly just—in saying that the we, foreigners, have "called these insulting epithets down on ourselves." Insulting epithets! And what is equally surprising, "most approved," because thought to be the "most faithful."

But, seriously, Mr. Editor, I wish you, and the Sinologues about you, would put this "vexed word" at rest. I have been informed, on good authority, that in the Penal Code, (a work which is revised every ten years,) the word *E* is not used for foreigners, but is applied to the uncivilized and savage mountaineers. We have, then, foreign *E*, and domestic *E*; i. e. foreign foreigners, and domestic foreigners! Or, foreigners strangers, and domestic strangers!

I merely state this case, as presenting a difficulty, which ought not to be overlooked.

Yours very truly,

LEXICON.

August 1st 1837.

P. S. The words used for foreigners in the Penal Code are, I understand, *waie*, and *fan*. See Morrison's Dictionary Nos. 2213 and 11544; where *waie* is defined foreign, outside, &c.; and *fan*, in certain cases, has the same meaning; as in the phrase *fan peng*, "foreign states." In the work translated by Sir George Thomas Staunton, which he calls a "Description of Foreign Countries," and which was written about a century ago by "lord Tulinshin," the Macartney of China, this word 異 is used for foreign. See for the its signification Morrison, No. 3044: this word is pronounced *E*, but is totally different from the *E* noticed above.

We are glad that we have succeeded in drawing the public attention to the wording of the translations of Chinese documents.

Translation was a task of less importance before the establishment of a *Press* in Canton; when the *original* and *Englishing* met only the eyes of the company's servants. But now that the just rendering of the sense and meaning of these documents is the first duty of an Editor of a Foreign paper in Canton, as it is also the information both his local and his distant subscribers are the most interested in obtaining, we think that the duties and office of a Chinese interpreter deserves more consideration and respect than it has hitherto received from the plodding and successful sons of trade.

A report reached our ears that in the case of the ship "*Troughon*"—when an acknowledgement—that most satisfactory acknowledgement for all public services, or private and individual industry—money—without which neither king nor priest, noble nor peasant would either govern, preach, fight, or labour—was proposed to the translator, who is a native of that country where the very name of commonwealth is not lost and gone—his reply was becoming to his character and to his hard earned attainments: the British agent and trader, we have been told, insisted upon "paying him": this was the mere insouciance of commercial wealth. The "*gentleman and scholar*" then, and in our opinion very justly, named a claim for his services of \$ 200: what was the answer? a check for \$400 from the individual who had by these translations and only by them been enabled to urge his claims for redress for an act of piracy upon the local government of Canton!—No: this British merchant offered \$ 16, as, in his opinion, a sufficient reward for services he was the first to seek!

Oh! shame! where is thy blush?

It is apparent as the noon-day sun that the more foreigners know of the Chinese language so much the more will their power and respectability be increased. We shall therefore always be glad to urge in the *Canton Register* the study of the language and the deserving reward of such study; a task that few will venture on or persevere in without those attributes of private character and worth which far outweighs in the estimation of the those whose praise is virtue, the wealth that may be obtained by a lucky turn of the wheel of fortune.

We request *Lexicon* to excuse a particular notice of his letter in our present number. We hope to return to it when we have more room to give it the consideration it deserves.

THE COMPANY'S REMITTANCES.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter from the President and Vice President of the E. I. and China Association to the Directors of the East India Company on the subject of the annual demand on this country for home payments. We understand that from a private communication with the chair and Sir John Hobhouse, it is understood the proposal is likely to be carried into effect, and certainly as regards the China Finance Committee:—

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honorable Sirs.—The Committee of the East India, and China Association beg to state to your Hon. Court, that they have received a communication from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce requesting them 'to endeavour to prevail upon the Court of Directors, and the Board of Control to fix in due time the sums to be raised at home by drafts on the Indian Treasury, and the supplement of remittance by the several presidencies on security of shipments; publishing to the community as early as possible such prospective arrangements, that those engaged in trade may take their measures accordingly, and that the terror of its course may not be disturbed by abrupt interference, generating uncertainty and unanxious excitement; and that the committee is accorded with the recommendation of the chairs of your Honourable Court, at an interview with which the undersigned were honoured, proceed to bring the subject under the notice of your Hon. Court, because, although they believe there is every disposition on the part of the Home Government, to carry the India trade with it in its arrangement, without any desire to reap an undue benefit by exchange operations or having in view any other object than that of securing the punctual receipt in this country of the amount required for the home charges, yet they are of opinion that the mode hitherto adopted has been in many respects, from its uncertainty, inimical to the interests of the trade between India, China, and the United Kingdom.

With this conviction the committee venture to submit to your Hon. Court the expedience of ascertaining at the earliest possible period the prospective

wants of the Company, and of taking measures in advance at home for obtaining funds to meet the same so as to occasion as little derangement as possible of the usual course of the trade between the two countries; and they believe this object would be attained by the adoption of a plan to the following effect:

Assuming that the financial arrangements of the Company for raising the £3,200,000, advertised for their home charges for 1837, to have been completed, it would be desirable.

1st. That the Hon. Company should in the first week in March next advertise the sum they propose to raise for 1838, say for illustration £3,200,000; and continue in each succeeding year to make a similar communication.

2d. That the advertisement should declare that the amount so required should be raised in a specific manner, say for example (leaving the precise sum for the future regulation of the Hon. Court.) £2,000,000 to be raised in London by selling Bills upon India, the Treasury to be opened for the sale on the 1st January 1838, a month previous to which the rate of exchange either to be announced by advertisement or left to be regulated by tender.

700,000 to be advanced in Bengal on Goods hypothecated to Great Britain.

200,000 do do Madras do.

300,000 do do Bombay do.

£ 3,200,000

And in the event of the proposed advances on hypothecation not being accepted to the extent specified at any one of the presidencies, the authorities at the others to have the power of extending the amount of their advances so as to complete the remittances required from India for the season.

By this arrangement the mercantile community will be able to judge of the effects of these operations upon the Indian trade, and should the arrangements have a tendency to militate against any particular interest the emergency will be met by the timely notice thus given.

With respect to the advances in China it is the unanimous opinion of the committee of the East India and China Association, that experience has shown since the opening of the "China trade," contrary, it is admitted, to the earlier anticipations generally entertained, that the establishment of a committee of the Hon. Company's servants at Canton for the purpose of advancing money on the Hypothecation of goods, has been disadvantageous to the best interests of the trade between Great Britain and China, and they therefore respectfully request that your Hon. Court will be pleased at the earliest opportunity to transmit directions to Canton that your servants employed upon that duty may be withdrawn and their operations cease at as early a period as may be practicable.

We have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. G. de LARIVIER, Chairman.

ARCHD. HARTIE, Deputy Chairman.

Coopers' Court, Cornhill.

27th February, 1837. —Englishman, June 27.

MONUMENT

To the late Captain JAMES HORSBURGH, F. R. S.

At a MEETING of the FRIENDS of the late Captain HORSBURGH, F. R. S., held on Friday, the 10th of February at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, London, WILLIAM STANLEY CLARKE, Esq., F. R. S., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. Moved by Captain J. H. Plimridge, R. N., and seconded by Captain John Farn Timms, H. C. S.

That the public services of the late Captain James Horsburgh, F. R. S., were eminently beneficial to the country, to the cause of science, and the general interests of humanity, their value and importance having been acknowledged by all contemporary navigators, attested by the election of Captain Horsburgh as Fellow of the Royal Society, and of many learned and scientific bodies in foreign countries, and by Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Shipwrecks, 1836, which referred with approbation to "the zealous perseverance and ability of the distinguished East-India Hydrographer, the late Captain Horsburgh, whose Directory and Charts of the Eastern Seas have been invaluable safeguards to life and property in those regions."

2. Moved by Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., and seconded by J. Gaythorne Remington, Esq.

That this Meeting deem it fit that some public testimonial should be afforded to the eminent professional talents and private worth of the late Captain Horsburgh. That for this purpose a subscription be opened, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the erection of a suitable monument to his memory, and that gentlemen connected with the naval and commercial interests of Great Britain and India, the friends and promoters of nautical science, and the public at large, be invited to co-operate in carrying the proposed object into effect.

3. Moved by Captain Jenkin Jones, R. N., and seconded by Colonel R. Barnwell, Bombay Army.

That the subscriptions be opened in the name of J. Gaythorne Remington and John Stewart, Esqrs., at the under-mentioned Bankers: Messrs. Wills, Perceval,

and Co.; Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Halifax; Mills & Co.; Lombard-street; Coutts and Co.; Strand; and Drummond and Co., Charing-cross; at Lloyd's; at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill; and at Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.'s Bookellers, No. 7, Leaden-hall-street, London. Also at the three Presidents of India, and at Canton.

4. Moved by Henry Shank, Esq., and seconded by William Burnie, Esq.

That the following Gentlemen, having signified their consent to form a Committee, be empowered to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the object of the foregoing resolutions, and that they have power to add to their number:

The R. Hon. Ld. Vis. Strathallan, Captain Jenkin Jones, R.N.
Capt. R. Alagar, H.C.S. M.P. Captain T. Larkins, H.C.S.
Hon. Mr. Alexander, Esq. Hon. Mr. Hagg Lindsay
Col. R. Barnewall, Esq. John Lock, Esq.
Armed Captain Robert Lock, H.C.S.
Sir John Barrow, Bt., F.R.S. George Langley, Esq.
Capt. Beaufort, R.N., F.R.S. Captain John R. Manderson,
Capt. P. Cameron, H.C.S. H. C. S.
Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bt. Captain A. Nairne, H. C. S.
W. S. Clarke, Esq., F.R.S. Captain George Palmer, Esq. M. P.
William Clarke, Esq. Captain J. H. Plimmer, R.N.
Captain George Probyn, H.C.S.
Captain Coxon, L. N. John Reeves, Esq. F. R. S.
Sir F. A. Collier, R.N., C.B. J. G. Remington, Esq.
K. C. H. G. R. Robinson, Esq. M.P.
John Copling, Esq., H. C. S. Chairman of Lloyd's.

Stuart, Donaldson, Esq. Sir George Thomas Statu-
Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham, ton, Bart. F. R. S.
G. C. B. Colonel W. H. Sykes, F.R.S.
John Eglin, Esq. Captain Daniel Ross, L. N.
Rear Admiral the Hon. G. Captain Charles Shea, H.C.S.
Elliot, C. B. Captain J. Shepherd, H.C.S.
Capt. Alexander Elliot, R.N. John Stewart, Esq.
J. Fullerton Elphinstone, Esq. Captain John Fam Timins,
Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. H. C. S.
John Forbes, Esq. John Gover, Esq.
Captain George Grant, I. N. Sir J. Brazhoun Urmoston.
J. L. Heathorn, Esq. Francis Warden, Esq.
Captain Archibald Hamil- Colonel Sir Henry Willock,
ton, H. C. S. K. S. L.

Capt. Monmerie Hamilton, Captain Sir John Woolmore,
H. C. S. H. C. S. K. C. H.

Captain John Innes, H.C.S.

(It was further resolved, that the amount of the subscriptions by public bodies and commercial establish-ments be left to their own pleasure; but that in respect to those of individuals the maximum be ONE GUINEA EACH, in order that the subscription may become general to all ranks, and as it is hoped, to all maritime countries; the number of contributors, and not the amount of their donations, being the criterion by which the respect shown to the deceased will be estimated.)

5. Moved by Francis Warden, Esq., and seconded by Captain J. R. Manderson, H. C. S.

That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to W. Stanley Clark, Esq. for his able conduct in the Chair this day, and that he be requested to act as Chairman of the Committee.

A large subscription was then made in the room, and the meeting adjourned. The list of subscribers will be published in due time.

[Signed] WILLIAM BRUCE, Hon. Sec.
(Asiatic Journal, March.)

From the papers of the week we perceive that his Celestial Majesty of China, through his representatives the chief authorities of Canton, has issued a decree against the introduction of Christianity into the empire. The preachers are to be punished with death; the hearers with imprisonment, or perpetual banishment to some Mohammedan city:—

To speak the Christian religion of Europe, says the decree, is to deceive the people. That religion is in fact, the ruin of morals and of the human heart; and on this account it has at all times been prohibited.

Probably the imperial barbarian is ignorant that at this very moment China contains some millions of Christians. They are all Roman Catholics, and all of them have been reclaimed from Atheism—for such is the established faith—by the efforts of the Propagandist Society at Rome. The system adopted by this society is somewhat different from that of our hot-brained Evangelicals in England. Before a young man is dispatched on this important mission, he is sent to a college, where, during many successive years, he is instructed in the language, and the religion of the Chinese. That language he is taught to speak by native instructors; and when his education is completed, he is sent to this destination. He assumes the dress of the country, and passes a frontier which would be inaccessible to your enthusiast, who disdains all human means "that miracle may abound," who would think the exercise of ordinary prudence a distrust of God's providence, who believes, or affects to believe, that signs and wonders must accompany him; and that if he can speak only in an unknown tongue "it may be blessed to those who hear it." On his arrival—which is always expected—the Roman Catholic missionary mixes with the people, frequents their houses—of those in whom he can confide—explains to them the doctrines and duties of Christianity; and conducts himself with so much caution, as not to alarm the authorities. Some of the mandarins and of the local judges are members of his flock; from them, therefore, he has nothing to fear; and even those who suspect his purpose and are hostile to it, will not

proceed against him until they are formally brought before the judicial tribunals. Then indeed he has no hope of mercy: if it can be proved that he has breached the former doctrine, and he refuses to acknowledge the religion (such as it is) of the country, he is immediately put to death.

Within the last twenty-five years some thousands of Christians, disdaining to render the slightest verbal honour to the abominable faith (if faith it may be called) of the people, have received the crown of martyrdom. And little as their trials, their persecutions, their sufferings are known to the people of England, certain it is that their constancy, their heroic self-satisfaction, was never surpassed in the first ages of the church. The Roman emperors were not greater persecutors than the Chinese; the number of Christians was not greater in the first century, throughout the world, than it is now in "the far east;" nor is the number of victims less. In one year,—and that not long ago,—more than sixty thousand converts sealed their testimony by their blood.

Melancholy, therefore, as is the edict in question, when we consider that there are eleven millions of Christians in China, we are not hopeless of the result. The good seed has been sown, and the good cause, whatever the obstacles with which it may have to contend, must ultimately triumph! The most speedy means, however, of diffusing civilization and Christianity would be the conquest of the empire. We are not indeed among those who, like the camel-driver of Mecca, would propagate a religion by the sword; but if through human policy it should open the way, duty would enjoin us to take advantage of that opening. So that it be effected, little care we by what instrument—whether by Russia or by England. On this subject great absurdity has been exhibited by a portion of the press. Suppose—what we believe is not eventually impossible—that Russia should subdue the country—what then? If we are jealous of her preponderance, are we so foolish as to imagine that by an indefinite extension of territory, her real strength would be increased? The truth is, that her possessions are already too extensive for her own security. There are many states in the world, of scarcely one-tenth her size; that have twice her real power. She is so attenuated by diffusion, that a very little force would break her lines. She may do wonders on a given point; by concentrating her vast resources, she may one day conquer China; but other parts of her frontier would lie exposed, and might be broken with impunity by the smallest of the Tartarian or Circassian tribes.

For the sake of general civilization—for the more important interests of religion—for the sake of China herself—we hope that his Celestial Majesty will soon have no throne on which to sit; and that he will be a humble pensioner on British justice.—*Atlas, January 1.*

OF THE DIVISION AND SUBDIVISIONS OF HOK-KEEN.

(Continued from No. 31, Page 130.)

The country of 泉州 Chawan-chew, contains

five districts, as follow

| | | |
|-----------|----|-------------------------|
| Chin-kang | 晉江 | the district of Chin |
| Lam-an | 南安 | Lam-wan, southern ease. |
| Tong-an | 同安 | Tang-wan, similar ease. |
| Hwuy-an | 惠安 | Hway-wan, kind ease. |
| An-k'hey | 安溪 | the peaceful stream. |

The seat of government is in 晉江 Chin-kang.

This county is bounded on the south and east by the sea, on the west by Chang-chew, and on the north by Fok-ch'uan. The city of Chin-kang, its capital, lies near the sea, in a delightful plain, and, by a large bay, admits the greatest ships to ride close under its walls; and that on both sides of the city, for it is built on promontory, encompassed with water, except on the north and south-east sides. On the opposite shore are many populous trading towns, chiefly in a place towards the north-west, called Lok-yang. Here is the famous bridge called the Lok-yang-ke, which has been deservedly considered one of the wonders of China: it is built of a black kind of stone, supported by about 250 strong columns or buttresses, 125 on each side. These columns are sharpened towards the upper part, in order the better to break the impetuous excess and regress of the current; they are capped with five stones, of an equal breadth, each twenty feet long, and two broad, which successively touch one another, at each buttress, and thus form a path-way to walk upon, at least 200 feet in length; on each side, rails of the same kind of stone are put for safety, adorned with floss and other images. It is certainly wonderful where so many large stones of equal size could have been procured, and how they could have been conveyed to, and constructed across, such a wide and impetuous stream of water. Before the bridge was built, the people used to cross this part of the river in boats; but many vessels being every year destroyed by the violence of the tide, squalls, and other accidents, a man of the name of Ch'hai-seang resolved, for the safety of passengers, to build a bridge. The tradition respecting it,

as related by the Chinese, is as follows:—Formerly, crossing this abrupt of water, many boats were upset, and a number of lives were lost; popular credulity soon invented a cause for these numerous disasters, which were imagined to originate in two fairies or elfs, one of whom was a tortoise, and the other a snake; these wicked elfs had formerly inspired a certain butcher, and prompted him to destroy much animal life, and practise other enormities; till the butcher, determined on reformation, and desirous of obtaining a new heart, ripped himself open, and threw his old stomach and bowels into this stream; where they remained, in the shape of a tortoise and snake, doing great mischief, while the butcher himself became a god. He is still worshipped by the people of Hok-keen, under the title of H'ien-t'ien-seang-tey, "the high Emperor of the darkened Heavens," and is represented standing with one foot on tortoise, and the other on a snake, the two elfs which formerly excited him to do so much mischief. In order to carry on their wicked designs, the Chinese fable, that the tortoise elf used to transform himself into a boat, and the snake elf into a boatman, and thus appearing at the side of the stream, offered to assist passengers in crossing it. When arrived at the middle of the river, a storm generally arose, the boat sunk, and the two elfs, assuming their own shapes, devoured the victims at their leisure. On one occasion, it is related, that when the boat full of passengers was arrived at the middle of the stream, a storm arose,—the prelude to a disaster; but, suddenly, a noise was heard from heaven, saying, Ch'hai-se, jin chae ch'hai-wan, put k'ho-tiem, Ch'hai-sea lang-te chun, am 't'hang teem.—"The Magistrate Ch'hai-seang being abroad, let not the vessel sink!"—whereupon the storm abated, and all escaped safe to land. On going ashore, the passengers enquired one of another, who among them was called by the family name of Ch'hai-se; but when none appeared, a woman of the company said, that though she did not belong to that clan herself, she had been lately married to a man of the name of Ch'hai-se, and was now pregnant by him; upon which they all concluded, that the infant in her womb must be the person for whom the celestial voice was sent. The woman accordingly made a vow, that if her child of which she was then pregnant should prove to be a boy, and should afterwards become a magistrate, she would insist on his making a bridge over this river. The child proved to be a boy, and was called Ch'hai-seang; he prospered in learning, and rose to the dignity of T'wan-he-pang, T'ee-hak-soo, "Great Doctor of the dead-dly clear Hall." Arrived at this pitch of greatness, he was reminded of his mother's vow; and judging that if he remained at court, the thing would never be done, he fell upon a plan of getting himself appointed to the government of his native district, which on ordinary occasions was not usual. He flourished in the reign of Jia-chung, of the Song dynasty (A. D. 1050), and observing the Emperor one day about to go abroad, he previously rubbed some honey on the stump of a tree, in order to tempt the ants to swarm there, contriving it so that the ants should form lines to imitate certain Chinese characters. The Emperor observing the ants thus swarming in a peculiar manner, went up, and read the characters thus curiously formed, which sounded as follows,—"Ch'hai-t'wan, Ch'hai-t'wan, pun hoo chok kwan,—"Ch'hai-t'wan! Ch'hai-t'wan! be thou an officer in thy native district."—This sentence was no sooner out of the Emperor's mouth, than Ch'hai-seang pretended to take it for a positive order, and fell down at his Majesty's feet, thanking him for his appointment. The Emperor not liking to retract his words, because T'heen ch'oo put he gan, the son of Heaven never speaks in vain, confirmed the decree, and he was accordingly appointed to the office. Upon his arrival at Ch'wan-chew, his native district, he spared neither expense nor labour, to execute the task assigned him; but the made very little progress, at first, and the three years of his of-ficiate were likely to close before the works could be completed. The principal difficulty was to carry the bridge across the deepest part of the stream: and no hope could be entertained of success, unless the tide retired remarkably low, and the bed of the river was left unusually dry. In order to obtain this, he thought it best to apply to the dragon king of the deep, and, with this intention, he drew up a letter to the Chinese Neptune, but was at a loss how to send it:—in this perplexity he cried out one day in the midst of the hall, Soy jin hay tek hae, "who is there that can descend into the sea?"—Upon uttering these words, a servant whose name was Hay-tek-hae, thinking himself called, promptly answered, "Here," and the magistrate taking his answer for an assent, insisted upon his going. The poor man finding there was no resource, took the letter in his bosom, and went to sleep close by the sea side, when it was quite low water, thinking that when the tide rose, the sea would cover him, and he could then deliver his message. On awaking in the morning, however, he found himself still in the same place, and the letter in his bosom changed for another in a yellow envelope, which he immediately took to his master. On opening this letter, only one character was found written in it, viz. Ch'ho, "vinegar." For some time he was at a loss to know what to make of this communication; but on analysing the character, he found it composed of four others, which ran thus, Jey-yit jit yew, "the 21st day, in the evening"—at which time he imagined the water would be nearly dry. Accordingly he prepared materials and workmen against the appointed period, when the water was indeed unusually low; and having laid the foundation of the central buttresses, before the water rose again, he was enabled to proceed with the work without interruption. Four millions taels of silver are said to have been expended on this stupendous work.

The people of this county are peaceful and economical, while for literature and poetry they have been always celebrated. To the south of the capital of Ch'wan-chew, is a mountain called Po-ke, "precious covering," which has on its top a turret of nine galleries, serving

as a landmark for seamen: there are also various other hills and mountains, the windings and forms of which are very remarkable. Of the coast line the P'ang-ho, or P'ang-tse, and from the interior flow the Lok-yang and Chin-kang rivers, with some other smaller rivulets. In this country Choo-bun-kong, the celebrated commentator on the Four Books, established his school of learning, and hosts of literati flocked to hear his doctrine. Here, also, Yew-chow purified the minds of his pupils, and Tek-sew emptied the prisons by the clear justice of his verdicts. There were others, also, celebrated for their acquaintance with ancient laws, and for their firm and public spirited conduct, all of whom were brought up in this neighbourhood.

The country of 漳州 Cheang-chew is divided into seven districts, as follow:—

| | | |
|-------------|----|--|
| Leung-k'hey | 龍溪 | the dragon stream. |
| Cheang-p'ho | 漳浦 | Cheang-p'ho, the banks of [the river Cheang] |
| Lam-cheng | 南靖 | the southern stillness. |
| Teang-t'hai | 長泰 | Teang-t'hai, lengthened [greatness] |
| Peng-ho | 和平 | peaceful harmony. |
| Cheou-an | 詔安 | decided case. |
| Hae-teng | 海澄 | the limpid ocean. |

The seat of government is at 龍溪 Leung-k'hey.

[To be continued.]

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The following is an Estimate of the probable Returns for Postage and Passengers:

In postage, taking the number of letters according to the Calcutta memorial, and supposing that the whole pass by this channel.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Letters to & from Calcutta | 160,000 at 6= | 960,000—6,000 |
| Madras | 70,000 at 4= | 2,800—1,750 |
| Bombay | 54,000 at 5= | 2,700—1,687 |
| | | 9,437 |

Add one-third to the estimate of letters per general packets, or 100,000 at 1s. 6d.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|
| | | 7,500 |
| Return by postage of letters | | 16,937 |
| Add for parcels and newspapers | | 500 |

Return for passengers
Eight from Calcutta, at 30l. 240l.
Six Madras, 20l. 120l.
Six Bombay, 25l. 150l.

| | |
|--|---------|
| | 510l. |
| | 2 trips |

Deducted expense one-fourth 255l.

| | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------|
| Net return | 765l. per mensem. | 12 |
| | 9,180l. per annum | 9,180 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total return by postages and passengers | 26,617 |
| Deduct charge | 23,766 |

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Surplus of receipts | 2,851 |
|---------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Estimated net charge of general packets | 22,965 |
| Deduct surplus income for branch packets | 2,851 |

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Remaining net charge | £20,094 |
|----------------------|---------|

To be divided between his Majesty's Government and the East India Company.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 31. page 129.)

I. A missionary, who hopes for success, must assume the character of a divine, or philosopher of the country in which he preaches. This conduct removes great part of the prejudice usually entertained against foreigners. A Jesuit, therefore, as soon as he enters upon his office in a heathen country, changes his character. In India he becomes a Bramin; in Siam a Talapoin; in China either a Bonze, or a Confucian and philosopher; in Africa he appears a Marabout. A poor Capuchin or Dominican retains his European character, and makes that of a mendicant friar consistent with that of a preacher. Hence he is of little or no repute, whilst the Jesuit, in his mask, gains the hearts and attention of the people.

II. A missionary must make it his earnest endeavour to be favoured at court. In order, thereto, he must leave no means untried, by presents, by respect, by attendance, and other like practices, to ingratiate himself with those who are at the head of affairs.

III. He must, if possible, ingratiate himself so far into the confidence of the great and powerful, that he may be consulted in matters of state and government. A missionary, who has succeeded in this, may branch on surely. There are some other rules under this head, which for the sake of brevity I omit.

IV. A missionary must conform to the opinions and customs of the people he is sent to, provided they be not manifestly inconsistent with the faith he is commissioned to preach.

V. He must make use of whatever has the appearance of truth and piety in the religion of the country where he preaches, and endeavour to recon-own doctrine. It is not material, that this cannot be done without distorting the heathen as well as the christian religion. The little sin committed upon such an occasion is amply atoned for by the benefit it produces.

VI. He must not abolish or prohibit, ancient customs and ceremonies, to which an ignorant people is generally much attached. Let the people retain the customs of their fathers. It is sufficient to sanctify them, that is, to separate all that is manifestly idolatrous and superstitious, and with a good design to make the rest consistent.

VII. A missionary must have money, and trade may enable him to procure it. If therefore he can privately carry on a little commerce, he does well. It is no disgrace to his office, whilst he converts his gains to the service of God.

I might enumerate more of these rules, but it would be needless, as the rest follow from these. If it be asked, what authority I have to assert, that the Jesuits observe these rules in their missions? I answer, it appears not merely from the writings of their enemies, but from their own conduct. As this is in all their missions their constant practice, it is highly probable, that directions for those purposes are given them by their fraternity. Indeed most of these a Jesuit would hardly be ashamed to confess. Perhaps he may treat third and the last as mere calumny; but the rest he would call instances of apostolical prudence. The most able of their brethren have already done so. I appeal to *Fabry*, to the great *Gabriel Daniel*, to their writings published in the Chinese, and to the letters of their missionaries.

[To be continued.]

"A newsmonger," says Butler, "is a retailer of rumour, that takes upon trust, and sells as cheap as he buys. He deals in a commodity that will not keep; for if it be not fresh, although true in its origin, it lies on his hands and will yield nothing. True or false it is one to him; for novelty being the grace of both, a thruth grows stale as well as a lie; and as a slight suit will last as well as a better, while the fashion holds, a lie will serve as well as truth, till new ones come up. He is little concerned whether it be good or bad, for that does not make it more or less news; and if there be any difference, he prefers the bad, because it is said to come sooner; for he would willingly bear his share in any public calamity to have the pleasure of hearing and telling it. He tells news, as men do money, with his fingers, for he assures them it comes from very good hands. The whole business of his life is like that of a spaniel, to fetch and carry, and when he does it well he is clapped on the back and fed for it; for he does not take it altogether, like a gentleman, for his pleasure; but when he lights on a considerable parcel of news he knows where to put it off for a dinner, and quarters himself upon it, until he has eaten it out; and, by this means, he drives a trade, by retrieving the first news to truck it for the first meat in season: and, like the old Roman luxury, ransacks all seas and lands to please his palate."

CANTON FOR EVER!—LONG LIVE THE HEEN MAGISTRATES.

The Common Council have again stood forward nobly in defence of their own congenial Smithfield. They have treated with a becoming and characteristic disdain the petitions of the petitioners who have again presumed to petition for some abatement of the sanguinary and stercoraceous glories of their own, their ancient Smithfield—some mollification of that slaughter loving giant who wieldeth, night and day, the pollaxe and the knife in the very centre of civilized intellectual London; who causeth its conduits to be ruddy with the blood of bullocks and of sheep; and even changeth the complexion of old Father Thames himself—"making the brown one, red!"—as the immortal bard of Avon somewhere observeth.

What would the petitioners have!—What do they want!—or in the expressive and characteristic query of one of the common council—"What am they up to?" As Alderman Lucas, very aldermanly, remarked—"Is there one of these petitioners who would object to put his knife into a *smoking sirloin*?—Certainly not; and I have no patience with their mandlin humanity,—a humanity that throws them into

hysterics at the sight of a honest butcher in a red nightcap knocking down a bullock!"—This is the opinion of Alderman Lucas; and though he is a *lighter* man than many we could name, there is no man whose opinion ought to have more weight in all matters relating to the beauties of butchery; nor can the great Corporation of London boast of a greater ornament than the worthy and carnivorous Alderman—by reason of that magnificent personal corporation of his own, which he buttoneth up in buff kerseymere so bravely every morning, and which precedeth him so dignifiandy, wheresoever he goeth. May his shadow never be less;—and may his body tailor look well to his waistcoat buttons!

Smithfield aboundeth in stercoraceous squash; and this is another of its virtues,—another reason why the great and enlightened corporation of the first and finest city in the world should stick close by it. For what is stercoraceous squash?—what is it but a valuable commodity, producing (as was well observed by his worthy worship) much money to the corporation; and though some carping maudlinists may say such money is peculiarly "*filly* lucre" yet, as the fine old Roman Emperor said, it has much the same smell as other money. And shall the corporation of London let money slip through their fine fat fingers?—No—we say firmly, fiercely, and emphatically, no, no, no!—Rather let Smithfield become chin-deep in gold-producing squash,—let us revel in its dark green delights;—and let the Herald's College enrich the civic arms by quartering with its bloody dagger, a shovel and broom saltierwise; and amplify its motto by placing *AURUM ET STERCORIS* before its *Domine dirige nos*!

But it is not for gold alone that Smithfield and its stercoraciousness is to be prized. Gold is a great—a grand thing; for, as the aforesaid Bard of Avon sayeth—"Twill make black, white;"—and therein it closely resembleth that castiron patriot and true totter-up of totles whom wicked Tories denominate *A Middlesex Goose*. But the bottle-green stercoraciousness of Smithfield has still a higher quality;—it is absolutely necessary to the public health;—the *adus populi* is intimately incorporated with it! There is nothing more wholesome than that bottle-green squash;—and this is the reason that the patients in St. Bartholomew's hospital get well so much sooner than they do in any other hospital. They inhale the odour of Smithfield and live; whilst every where else they dwindle and die.—All which was clearly proved, not only by the aforesaid very worthy Alderman, but by those enlightened and common councillors, Mr. Stevens the gin-palace proprietor, and his patriotic colleague Mr. Wilson.

How grateful then ought all the inhabitants of this great metropolis—from the King on his gilded throne to the cobbler in his stall—how grateful ought they to be to the Common Council for so pertinaciously perpetuating this prime source of health in the very midst of 'em!—from which source, as that shining prototype of the renowned Talgol (Mr. Deputy Hicks) once picturesquely exclaimed—"from which source, health and fair beef irradiate all around!"

What should the Common Council say then to the mandlin humanists who are continually pestering them with petitions for its removal!—should they not say "Petition us on petitions!—It is our will and pleasure to uphold Smithfield in all its sanguinary and stercoraceous immunities; and when this metropolis is ten times as large as it is Smithfield shall still be its only mart for that great physical relief which walks in oxen, and is carried out beef!"—(*English Chronicle March 4.*)

Note.—This is not inapplicable to Canton; we hope the heading of the article will not be considered a misnomer.

DIED.

At MACAO on the 25th Ulto J. G. ULLMAN Esq. aged 76 years, formerly Chief of the Swedish Factory Canton.—He was much respected by all who knew him.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR.

JOHN SLADE

No. 5, Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1837.

NO. 33. } PRICE }
50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given that the F. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company.
Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain Tonks, will be despatched the first week in September. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, August 9th, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For Freight apply to DHUNREHBOY MUNCHEREE & HORNUSJEE FRAMJEE.
Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR NEW-YORK.

THE CHAMPLAIN, Captain RICHIE, can take 150 tons freight. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, August 1st, 1837.

FOR SALE.

The new brig **ROSE**, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
Canton, 8th May, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Portuguese ship **DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL** Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damann in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.

Apply to Senhor CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA, on board the *HERCULES*, Linlin.
or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Canton.

ON SALE.

THE fast Sailing Clipper **FORMIDABLE** 335 Tons Register, length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the Stern post aloft 112 feet 6 in.

Breadth at the broadest part taken above the main wales 26 feet 3 in.
Depth of hold 12 feet. Apply to

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 31st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.

Administratrix to the Estate of the late
Captain JOHN CROCKETT
Macao 26th }
July 1837. }

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the **PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY** of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 bound & 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1834-36 & 22. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837. — 93. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong. At Linlin, on board the *Hercules*, at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 93 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at 9 1/4 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

FULL PRICE given at the Canton Register Office for Nos. 10, 26, 41, 51 of the Canton Register 1836.

NOTICE.—Charges for: JON PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Batta notes, " 5.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, " 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

LONDON.

Our commercial advices from Liverpool, dated on Saturday night, state that, notwithstanding the contradiction given on Thursday to the report of an extensive failure having taken place on that day, the house to which that report pointed actually stopped payment on Friday. The house in question had establishments both in Liverpool and Glasgow, and its liabilities are variously stated at 300,000, 400,000, and even as high as 500,000. It held large stocks of East India cotton, silk, and sugar. A failure so extensive, though little of the loss would, it was said, fall on Liverpool, had case a gloom over commercial affairs in that town. The same advices mention the existence of rumours, late in the afternoon, of three failures having occurred in the course of the day in Manchester. The liabilities of the parties are stated to be very heavy. The produce and the share-market continued dull, without any symptom of amendment. — (Times, April 3, 1837)

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Evening.

The feeling in the city on the subject of commercial credit has not been so good as it was yesterday, but these relaxes, considering the great weight of business that remains to be arranged, must necessarily be of frequent occurrence, and should not give rise to the uneasiness which has been manifested to-day. More serious difficulties have been overcome than any now existing. The conditions imposed by the Bank, however, for their own protection are very strict and severe; so that even the possible failure of furnishing the degree of security required is viewed with apprehension and alarm. That great changes are in progress in the commercial arrangements of the city from this state of things is very evident. Some of the large houses which possessed almost a monopoly of the American trade are likely to be reconstructed, and others to retire from business altogether, which will leave open a vast field for the young and enterprising merchants, who aim at a competency only, and who trade within their capital. Late events have proved that the largest means are no protection, if the engagements entered into are out of all proportion to them. There is an instance to be given at this moment, it is said, of a mercantile firm, about to wind up their affairs, after not many years of commercial pursuits, who are content, on their own estimate, to sacrifice little short of half a million, in order to be fairly disentangled from them, and to possess unimpaired the remains, which are considerable, of their capital. Of the scale on which these houses have been

conducted the public can have but a very imperfect notice, and cases may be adduced, both in London and Liverpool, where a return of profit has been made, during several years, of from 100,000, to 200,000, per annum. The excitement which these large gains have produced have led them on to extend their commercial more and more, until the crisis in monetary affairs has come on, and found them wholly unprepared to meet it. There were reports to-day of failures, and particularly one at Glasgow, with a branch firm at Liverpool, on a very large scale, but it has been positively contradicted.

The prevalent feeling on commercial matters has had some influence, though a very slight one, at the Stock-Exchange, where the business, however, was very contracted, and an unusually small number of members in attendance. Consols for money closed at 90 1/2, and at 90 1/4 for this account; some transactions for the May account took place at 80 1/2. Exchequer-bills remain firm at 31s. to 33s. premium. The want of good bills in the commercial market has brought these securities into favor as an investment.

In the foreign stock-market, though the transactions in Spanish and Portuguese securities were not extensive, the prices, particularly of Spanish, were better, but which is attributable more to the satisfactory manner in which the account has passed off than to any other cause. Spanish Actives closed at 22 1/2 to 1/4; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 47 1/2 to 1/4; and 3 per Cents, 30 1/2 to 1/4; Colombian, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; Dutch 23 per Cents, left off at 52 1/2 to 53 1/2.

The share-market continued remarkable heavy, and very few and very small transactions took place. Among the quotations made were London and Brighton (Stevenson's), 1 dis.; London and Birmingham, 25 to 26 pm; London and Greenwich, 1/2 to 1 pm; South Eastern and Dover, 3/4 dis.; London and Westminster Bank, 1/2 dis.; National Provincial Bank of England, 6 dis. — (Ibid.)

TEA TRADE.

The following is the quantity of tea upon which duty has been paid for the year 1837, up to the 5th of Feb. —
In London. 2,027,948 lbs. In all other Scotch ports 12,973 lbs.
In Liverpool 211,510 In Dublin 148,274
In Bristol. 70,490 In Belfast 51,377
In Hull. 1,650 In Cork 14,789
In Leith. 50,430 In all other Irish ports 45,182
In Glasgow. 44,689

The quantity exported from London during the same period of Bohoa, upon which the duty of 1s. 6d. per lb has been paid, 95,976 lbs.; other sorts, 72,746 lbs.; and from Liverpool, 16,375 lbs. The removals coastwise have been from London, 370,591 lbs., and from Liverpool 46,422 lbs. The import and receipts coastwise have been into London 145 chests and 647 boxes; and into Liverpool 1,471 chests. The stock up to the 5th of January consisted of, in London—Free Trade, 24,041, 407 lbs.; East India Company, unsold, 12,306 376 lbs.; ditto sold, 5,617,330 lbs.; and in Liverpool 4,386,551 lbs. — (Morning Post, March 18.)

SPAIN.

The result of the grand combined movement is that Evans and Jauregui have retreated, and taken up their old position in St. Sebastian, unannoyed, however, by the Carlist guns on the heights of the Anzua. Espartaco has retreated, and is again covered by the walls of Bilbao. Irribarren, who succeeds Saarsfield, has retreated to the shelter of Pamplena. Thus the Christiano troops are stationed as they were at the beginning of the year. Such, however, is the contradictory character of the war, that the Carlists appear wholly incapable of making any material advantage of these apparently favourable circumstances. Delay is the great foe of both parties.

The news of these disasters had produced a deep feeling at Madrid but at the date of the last dispatches (the 22d) no tumult had occurred. A new and deplorable calamity for the Christians was announced by the captain of a Spanish coasting vessel, who reported that shortly before he sailed from Santander the powder magazine at that place had been blown up, destroying two streets, occasioning considerable loss of life, and a conflagration which was still proceeding when the narrator sailed. The court-martial appointed to try Lieut. Col. Harley, of the 4th regiment of the British legion, on "certain charges," as General Evans delicately terms them, assembled at St. Sebastian on the 23d ult., but the colonel made default. He was accordingly deemed absent without leave, and by an order of the day of General Evans declared dismissed the service.

FRANCE.

The absorbing topic in the French papers, as well as in the correspondence from France, is the "ministerial

crisis." According to the best information several days of negotiation had not yet succeeded in reconciling the jarring pretensions of M. M. Molé, Guizot, and not least, Louis Philippe; and the only thing which admitted of little doubt was, to use the words of the *Doktrinaire Journal de Paris*, that the administration must undergo some change in order to encounter the approaching important debates in the Chamber of Deputies.

It is generally understood that M. Molé and M. Guizot met on Monday, and that the former conceded so far as to admit M. Guizot to take the Home Office, provided M. Montalivet took the office of *Instruction Publique*; but the latter refused. M. Molé also consented to M. Duchatel's taking the Home Department, but M. Duchatel refused. M. Molé proposed that M. Martin should take the Home Department, but M. Guizot would not admit of it. The rival powers then separated, declaring it impossible they could agree.

A correspondent under Wednesday's date says:—"I am pretty certain that yesterday, at two p. m., M. Molé was entrusted with the organization of a new ministry, and that at six in the evening he had resigned the task I have, also every reason to believe that this morning no progress had been made."—(*Atlas*, April 2.)

CAUTION. THE BONETTA ROCK, ATLANTIC OCEAN.

[We have received the following from our esteemed correspondent, Lient. Liddell, R. N.]

To the Editor of the Nautical Magazine.

Ship Wellington, 9th Sept., 1836, Lat. 4° N., Long. 15° E.

DEAR SIR,—I yesterday boarded the Wave, of London, and felt much interested, as no doubt many of your nautical readers will be, in the information received from her commander, of a shoal seen by him on the 26th ult., off Bona Vista, supposed to be the one on which the Madeline was wrecked in April, last year. Capt. Goldsmith states that he distinctly saw the breakers on this shoal, while passing to leeward of it at 11 h. p. m., the high land of Bona Vista bearing W. by S. distant about seven leagues. By a curious coincidence I found on board the Wave the original protest of the commander and crew of the Madeline, taken before the American consul at Porto Praya, a few days after her loss. This protest was in possession of the son of the owner of that vessel, who happened to be a passenger in the Wave. As no account of the shoal, or loss of the Madeline, has been given among the numerous valuable hydrographical records of your Magazine, I will here insert a short extract from the said protest. It states, "that at 2 p. m., 5th April, the breeze being moderate from N. E., the vessel struck on an unknown shoal, the island of Bona Vista bearing west seven or eight leagues, that the lead was hove, and two fathoms found under the main chains, that the rudder and keel being instantly knocked away, the ship was hove by the sea into deep water, where no bottom was found—that the well was sounded and five feet found in it—and that, notwithstanding all their exertions, she filled rapidly; that, having ten feet water in the hold, and the vessel settling fast, the commander and all the crew took to their boats, and the next evening reached Porto Praya."

This was the first time I heard of the shoal or the loss of the Madeline, and my astonishment was great indeed, for I had passed several times nearly over the reported site, and having the beautiful chart of the Cape Verde islands from Vidal and Mudge's surveys, in 1820, in my possession, they had given me such perfect confidence that I never dreamed of danger in the vicinity of the islands.

By a glance at the chart you will perceive that this shoal is in the very high road for vessels intending to touch at St. Jago, the number of which is yearly very considerable, and however difficult it may be to doubt the solemn testimony of a protest, joined with Capt. Goldsmith's declaration, it does certainly seem inexplicable that it should have remained so long undiscovered.

Hoping that you will be able to pick up some further information on this important subject, and publish it for the benefit of your maritime friends.

I remain, dear sir,

Very truly yours,

JAMES LIDDELL.

QUERIES FOR NAUTICAL MEN. By Professor Whewell of Trinity College, Cambridge.

1. WHETHER the velocity of waves cannot be determined?

(For instance, by towing a cask astern, when going before the wind, and by observing the time which the wave employs to travel from the cask to the ship, adding the velocity of the ship through the water.)

2. Whether the velocity of waves varies with their size?

3. Whether the velocity of waves varies with the depth of the water?

4. Whether following rules are not generally true, with respect to the streams of flood and ebb?

(a) That in a channel open at both ends, the turn in the direction of the stream happens three hours after the time of high and low water; and the time of high and low water is when the stream runs fastest each way.

(b) That in a channel closed at one end, the turn in the direction of the stream happens less than three hours after time of high water; and is nearer to the time of high water as you approach the closed end of the channel.

5. Whether the stream of flood and ebb does not generally run fastest where the tide travels slowest, and vice versa?

(For example, in some narrow seas the "tide wave" which brings high water does not travel more than thirty or forty miles an hour, and the stream of flood and ebb is strong; but in the ocean the tide in some places travels 300 or 400 miles an hour, while the tide stream is very slight.)

6. Whether many mistakes are not made in stating the rise and height of high water, by not attending to the difference of the two tides on the same day?

(For this difference is often very considerable.)

7. Whether many mistakes are not made in stating the time of high and low water, in consequence of reckoning by the age of the moon, instead of reckoning by the time of the moon's transit?

(For on the day of new or full moon the moon's transit may be twenty-four minutes before noon, or it may be twenty-four minutes after noon; and the real time of high water will differ forty-eight minutes in consequence of this difference.)

8. Whether mistakes are not made in consequence of referring heights to the "level of the sea" at low or high water?

(For the points of low water at different places (the rise of the tide being different) are not at the same level; and therefore if the same object be compared with low water at different places it may be supposed to have different heights above the level of the sea; and the same is true of high water.)

9. Whether mistakes are not made in determining the time and rise of high water at a distance from land, by supposing the time and rise of high water at such points to be intermediate between the times and the heights of places on shore at equal distances from it?

(For it appears, by examining the course of the "tide wave," that it does not travel in straight lines, nor with a uniform velocity, nor with a constant height.)

10. Whether in places at a distance from land (in soundings) some accurate method cannot be devised of determining the time and rise of high water by observation?

11. Whether in general the rise of the tide at a distance from land be not less than the rise on the nearest shores, and whether the time of high water at such places be not earlier than it is on the shore?

12. Whether corresponding observations cannot be collected of the peculiar waves called rollers, which at times visit coasts and islands in the southern seas; and whether in this way the course and velocity of these waves cannot be ascertained? Jan. 10 1837. *Naut. Mag. Feby.*

CALCUTTA.

A positively real sale of Opium took place at the Exchange Rooms last Monday according to advertisement. Mr. Parker attending on the part of the Board to receive the deposits of defaulters up to the last moment. There were 54 lots (170 chests) of Patna Opium on the list in the morning, but by payments made and security given in the room, the quantity was reduced to 23 lots of which the purchase prices at the June were—for 2 lots 1435 Rs., for 11 lots 1456 and for 10 lots 1470. The first lot was knocked down at 1415 Rs., after which the price immediately fell to 1400: the extremes were 1385 1415 and the average Rs. 1399-9 per chest. Many of the trade were in attendance, upon the look-out for a bargain, expecting the to go lower.

Calcutta Courier, June 28 1837.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ERRATA in the Canton General Price Cur-

rent of this date.

Consumption of *Mahoa* Opium in the 3 previous months for 1836 read 4571 chests.

Total Consumption in three months for 1840 read 6151 chests—to 1st August for 7817 read 10328 chests.

| LATEST DATES. | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 3rd April | Singapore | 22nd July |
| Liverpool | 15th March | Java | 10th July |
| U. States | 9th Feby. | Manila | 20th July |
| Calcutta | 4th July | Austral-Asia | 12th April |
| Bombay | 2nd July | Madras | 13th May |

ARRIVED.—ENFIELD, Thomas, from Manila: THEODORE, (Am.) Farrington, and BROOKLYN, (Am.) Richardson, from Java. HIMMALAY, (Am.) Frazer, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week.) Per CHARLES GRANT, J. Pittsford, Esq. Per ENFIELD, Thomas Gemmill, Esq. Per HIMMALAY, T. Lay, Esq.

SAILED.—PORTIA, (Am.) Swift, for Manila.

The FORMIDABLE is to be despatched to Manila to day at 4 P. M.

The HELIAS, Scanlan, arrived at Dublin, about the end of March. The ASIA, ELIZA STEWART, ALEXANDER BARRING and SUSAN were daily expected.

The following paragraphs, from private sources, contain some later intelligence of the disasters to the Shipping in the dreadful hurricane at Bombay on the 15th of June.

RICHARD WALKER, MARY DUDDALE, RANGER, NORTH-UMBERLAND, GREAT HARWOOD: On shore and condemned. JOHN STAMP, ADELAIDE, EDINBURG, JULIA, RAPID, H. C. S. HASTINGS:—Got off.

BATTON:—Gone to pieces. HIND:—Total wreck. CONSAIR:—Still afloat greatly damaged.

H. C. S. TAPTEE:—Disasted. AURORA:—Floating, on shore.

The Edinburg had been in dock, and was reported to have sustained little damage, having grounded on a small mud-bank near the Borah Bunder. She is stated to have parted from three anchors before going on shore. The Julia had been docked, and her damages were found to be trifling.

By the late arrivals *Calcutta* papers to the 28th of June and *Singapore* papers to the 22nd July have reached us.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for being able to give extracts from a *London Times* of the 3rd of April.

We resume the discussion of the meaning of the character *E*, but the full and able manner in which the subject has been handled by our correspondent *Stoh* leaves us little to say on the subject; yet our respect for our esteemed correspondent *Lexicon* obliges us to redeem the pledge which we gave in our last number.

With reference, then, to *Lexicon's* letter, we beg respectfully to inform him that we have referred to the *Tatung Lou Lee*, on the subject; and we found that the 9th section of the 4th Vol. of the Octavo edition opened with these words:

化外人有犯 Hwa wae jin yew fan: 'to instruct offending foreigners.' This sentence is in the fundamental code; but in the supplemental code, on the same same page, there is a reference to an affair which occurred at Macao; and in that code the characters 夷人 *E Jin* are used for foreigners.

We have not space to say more on the matter; but if any of our correspondents consider the question to be still undetermined, we beg to invite their further opinions on the subject; which we consider to be interesting, if not important.

Two Macao Portuguese were landed here on Friday from a boat in which they had been conveyed from the East coast by the mandarins. On enquiry they proved to be father and son, navigators of a Chinese Junk, which they quitted at the island of Namoa, and were returning along the coast in a boat which they had hired, when they were driven by a gale of wind into the Port of Capchee; while detained there by the weather, they were apprehended by the officers and conducted in their custody through the interior to Canton.—Less fortunate than the Fairy's lascars, who were accommodated with Sedan-chairs, the Por-

tuguese had to walk about half the distance, and boated the remainder.

Two Portuguese, similarly situated, were conveyed in the "Governor Findlay" on her last return from the coast; respecting whom the following particulars have been communicated to us. One was navigator of a Chinese Junk and the other his seacunny. They agreed in February to take the Junk to Minto and back to Macao, for \$300 to the former and \$100 to the latter. They performed the voyage, and on the 19th of July made the Lemna on their return. As soon as the Chinese made out the land, instead of steering for Macao the proceeded along the coast; and on the Portuguese remonstrating, they threatened to leave them overboard. As soon as they arrived in the Straits of Namoa, the captain of the Junk put them into a smaller one, bound to Macao, giving them every thing they had on board. Unfortunately the next morning they were plundered by two Ladrones boats, who took every thing they had, even the shirts from their backs. In this state they came on board the "Findlay." The only things saved are a Quadrant, Spyglass, a Portuguese Hornsburch, and the poor man's Journal, with every day's work regularly calculated. He is a married man in Macao.

I gave him some clothes, and a trifle to find his way down to his family."

The foregoing narratives may account why the natives of the inner provinces of China find the understanding of the nice shades of the various meanings of the character *Edificult*. To them, perhaps, "all who go down to the sea in ships are *E*. These people of Fuhkeen have clearly established their title to the character.

We believe great hardships, and frequently even loss of life, are incurred by the individuals, of whom several are natives of Macao, employed in navigating Chinese Junks.

(Communicated).

OPIMUM AND SYCEE

Edict from the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Canton.

Tang, governor, and Ke, lieutenant governor of the two Kwang provinces, jointly proclaim to the hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 3rd day of the 7th moon (3rd August) an express from the military tribunal brought a document from the grand council of war, addressed to Tang, viceroy, and Ke, lieutenant-governor of Canton, to be communicated by them to the hoppo Wan (as follows).

On the 12th day of the 6th moon (14th July) we received the following imperial edict.

"Previously, because the sycee silver was being carried out of the country, along the whole of the seacoast, producing serious consequences to the government of the country and to the means of subsistence of the people, we issued repeated edicts commanding the viceroys and lieutenant governors of the different provinces to give their serious attention to the subject, and act in conformity. But this very day it appears again that *Le Panleu*, the *Keih Saekung* (a sort of controller of the military board) has reported saying:

"That the English nation have upwards of ten sail of store ships, which began [to come] from the 1st year of Taoukwang. They then went to the *Kapsungmoon* up to the 13th year of Taoukwang (1833); when they changed their anchorage to the *Cumsingmoon*. (The evils arising from) the influx of opium, and the leaking out of the Sycee silver, depend entirely on these storeships. These become lurking places for runaways and banditti. Their 'fast crabs' leave (the town) in the morning and arrive (at the store ships) in the evening. Every little creek or inlet they may run into by stealth. And further, there are 'furnace mouths' (brokers) and traitorous hongmerchants, who exchange (the money), and pass along the opium. The dealers of foreign commodities in the said city (of Canton), falsely buy

some merchandize as a mere pretence; they privately make a livelihood by smuggling; and between them and the 'furnace mouths' there is really no difference—and other words to the same effect."

"Now there is a place allotted for the ships of outside foreigners to anchor. How is it that up to the 1st year of Taoukwang the smuggling storeships were never heard of and of late years ye allow them to remain at anchor outside all the year round: leading to a traitorous connexion with the people, and to the leaking out (of the sycee silver) by stealth at their pleasure?—Command the said viceroys and others, whose duty it is, sternly to enjoin on the hong merchants, who in their turn will make known to the resident foreigners of the said country, that they must compel these storeships at anchor, every one of them to return home. They will not be allowed to borrow an excuse to remain; and ye must also search the nests and dens of the 'furnace mouths,' and punish them with the utmost severity. Let there be no indulgence shown, in order that we may dam up the source of the evil, and reform this ruinous habit. Let the original document (*Le-Pan-Lieu's* report) be copied out for (the viceroy's &c.) inspection; and take this edict and transmit it to Tang and Ke, who will in their turn communicate it to Wan for his information. Respect this."

"In respectful obedience to the imperial decree, we (the grand council of war) send this forward, &c. &c."

"We, the viceroy and lieutenant governor, having received this, respectfully transcribe the imperial edict, and conformably thereto now proclaim the same to the hongmerchants, and let them immediately give ear unto it with fear and trembling. Behold! the fixed laws of this heavenly dynasty are exceedingly clear and luminous! No foreign ship of any nation is permitted to anchor outside. Do ye (to the hongmerchants) enjoin on the superintendent of the said nation that he commands all the store ships lying at anchor in various parts outside, within ten days to return to their country every one of them. Let them not borrow an excuse for delay. If they dare oppose, and do not sail, assuredly it shall be required at the hands of the hongmerchants only. Further, take up the subject again of these foreign ships lying at anchor outside, and require what is the reason why for so long they have never returned home, and report the facts of the case to us by petition, that we may examine and act accordingly. Do not in the least degree oppose or gloss over matters, which will be looked upon as a crime. Hasten! hasten! A special edict. (7th moon 4th day) 4th August."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

My dear Mr. Editor,—If an unconcerned spectator may dare to say a few words on the 夷 *E* contest now going on, I hope you will not consider it too bold if I also, however unpromising my signature, should like to have a word or two to say in this little friendly controversy.

I would begin by remarking that sufficient stress is not laid on the two different senses of the word *E*; first as barbarians in the east, and secondly as foreigners generally.

This distinction ought ever to be borne in mind, as it is absolutely requisite to keep it in view, in order to arrive at the end desired: which is—"in what sense is the term 夷 applied towards us?"

I may further premise that there are various words current among ourselves which have a double signification very similar to that of *E*: thus Holland, although originally only one of seven United Provinces, has its name used for all England, although only one of the three United Kingdoms, is frequently used for the whole British Empire; and the term *ultra-montum*, although, I believe, first used to designate the inhabitants of Transalpine in opposition to those of Cisalpine Gaul, is now applied to all kingdoms and countries beyond the Alps.

Having made this remark, I would now beg to say, that Mr. Lindsay's quotation from Soo-Tungpoo (or from Premare) is quite inadmissible, for the simple reason that it has and can have no reference to us at all. Soo Tungpoo used it in conjunction with

狄 *Teih*, the barbarians of the north; it is there-

fore evident that 夷 *E* is used in its limited meaning of barbarians of the east (most likely the Koreans). Now the term *E*, when applied to us, is always in its sense of foreigners generally; and seeing that this passage cannot apply to us, I feel astonished that Mr. Lindsay should bring it in as if we wished to identify ourselves with those *Fand* and *Teih*, of whom Soo-Tungpoo said (perhaps too truly) that they knew no law, and must be governed like cattle.

A much greater authority than that of Mr. Lindsay, I mean the learned Gonçalves, in translating the epitaph of 箕子 *Ke Tze*,—after mentioning that he being sent to rule in Corea, promoted virtue and good morals &c. says 俾夷為華化及

民也—*Fex dos estrangeiros Chinas, o que foi civilizar os povos*; "he made Chinese of the foreigners, which was civilizing the common people."

Now if ever the word 夷 could be with propriety translated "barbarian", it is in this very sentence. And why?—Why because the Koreans are the people on the east of whom Soo-Tungpoo spoke or sang; they are the real 夷人 *Ejin*. When *ke-tze* was sent to them, they were actually in a state of barbarism; and surely, under all these circumstances, it would have been no overstraining of the word in the passage just quoted, to have translated it "barbarian": and yet, is it not a striking fact that in spite of all these considerations, the most learned sinologue of his day gives the word foreigner a preference over barbarian?

As a proof that the word *E* is used in a general sense, we have merely to look at the writings we continually meet in shops and hong, thus: 華夷

相合—*Hwa E Seang Ho*; or more vulgarly

唐番相合—*Tang Fan Seang Ho*—"May the Chinese and foreigners dwell together in amity!" Now a man must indeed be—

—Full of quarrel

As my young mistress' dog—

—who no less volens will attach a vituperative meaning to such expressions, and take offence at them. He might as well, as the gallant Mercutio said,—"quarrel with a man for cracking nuts because he has hazel eyes,"—or suchlike.

The terms just quoted of *Hwa E* or *Tang Fan*, are general terms: such as we find in Scripture—Jew and Gentile, Greek and Barbarian, Bond and Free—and still more to the point in our own island, British subject and Alien. A man can scarcely use the expression, "I am a British subject, you are an Alien"—without implying that he enjoys some superiority of rights and privileges over the other. True, the alien may not care two straws about these rights and privileges; still, so long as Britain occupies the distinguished rank among nations: that she does at present, it is impossible to separate the idea of a British subject from the idea of some fancied superiority, especially when used in opposition to alien, as in the example above. Now this is exactly the case with the terms *Hwa* and *E*. The Chinese looks upon his country as the first in the world; he considers it his glory to have been born in the central flowery lands: So, in like measure, does he consider all foreign nations inferior; and that those who are born there are peculiarly unfortunate. It is in this sense that the *Hwa* is very superior to the *E*. But how do we propose to cure the Chinese of this feeling? Are we to do it at the cannon's mouth? No! certainly not. The feeling of superiority in the breast of the Chinese, is the same which we see natural to the Englishman, the American, the Frenchman and the Russian; and it is easy enough to prophecy that the Chinese will still consider the *Hwa* superior to the *E*, while they can keep their country independent of them. But the idea of quarrelling with them, because they think themselves superior to us! *Risum tenetis amici?*—Why, if we went on this principle I guess we would find hot wars on every quarter! We would first have to thrash the Frenchman for calling his country (*par excellence*) *La Grande Nation*; next we must pull the Pope's nose for calling us ultramontani; we must kick the King of Persia and the Porte for styling themselves king of kings; we must give the Czar a cross-buttock for looking big, and threatening our maritime supremacy; and finally turn round and sh brother Jonathan because he swears that America is the land of liberty!! I think, Mr. Editor, that I have carried out work enough for some generations of Englishmen to come; and I am not quite sure if in the end these countries will allow John Bull to be the better man after all.

It may be objected to this that the Chinese style the Manchoux Tartars, very differently now from what they once did. In their old books they are called the

狄 *Teih* or northern barbarians. Now they use the most elegant epithets in contradistinction to the Chinese

thus 滿漢 and 清華 and suchlike. To this

I have merely to reply, that whenever the English or any other foreign nation apply the argument *ad hominem* to the Chinese, so essentially as the Manchoux Tartars did, the Chinese will give them "handsome names" to their heart's content.

It has been already observed that the original meaning of the word *E* is barbarians on the east. Now the signification has changed to that of foreigners generally. Thus we find that the Koreans and Japanese on the east; the Cochins, Chinese, Siamese, and Malays on the south; the Europeans, Hindus, and Burmese on the west; and the Russians on the north, are all included under the term of *E* Jin.

From what has been said, I humbly think that in government papers the translation of the phrase 夷人 *E Jin* is more nearly hit by our words foreigners or aliens than by the expression barbarian. It is of no use that you tell me that the term barbarian is used in the sense that the Ancient Greeks used it; it ought to be borne in mind that we are not translating these documents for the perusal of the ancient Greeks but for the perusal of Englishmen of the present day. Now you cannot possibly call a modern Englishman a barbarian unless in a vituperative sense; as his mind immediately wanders to the savages of North America or the South Sea islands; and he imagines that you wish to class him with such. This is very far from the sense of

夷人, the Chinese employ the term 野人 *Yay Jin* to designate people in that degraded state of society.

Let not what I have said respecting the term *E Jin* be meant to imply that I view the term 番鬼 *Fan Kwei* or 鬼子 *Kwei Tze* as equally inoffensive; quite the reverse. I consider this term as insulting; the Chinese use it to insult us, and wish us also to view it in that light. A single example will suffice. Does any Chinaman call a foreigner a *Fankwei* when he comes to beg a favour of him?—Oh No! It is then *Chin Chin* 大班

Taepan; and with bowing and cringing enough for an Italian host or a French dancing master. But when we walk through the streets or across the water, and hear the call of *Fankwei*, it is then time to look out; as this *loving appellation* is not unfrequently accompanied with a brickbat. If it be asked me, knowing it to be an insulting expression, why do you tamely submit to it?—I reply, my friend, I carry about with me a wholesome recollection of the fable of the Bear and the Bees, that I read in early life; and I choose rather to be called *Fankwei* and escape Scoffee, than to be bamboozed to a jelly, which would most likely take place were I to resent it. I am &c.

SLOTH.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 32, page 134.)

Ricci most diligently observed the principal of these directions, and by their means invited and drew many persons of all ranks in China into the church he had founded. He lived, wrote, conversed, and dressed like a Chinese philosopher and scholar. His learning and other merit recommended him to the persons in power. He reconciled the ancient religion of the country, in some measure, to the first principles of the theology, and united the maxims of the great *Confucius* with the words of life by delivered *Jesus Christ*. He suffered his converts to follow the customs of their fathers, and to observe, as before, those ancient usages and ceremonies, which were founded in the laws of the empire, prohibiting only whatever admitted of no gloss or pretence, and might affect the first truths of Christianity.

The religion of China is twofold. One as ancient as the empire itself, and in all probability introduced by its founders. The other is of much later date, and imported from India not long after the birth of our Saviour. The latter has idols, temples, sacrifices, priests, monks, festivals, and many external rites and ceremonies. The former is free from all these, and is, perhaps, the most artless and simple of all the religions that ever were taught in the world. It prescribes reverence to an invisible being, residing in the visible heaven, and distributing from thence happiness and misery amongst mankind; but it enjoins no particular worship to him: so that temples, priests, assemblies, sacrifices and rites, are things entirely foreign to it. The Emperor alone, at certain times, offers a sacrifice to this powerful being in the name of his people. The moral part of this old system is short and easy: it consists in honouring the servants of *Tien* or *Chang-Ti*, (for so the supreme being is called) that is, the spirits presiding over the mountains, rivers, forests, and other parts of the earth, and in some duties necessary to the welfare of the public, and of every particular family. Excepting these duties, it allows great latitude to the natural inclinations and appetites of men.

The later religion, that I do not mean, which was introduced by *FO*, or *FOE*, a celebrated Indian impostor, has a considerable party among the populace and women, but it is only tolerated. The wise men, and those of distinction, profess the old religion, which is besides the religion of the state, professed and even preached by the Emperor himself, and protected by the laws of the empire. Ricci was too wise and

cautious to embrace the other party. And this, which he did embrace, happened to be so circumstanced, that he formed hopes of reconciling it to the Christian faith. He therefore signified to the people, that he was only come to renew, and, by the addition of some essential tenets, to reform the antiquated religion of their forefathers, that he preached this same *Tien* or *Chang-Ti*, whom the old laws of their country pointed out to them; and that his moral system was in truth no other than that, which was proposed by their great philosopher *Confucius* or *Confucius*, after the example of the first sages and fathers of the empire. This was naturally pleasing to a people more vain and tenacious of the reverence due to their ancestors, than any nation in the world. I will not join in the accusation, that he purposely wrested and falsified the Christian doctrine, to adapt it to the opinions and prejudices of the Chinese. His enemies and the enemies of his order have not yet clearly proved this charge. But, thus much cannot be denied, that he in several respects misinterpreted the old Chinese faith, to render it more agreeable to nature, reason, and true religion.

[To be continued.]

OF THE DIVISION AND SUBDIVISIONS OF HOK-KEEN.

(Continued from No. 32, Page 134.)

This county is bordered on the east by Chwan-chew, on the south by the sea, on the west by part of the province of Canton, and on the north by Eng-chuan and Theng-chew. The inhabitants attend to their callings, and study plainness, employing their strength in agriculture and fishing; their manners, however, are rough, and the people obstinate and fierce, being violent and difficult to manage. Of the notable hills in this county, may be particularized, the *Tae bo*, "great warrior," and the *Leung-san*, "bridge hill," near the district of Cheang-pho. The side of the *Leung-gam*, or "dragon precipice," is beautifully variegated in its appearance; while the rocky islet of *Tan-hay*, "red mist," alternately wears a different colour, every morning and evening. On the east side of the capital of Cheang-chew, is a mountain, on which stands a stone of five rods high, which (according to the Chinese) shivers and shakes like a tree blown by the wind, before rain or tempestuous weather; nearer the city lies another mountain, called *Kew-leung*, "the nine dragons," which joins the former, and is remarkable for a crystal fountain. On the summit of the *Lam-hong*, "southern peak," is always seen the happy omen of crimson clouds; and from the heights of the *Thien-kwan*, "celestial magistrate," is constantly heard the sound of the pipe and flute. The cavern of the *Leung-bun*, "dragon gate," is warm in winter and cold in summer; while the enchanting grotto of the *Thien-che*, "the pillar of heaven," is enough to tempt people to forsake the world and lead a hermit's life. The river *Cheang*, from which this county is named, takes its rise near the city of *Leung-gam*, runs eastward towards the city of Cheang-peng, and then takes a southerly direction past *Teang-thai*, into the sea, into which it empties itself by two mouths. More to the south glides the *Sik-seng*, "stone-bank stream," which flows from west to east, and loses itself in the sea, to the northward of the garrison of *Tong-san*. On the south side of the capital of Cheang-chew, is a large bridge of hewn stone, with thirty-six high arches, and so broad, that on each side are tradesmen's shops and mechanic's stalls. Of the remarkable people which this county has produced, may be enumerated *K'hang-sen*, a conjurer, who sold medicines, and was afterward honoured as a god; also, *Chew-k'hang-but*, of the *Tong* dynasty, in whose time the people of this region first began to understand learning; and *Gan-soo-loe*, of the *Song* dynasty, who was so esteemed, that the people of Chwan-chew made an image of him, and worshipped it. Besides, there were *Tin-sun*, who read every book, and examined every substance; *Choo-he*, the great philosopher and commentator; and *Goe-har*, whose appearance, and mind, studies, and style of composition were all of an ancient cast. Besides these famous men, fable speaks of some supernatural individuals, such as *Cheung-ong*, who melted a stone wall, and brought up a white load to follow him; and *Lew-he-gak*, who flew away in the shape of a cockchafer, and was delivered from the body. The chief productions of this county are silver, iron, and shark's-fins.

The country of 延平 *Yen-peng* is divided into the six following districts:—

| | | |
|--------------|----|-------------------------------|
| Lam-peng | 南平 | Lam-pang, southern pacifica- |
| Cheang-lok | 將樂 | — future bliss. |
| Say-heen | 沙縣 | Saw-kwan, the sandy district. |
| Yew-k'hey | 尤溪 | — blame-worthy stream. |
| Sun-ch'heang | 順昌 | — obedient fulness. |
| Eng-an | 永安 | — eternal ease. |

The seat of government is 南平 *Lam-peng*.

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN DEBTS AND GOVERNMENT DUTIES OF BANKRUPT HONG-MERCHANTS PAID BY THE HONGKONG FOR 10 YEARS FROM 1825 TO 1834.

SCRUTINIZED TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BY THE CHAIRMAN.

CONSEQUA died insolvent in 1823 owing Foreign Debts \$ 171,091 Drs. \$ 49,097
PAQUA failed about 1823 671,463 Do. 152,467
POONQUA died insolvent in 1827 923,211 Do. 226,905
MANHOP failed in 1828 1,125,538 Do. 386,148

CHUNQUA failed in 1829 owing \$ 869,763 less proceeds of his Hong property 290,570 579,193 Do. 41,236

\$ 2,669,496 \$ 793,836

| Paid as follows | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| | Foreign. | Duties. | Total in each. |
| In 1825 | \$ 33,218 | \$ 6,360 | \$ 40,578 |
| " 1826 | 34,218 | 129,337 | 163,555 |
| " 1827 | 166,777 | 4,658 | 171,435 |
| " 1828 | 207,516 | 164,602 | 372,118 |
| " 1829 | 406,992 | 241,897 | 648,889 |
| " 1830 | 362,518 | 196,548 | 559,066 |
| " 1831 | 321,682 | 8,948 | 330,630 |
| " 1832 | 378,435 | 38,965 | 417,400 |
| " 1833 | 378,435 | 2,261 | 380,696 |
| " 1834 | 378,435 | | 378,435 |

\$ 2,669,496 \$ 793,836 \$ 5,463,332

Add portion of Chunqua's debts liquidated from Hong property 290,570

\$ 2,960,066 Total foreign debts in ten years.

CONSEQUA died insolvent in the Autumn of 1823 owing foreigners Sp. Drs. 171,091.

His foreign Creditors made incessant demands for the settlement of their claim which the Cohong, at length, with the sanction of Government, arranged for payment in five annual instalments. But the amount being small, the foreigners insisted on a shorter period being fixed and a party of them in the autumn of 1824 presented a petition at the City Gate, where they were determined to remain till better terms were granted. They maintained their post during the whole of one night, and till midnight of the second, when Howqua, after various unsuccessful attempts to drive them away by intimidation, expressed his readiness to agree to whatever terms might be demanded. On which the foreigners consented to receive payment in three annual instalments, in lieu of five as fixed by the Government.

PACKQUA, Hong-merchant, had, for several years, been in a tottering condition, and various compromises had been made of his debts, from time to time, notwithstanding which however, they continued constantly on the increase. And after a protracted negotiation the Hong was finally broken in 1825, and he himself banished to Ele; for which destination, however, he does not appear to have started till 1828. His debts, then adjusted, amounted to Sp. Drs. 671,463.38.

His death at Ele was noticed in the Canton Newspaper three or four years ago.

POONQUA, Hong-merchant, died insolvent in January 1827, owing to foreigners \$ 123,210.80 which were agreed to be paid by the Cohong, in three annual instalments, commencing in February 1828.

MANHOP, Hong-merchant, failed early in 1828, say in January, after having been several months in a very tottering condition. His debts to foreigners amounted to Sp. Drs. 1,125,538. Petitions for a settlement were immediately presented, which however was not arranged till December 1828. In February 1829 the first dividend of one sixth was paid and the whole completed in six instalments in February 1834.

CHUNQUA, Hong-merchant, failed in 1829— the Senior partner having retired to Nankin, carrying off all the property in charge of the Hong which he left, in debt, under the management of a stupid younger Brother. His Debts to foreigners amounted to \$ 869,763.32 The first petition for a settlement was in September 1829. The subject was pressed on the Government and Hong-merchants during the whole of 1830. It was not, however, till the 10th March 1831 that the first dividend was paid of 23 per cent. \$ 199,150.29. In July 11th p. c. 99,075.10, both arising from the Hong property. In February 1832, \$ 1,90,845.64. In 1833, \$ 1,90,845.64. In 1834, \$ 790,845.64. Total \$ 8,69,762.32 the three last from the Consou fund.

Duties to the Chinese Government.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR,

JOHN SLADE,

No. 5, Danish Hong.

CANTON REGISTER.

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1837.

NO. 34. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Signed J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. FLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company.
Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE GLENFLO, Captain LUNLEY, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG,
AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LORD CASTLEBAGH, Captain TONKS, will be despatched the first week in September. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, August 9th, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE SHIP CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For freight apply to **DRUMMOND MUNCHERIE & HORNUSKY FRAMER.**

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR NEW-YORK.

THE CHAMPLAIN, Captain RICHIE, can take 150 tons freight. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.

Canton, August 1st, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new brig ROSE, of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and sails fast. For terms apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 8th May, 1837.

FOR SALE—The Portuguese ship **DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL** Burthen about 490 Tons; built at Damann in 1817 of the best Teak, and well known for her excellent qualities as a merchant vessel.

Apply to Senhor **CAMILLO L. DE SOUZA**.

on board the **HERCULES**, Eatin.

or to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**, Canton.

ON SALE.

THE fast Sailing Clipper FORMIDABLE 335 Tons Register, length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the Stern post aloft 112 feet 6 in.

Breadth at the broadest part taken above the main wales 26 feet 3 in.
Depth of hold 19 feet. Apply to

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 31st July, 1837.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of **MARKWICK & SMITH**.

Signed **CHARLES MARKWICK**.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, **CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH** beg leave to select from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Partnership that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of **MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.**

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. **RUSSELL & Co.**

NOTICE—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.

Administratrix to the Estate of the late

Macao 26th } Captain JOHN CROCKETT
July 1837.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the **PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY** of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Signed **H. & N. CURSETJEE.**

FOR SALE at half price, the **Canton Register** for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-9-34-5-6-7-8-9 bound \$ 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$ 23. Also the *Anglo Chinese Calendar* for 1837—\$ 1. Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE**, No. 5 Danish Hong. At *Lintin*, on board the *Hercules*, at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

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FRANCE.

A new daily newspaper has been lately established at Paris, entitled *Le Monde*, whose professed object is to unite the literature and politics of all countries, and accordingly the scholars and politicians of different countries have been invited to contribute to its columns. It has obtained the names of some very distinguished German scholars.

RUSSIA.

During the past year a translation of the New Testament into the Manchoo language, made for the British Bible Society, has been printed at St. Petersburg. It is considered as one of the most elegant Oriental works printed in Europe: the Chinese paper was made expressly for it. Liposoff, the translator, resided for a considerable part of his life in the East, especially in Peking.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE SENATE UPON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

[English Chronicle.]

"At the beginning of this session congress was informed that our claims upon Mexico had not been adjusted, but that, notwithstanding the irritating effect upon her councils of the movements in Texas, I hoped by great forbearance to avoid the necessity of again bringing the subject of them to your notice. That hope has been disappointed. Having in vain urged upon that government the justice of these claims, and my indispensable obligation that there should be no further

delay in the acknowledgment, if not in the redress, of the injuries complained of, my duty requires that the whole subject should be presented, and now is, for the action of congress, whose exclusive right it is to decide on the further measures of redress to be employed.

"The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the flag of the United States, independent of recent insult to this government and people by the late extraordinary minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honourably avoided; and it has occurred to me, that considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act both with wisdom and moderation by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands.

To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end, I recommended that an act be passed, authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States, by the executive, against Mexico, to enforce them, in the event of a refusal by the Mexican government, to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof made, from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico. The documents herewith transmitted, with others sent to the House of Representatives heretofore, will enable congress to judge of the propriety of the course pursued, and to decide upon the necessity of that now recommended.

If these views should fail to meet the concurrence of congress, and that body be able to find in the condition of the affairs between the two countries, as disclosed by the accompanying documents, with those referred to, any well-grounded reasons to hope that an adjustment of the controversy between them can be effected without a resort to the measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, they may be assured of my co-operation in any other course that shall be deemed honorable and proper.

Washington, Feb. 6.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AFFAIRS OF TEXAS.

Office of the Commercial Register,
MOBILE, Feb. 10. 1837.

Texas affairs continue to be the chief topic of speculation. It seems to be generally believed, that we are on the eve of a satisfactory close of both war and negotiation between Texas and Mexico, through the agency of this government; and the independence of Texas to be speedily acknowledged or effectually secured otherwise by incorporation into the United States.

We published the other day, one rumor, apparently well credited from the Montgomery Advertiser, giving information of the actual purchase, or treaty for purchase, by our government, of the Territory of Texas from Mexico at the cost of eight millions. We have to-day, by way of New Orleans, a like report, which puts a version upon the alleged contract, consistent with our pending discussions with the Mexican government, and which, if true, it is probable, will save some constitutional difficulties and domestic controversies that might impede at home the admission of Texas as a foreign State, and which would settle at once some foreign disputes. The report is given in the New Orleans Courier of the 7th. That paper says:—"It is currently rumored that Colonel Almonte, acting in his diplomatic character of commissioner on the part of Mexico, to adjust the boundary between that country and the United States, has agreed that the Rio Grande shall be the line of demarkation hereafter, and that he has written to this effect to some of our fellow-citizens here. Conditions are of course annexed to this cession of a claimed or disputed territory, such as that Mexico shall receive a certain consideration for war expenses and territorial losses. It is also stated that Santana has unqualifiedly given his assent to this boundary treaty, and has promised to procure its ratification by the Mexican Congress and authorities."

This arrangement would recognise the just rights of the United States as claimed before the Spanish Treaty yielded them, would exclude the possible revival of the constitutional question, raised on the purchase of Louisiana, and avoid all the difficulties arising out of the supposed opposition of northern politicians on the ground of slavery. Texas would

become a part of the United States, without purchase—the recognition of independence, or any formal act of annexation—and her admission as a State would take the same form as that of any organized Territory in the South-west—(*Daily Atlas*, Feb. 21.)

CALCUTTA.

The prospect of an Opium re-sale attracted a considerable number of persons to the Exchange Rooms yesterday morning, and a full hour before the time (twelve o'clock) the long table was fringed with natives. But notwithstanding the peremptory notice given, the expectant purchasers were disappointed. The clock struck twelve and still the hand travelled on—at length after a few minutes it was buzzed about that there would be no sale. When this at last was publicly announced in the room, the news was received with acclamation by the assembled natives—though it did not appear to be equally agreeable to some two or three of the regular Merchants of the place. Upon enquiry we learnt, that the Opium intended to have been put up to-day consisted of about 750 chests purchased at different sales by Mr. Cohen and 28 lots of the appropriation to the French Government, and that the Board had cancelled the sale to Mr. Cohen and determined to put up the whole again (about 900 chests) on the 10th September next, when it will be sold on the usual conditions of a re-sale.

Cal. Courier 15th July 1837.

SINGAPORE.

"Agreeably to a Government Notification dated Buitenzorg, 17th July 1837, advice has been received by a letter from the Minister of the Colonies, dated 24th February last, that the Supreme Government in Netherlands has granted a new Charter to the Java Bank for ten years, commencing 1st of April 1838 and ending 31st of March 1848.

"The present Charter does not cease before the 31st March 1838—instant of the 31st December 1837."

(Singapore Free Press, 3rd August.)

PRICE CURRENT.—London 1st April, 1837.

TEA.—Since our last report, considerable parcels of Tea have changed owners at a slight improvement on the prices of the late free trade sales, which may be attributed to the accounts brought by the Hellas from Canton to the beginning of December. Low Congo commands 10s. per lb. freely, and there are many enquiries for Bohea at about 54d. per lb., but few sellers. Duty was paid on 334,255 lbs. Tea in the week ending 22d ult.

SILK.—The market remains very quiet, and the transactions are too unimportant to be any criterion of prices, which continue consequently quite nominal.

The anticipated large arrivals of China Silk have rather increased the indisposition to purchase, and of the parcels recently arrived only a very few have been sold—Taslee at 15, and Taysam 5 per Cent. from the previous rates. Bengal Silk is not quite so difficult of sale, and what has been disposed of realized the currency of the last public sales in February.

Cal. Col. July 8th.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 9th April | Singapore | 3rd August |
| Liverpool | 15th March | Java | 15th July |
| U. States | 9th Feb'y. | Manila | 25th July |
| Calcutta | 15th July | Austral-Asia | 1st June |
| Bombay | 2nd July | Madras | 13th May |

ARRIVED.—ROB ROY. McKinnon, from Singapore and Calcutta.

SAILED.—FORMIDABLE. Sugg, HENDA, Lowther, for Manila. EMILY JANE, Randle, and COWANEE FAMILY, Wallace, for Singapore and Calcutta. BOMBAY CASTLE, Bexter, for Bombay. LONDON, [Am.] Brace, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—PER COWANEE FAMILY. Messrs. W. Scott and Hormanjee Jomoyed.

THE CALDONIA. Burt, for Bombay and the ASIA. [Am.] Cole, for Batavia, are to be despatched in a few days.

By the Rob Roy we have received the Calcutta Papers to the 15th of July and the Singapore Papers to the 3rd of August.

The report in the Price Current of the arrival of the ROY is incorrect.

We have not any local news of importance to impart to our readers, unless the contemplated removal of the ships outside from the Knapshymon to Hongkong may be considered of serious moment. We confess that we are inclined to consider this constant and successful chasing of the ships

from harbours to roadsteads from roadsteads to the offing, as deserving of particular attention. Whether the ships will be able, or whether they will desire to regain their anchorage at *Lintin* in October we know not; but it is evident that the trade is daily falling more and more under the power of the local government.

Hongkong is a secure anchorage, but it is at a considerable distance from both Canton and Macao, and out of the track of ships making the land; thus greater difficulties to the foreign trade are interposed; nor is it to be expected that the newly awakened zeal of the local officers will allow the ships to remain there long; and if they are driven from thence where are they then to wander?—These constant removals weaken the cause of foreigners, and excite the contempt of the local officers, who must now be convinced that, if their cupidity would allow them to proceed to extremities, they could put an entire and final stop to the outside trade.

These proceedings prove that the late imperial edicts have not been ineffectual to arouse the local government to strenuous exertion, however we may, as they concern ourselves, treat them with contempt as only so much waste paper.

Our readers will observe, from the speech of President Jackson, that the relations between the U. S. and Mexico are in a disturbed state. How far either the seizure or cession of the province of *Texas* may be in accordance with existing treaties between Great Britain, the United States and Mexico, we pretend not to judge; but we have little doubt that it will soon be placed on the muster roll of the Union. The Northern States of the Union are not, we believe, particularly anxious for this accession of territory.

The following are items of intelligence gleaned from the Calcutta papers.

Parliament re-assembled on the 3rd of April, after the Easter recess. On the 5th Lord Howick brought forward the army estimates, and stated that the charge was this year £10,375 less than last year. The expense for effective service was increased £27,675; but the non-effective was reduced £38,100. Mr. Hume moved several amendments which were all negative.

On the 5th April Sir J. C. Hobhouse brought in a bill to suspend the existing enactments concerning the fourfold system of nomination of candidates for the E. I. Company's college at Haileybury; and another bill to repeal the prohibition of the payment of salaries and allowances of the E. I. Co's. officers during their absence from India; the bills were read a first time without comment.

The decrease on the quarter's revenue compared with the corresponding quarter of last year is £60,409. The increase on the whole year is £2,228,929.

Five or six of the American Packets were due at Liverpool on the 6th of April. The non-arrival of these vessels had occasioned much commercial difficulty; the cotton trade was languishing.

On the 15th of March a ruffian, by the name of Kearney, made a desperate attempt to murder Mr. Loch, the deputy chairman of the E. I. Company, in his room in the E. I. house. He wounded Mr. Loch in the head and neck, and when the cries of that gentleman brought the messengers to his assistance, Mr. Loch and the assassin were found struggling on the floor; the latter was immediately secured. After his examination before the Lord Mayor, he was committed to Giltspur Street counter, where a day or two afterwards he put an end to a life of stormy passion by swallowing Oxalic

acid. Mr. Loch was fast recovering from his wounds.

There are not any news of interest from France, Spain, or Portugal. The French ministry had not been formed; no fresh military movements, after the retreat of Espartero and Saarsfield, by either *Christinos* or *Carlists* had been made in Spain; the *Gibraltar Chronicle* describes the Queen's party as much dispirited; it was rumoured that General Evans would be nominated commander in chief; or that such was the wish of the court of Madrid, but that they were fearful the appointment would not be pleasing to the soldiery. It is not quite certain that the young queen of Portugal is *enceinte*. H. M. has been ill of the influenza.

The differences between England and the state of New Granada had been settled by the government of the latter having agreed to the requisitions of Lord Palmerston; which were, that Mr. Russell should be released, and have £1000 paid for the insult offered to him.

Official powers have been received from England granting an Admiralty commission to the Recorder's court in the Straits.

The King of Oude died on the 8th of July.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

We now recur to the article quoted in the Register of the 8th inst. from the *Atlas* of January 1st,—and which we then said contained a most singular mixture of truth and error; and we shall proceed to point out the portion of each that is contained in that article.

And first as to the portion of truth: it is as a grain of mustard seed!

1stly. It is true—as the *Atlas* had learned from 'the papers of the week'—that the local authorities of Canton issued last year an edict against christianity.

2ndly. It is true the Society of the *Propaganda fide* educate the missionaries destined for China with especial care; that these missionaries study the Chinese language at Rome; and that many of them, after a residence in Macao for some time, succeed in entering the empire.

3rdly. It is true that there are native Christians in (probably) all or nearly all the provinces of China.

4thly. It is true that the government of China is a cruel and persecuting government against both the preachers and professors of Christianity, whether missionaries or natives; but we believe it's annals have not yet recorded the acts of a Chinese *Nero* or *Diocletian*.

And here, we regret to say, is all the truth that we have been able to discover in an article, published in a leading London weekly Journal; on which, considering the British relations with China, the writer should have bestowed much more labored pains, before he talked of the wide-spread Christianity of China, or of the facility of the conquest of this country either by England or Russia.—Russia has not the slightest cause of quarrel with China, for she has signed a treaty with her. Of this fact, however, we should suppose the writer ignorant, as he does not once allude to it. But suppose the treaty broken and war made, with what troops would Russia undertake the invasion of China—with her European soldiers or Asiatic hordes? Is it likely she could leave her European frontiers and Poland unguarded by removing her best officers and troops to the furthest extremity of Asia?—If not, then must she pour her tribes of Tartars on the North western frontiers of China, and there they will meet an equal match.

It is now our unpleasant task to show the several false—or, perhaps, they would be more truly indicated as erroneous statements in this article, and

1stly.—We will not say it is false, but we ask if it be true that several thousands of Christians have been martyred during the

last twenty five years?—Where did the writer get his information?
 2ndly.—Will any foreign Resident in Canton believe that in "one year not long ago sixty thousand converts sealed their testimony with their blood."
 3rdly.—That there are eleven millions (!) of Christians in China we will not flatly deny, but we do not believe there is one thirtieth part of that number. Eleven millions of Christians

might overturn the foreign dynasty that is so opposed to the spread of Christianity. The best information we have been able to procure upon this point is the following table; and until we see another table of a later date, drawn up by a man equally capable and well-informed—*locally-informed*—we must consider it as the last best authority on the subject.

We are not able precisely to determine the actual Chinese Roman Catholic Christians in China, but we shall approach the truth by borrowing from the Rev. J. B. Marchini's map of the missions, presented 1810, to the bishop of Macao.

DIOPHORES COMPOSED OF EUROPEANS.

| | | Court Priest | Chin. Christ | Total. |
|-------------------|--|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Macao, | Pr. Kwang-tung, Kwang-se, Mt. Hsien, | 1 Bishop. | 5 | 7,000 |
| Peking, | Pin-chih-le, Shan-tung, East Tartary, | 1 Bishop. 11 Missions. | 18 | 40,000 |
| Nanking, | Keang-nan, Honan, | 1 Bishop. | 6 | 33,000 |
| VICARAGES. | | | | |
| Fuh-keen, | Fuh-keen, Che-keang, Keang-se, the island Formosa, | 1 bish. in pt. 1 Conductor. 4 Missions. | 8 | 30,000 |
| Sze-chuen, | Sze-chuen, Kwei-chow, Yun-nan, | 1 Bishop. 1 Conductor. 2 Missions. | 25 | 70,000 |
| Shan-se, | Shan-se, Shen-se, Kan-suh, Hoo-kwang, and Western Tartary. | 1 Bishop. 6 Missionaries. | 18 | 35,000 |
| Note. * | | | | 215,000 |
| Eastern Tunkin, | 1 of the kingdom Tunkin, | 1 Bishop. 1 Conductor. 6 Miss. | 60 | 132,000 |
| Western Tunkin, | 1 of the kingdom Tunkin, | 1 Bishop. 1 Conductor. 4 Miss. | 70 | 175,000 |
| Cochin China, | Cochin-china, Liang-pa, Cambodia, and Laos, | 1 Bishop. 7 Miss. | 15 | 60,000 |
| Siam, | Siam, Queda, Penang, Su-matra, | 1 Bishop. 8 Miss. | 6 | 30,000 |
| | | | | Total 565,000 |

3 Bishops, 7 Vicarages, 10 Bishops, 4 Conductors, 43 Missionaries, of which 19 are French, 11 are Spaniards, 10 are Italians, 3 are Portuguese.

Note.—Dr. J. F. Gamelli Careri wrote in 1695, "there are about 200,000 Christians in China."
 [Ljungstedt's Macao.]

4thly.—It is harsh and unphilosophical to call the religion of China *Atheism*—it is nonsense, a contradiction in terms; it is worse to call her people *Atheists*. What people, what nation ever yet denied a god—or an invisible superior power?—Ignorance is not denial;—and the writer might have remembered the beautiful fable of Franklin—"ninety and one years have I borne with him, and cannot thou bear with him one hour."

Call the Chinese a nation of materialists, what then?—is materialism to be only found in China?

We will not remark on the writer's opinions as to the conquest of China, further than to express our surprise that the *Atlas* could ever have advocated in its columns such an open violation of sound policy and morality; or that, with its means of obtaining intelligence, the bare supposition could, for a moment, be entertained, that either England or Russia have the least intention of committing themselves to such an indefensible infraction of connexions and treaties.

To induce the court of Peking to listen to our just remonstrances, and to redress fully and freely our many grievances, are measures which we shall always be ready to advocate; but to undertake to conquer the empire of China is a task of far too vast importance to be even thought of by us.

But it is not improbable that the British government may ere long find it necessary for the protection of the trade take a higher ground with the Chinese government. We have not a doubt that the most efficient measures for the attainment of this required as well as desirable end could be originated and carried through without leading to any serious misunderstanding with the court of Peking, or interrupting the foreign trade at Canton.—We have always considered war with China—a serious war—as one of the most unlikely of all events in the chapter of accidents. But our

opinion or conviction upon this point by no means precludes the propriety, — nay, the necessity of England vindicating its own dignity as an independent and equal state, and protecting the immense trade of Great Britain and India, from the rapacity and bad faith of the local officers of the Ports where it may be conducted, by those means which events may prove to be imperatively necessary.

China, it is true, is unsocial, and invites aggression by her claim of universal dominion—or rather her pretensions are so absurdly lofty, her rejection of proffered friendships betrays such hatred, jealousy, and fear—such an hostility to the rest of mankind, that the power that first makes her veil her towering head would do both her and the world a service.

It is necessary for the preservation of peace that China and the world should, at length, understand each other better; for it is not probable that the cherished pride of three thousand years can much longer maintain itself in its exclusiveness; far better then will it be for China to throw wide open her hitherto closed doors, and meet the civilized world on equal terms. Her position then would be high indeed! As the most ancient empire in the world, containing incredible numbers, bound together by one code of laws and one written language, she might, in a few generations, lead where now she cannot even discern the path. But China would, under these circumstances, want a man; and is it not to be feared that the voluntary alteration of policy and the dismemberment of the empire would take place together? It would be shivered to pieces by the admitted light of knowledge, distracted with different opinions; it now reposes in quiet under one decided opinion—that of the long, long past. But can this leaden sleep last much longer!—We think not,—and fearful will be the awakening up of these prostrated millions

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

My Dear Mr. Editor.—The fact that *E* is found in the supplementary clauses of the Penal Code, does not solve the difficulty respecting its meaning; nor would it do so, were it to be found in the "fundamental laws." When the framers of the new code, as it exists under the present dynasty, engaged in their work, they naturally, in any allusion to those beyond their empire, employed the most appropriate terms they could select: there was no reason, so far as I can perceive, for using such as would be offensive, though they might select such as would imply inferiority; *fan* and *wae* were taken. But when an affair occurred at Macao, i.e. when disturbance arose, then came another epithet, and the foreigners were styled *E* Jin. Why? What idea did the Chinese mean to convey by the term? In what sense do they now employ it in their official papers?

In your last paper we are told, that when applied to us, it is *always* used in its sense of "foreigners generally." Where is the proof of this? Where is the evidence that it has *ever* the sense of *foreigner*? It is often applied to foreigners—but is it then used in the simple sense of *foreigner*? How do Kanghe and other native lexicographers define the term *E*?

In many places, I think in your Register, I have seen these phrases, "outside barbarians," "outside English barbarians," and the like. Ought these to be translated "outside foreigners," "outside English foreigners," and so forth? In the original Chinese, are the two words, *outside* and *foreigner*, synonymous? Are they tautological? Or has the term *E* a sense different and distinct from *wae*? If so, what is it?

You have said, I think, that "barbarian" is a vulgar and perhaps mistaken sense of *E*. Your Correspondent Sloth, (I am sorry he has not taken a more appropriate name), admits Soo Tungpoo's use of the term, but because Soo had "no reference to us," therefore Sloth declares it "evident, that *E* is used in its limited meaning of barbarians of the east."

In the east, then, Sloth himself being witness, *E* means barbarian. So Soo Tungpoo used it. So the Chinese now use it; they call the uncivilized tribes within their borders *too e*, "native" *E*;—will you say natives foreigners, or native strangers? The uncivilized tribes on their western frontiers, they call *wae e*, "outside" *E*;—shall we say outside foreigners, or outside strangers? Such is the modern use of the term, when applied to the uncivilized people in the east, from Corea to Central Asia. Has it a different sense when applied to the people of the west?

To me, the use of the word, in the cases cited by Sloth, seem inconclusive,—except in the sense of *uncivilized*. "He made Chinese of the foreigners, which was civilizing the common people," he took the *E* and transformed them into Chinese, i.e. he civilized the common people. In the next case, the words *Huea* & *E* are opposites; if *Huea* then means those who are polished and civilized, what is the meaning of *E*, but unpollished and uncivilized?

With your paper in my hand, I asked a learned native in what sense *E* is used; "to denote those who act without reason" was his reply. Is it a good term, I next inquired; "certainly not," was the answer. He then went on to give me its history, and to show that it is sometimes but not always used as an "insulting epithet."

I have seen many letters from Chinese to foreigners, but do not know one instance in which *E* is used, except when it is quoted from official papers. That it is often used without a "vituperative sense," I can easily understand; but that it is "*always*" so, is, as the Chinese say, "hard to believe."

Show us clearly, Mr. Editor, whether *foreigner* or *barbarian* is the most faithful translation of *E*, and you will much oblige.

Yours sincerely

LEXICON.

We are glad that *Lexicon* has thought the *E* question of sufficient importance to again employ his pen.

The argument which we first started is this: which of the two words—*barbarian* or *foreigner*—is the most correct translation of the character *E*.

Doctor Morrison has given in his dictionary most of the meanings of the character as found in *Kanghe*; and they are extremely various and even opposite, but amongst them the word *barbarian* will not be found.

It is not easy—at last not to us—to say what are synonyms in the Chinese language. We should say that *E* and *Wae* are not synonyms.

The meaning of the former grew, we imagine, out of local causes and events—and, perhaps, was made for the occasion; whilst the construction of the latter shows that it was intended to convey the idea of something beyond. (see Morrison.)

Neither are stranger and foreigner synonymous in English. But foreigner, *foras*, is a very good translation of *was*.

The different and altered meanings of *hosts* and *pergrinus* are well known; and perhaps the latter would convey a meaning not far from what the Chinese mean when they use *E*. The character may convey a reflection on our manners and temper;—perhaps its use may prove that the Chinese do not consider foreigners so refinedly polite as they are themselves. But what is this but a conventional meaning amongst themselves.

Private letters full of eastern hyperbole are not the standard by which grave official documents are to be judged.

We do not think that any compliment is intended to us when *E* is used; neither do we think that *E* calls us barbarians: *Kanghe* does not give this meaning.

In the 'Lintin Affair'—some years ago, Dr. Morrison used the following translated expression—'the prancing pride of an outside foreigner'—not barbarian. Yet then appeared to be the time for the 'vituperative sense.'

We referred to a native teacher—we will not presume to answer for his learning—the question—whether *E* denotes those who act without reason; his written reply is—'It is true that at the present time some persons use it in this sense, but our books by no means justify this interpretation. When the two characters *Man E* are used together, then, indeed, contempt and insult are expressed.'

It appears, then, that *E* may be translated, *rude, rash, uncivilized, raw, ignorant, inexperienced, outlandish, uncivilized, (insociabilis)—*which would apply more aptly and truly to the Chinese than to ourselves, *strange, foreign*, but in no case *barbarian*, which meaning it cannot be made to convey, except through a double translation, that is to translate it in the first instance, *uncivilized*,—which is *it's* worse meaning, and then to adopt the worst meaning of *uncivilized*, which is, *barbarous*.

To conclude—as *Kanghe* gives many *sugared* meanings to the word—and as Morrison has in all his volumes translated it *foreign* and *foreigner*, let us stand upon the old ways in this instance at least, until we can prove to the Chinese that we understand the *seavoyure* as well or better than themselves.

As an instance how increased population, when accompanied by decreased duties, operates on the consumption of certain articles, we have copied the following table from the statement of the deputation on the Tobacco-trade.

We beg to draw the attention of our local readers to the very great increase in the consumption of Coffee in 1835.

TEA—GREAT BRITAIN.

1811.—Duty, at the rate of 96 per cent. 20,702,500 lbs.

1820.—Duty, at the rate of 96 per cent. (at or under 2s per lb, and 100 per cent. above) 22,452,050 lbs.

1835.—Duty, at the rate of 2 Bohea, 16d; congou, &c. 2s 3d; souchoong, &c. flowery pekoe, &c., 2s per lb. 36,674,000 lbs.

COFFEE.

1811.—Duty, at the rate of 7d per lb. 6,390,122 lbs.

1820.—Duty, at the rate of 1s per lb. 6,896,296 lbs.

1835.—Duty, at the rate of 6d per lb. 23,285,046 lbs.

[English Chronicle.]

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 33, page 138.)

China is the country where the Genius of Ceremony principally resides. The people are by long tradition and by the laws of the empire, bound to so many rites and customs, that nature seems totally suppressed in them. Whatever is done in public is done by number, weight and measure, by a certain rule and proportion. A particular council is established to take care of the support of national customs, and to punish the transgressors thereof. Most of them were introduced chiefly for reasons of state, and have no connection either with the old or new religion. But some few have a religious appearance, and seem to be consequences of certain doctrines. The principal of these are the veneration of their ancestors and of the great philosopher Confucius. Every family in China is bound at certain times to assemble in a hall, which is called the hall of the fathers and forefathers, and there to

pay a kind of worship, somewhat like sacrifice and idolatry, to their ancestors, whose names are written on little tables or registers hung up in the hall. They prostrate themselves before these tables, kill fowls, burn gilt paper in honour of their fathers, and promise themselves that heaven will reward those marks of love and respect towards those from whom they are descended. Much the same tribute of respect is paid by all the *Literati* to the great teacher of the empire, Confucius.

Rice, however disposed to indulge his converts in the customs and laws of their country, hesitated much at these ceremonies, which seemed to amount to a spiritual sacrifice. He deliberated eighteen years, whether he should permit them or not? The result of so long a deliberation was, to tolerate them, not as religious, but political customs. This resolution was doubtless chiefly suggested by the desire he had to enlarge his flock, and to secure it from reproach and persecution. Whoever in China neglects the usual reverence to his ancestors, forfeits the character of an honest man and good citizen; and whoever neglects that paid to Confucius, forfeits all pretensions to public honours and employments. So that Ricci would have made but few disciples, and those must have been continually molested, had he prohibited this custom. He therefore looked about him for arguments to reconcile the toleration of it to his conscience. Men are seldom at a loss in a case like this. The understanding is deluded by the will and a slender reed assumes the air and strength of a pillar.

The reader will judge better of the force of those arguments, which convinced Ricci of the innocence of the ceremonies he was willing to tolerate, by perusing them. "The Mahometans, said he, who are enemies to idolatry, perform these honours to their ancestors and to Confucius; therefore they are not idolatry." As if Mahometans were judges in christian cases of conscience; or as if the opinion of a Chinese Mahometan, that is, of a half Mahometan, was of weight to determine what is superstition and idolatry. Again; "The Chinese respect neither their ancestors, nor Confucius, as deities or saints, their reverence to their ancestors is only to them, as persons to whom they owe their lives, and Confucius is honoured merely as a philosopher and legislator." Here the matter in question is taken for granted. "Those who kill the beasts at these ceremonies are not priests, but butchers." This would be some argument, were it essential to a sacrifice, to have it slain by the hands of a priest. Further; "In the year 1384 the Emperor by an edict prohibited columns to be erected to Confucius, and that sort of honour to be paid him, which is usually paid by idolaters to persons deceased." This is supposing, that laws are always strictly obeyed, or that it is impossible for them to grow obsolete. He alleged again, "that the same honours, which are paid to deceased ancestors and to Confucius, are likewise paid to the living Emperors and the great officers of state." It is strange, so judicious a man should forget, that marks of honour derive their value from the persons to whom they are exhibited; and that consequently those offered to persons deceased, and living, are of a very different nature. A man of sense would never conclude, that because he may innocently prostrate himself before the Emperor, he may therefore with a safe conscience fall down before the image of a person deceased, or before the table, upon which his name is recorded. Besides, the honours done to the Emperor and his ministers are not the same with those others; at least no beast is ever killed for an offering to the Emperor and his Mandarins. He urged in the last place, "that these customs were established in China before idolatry took place there, therefore they are not idolatrous." This argument takes it for granted, that there could be no idolatry in China, before that of Foe was introduced.

[To be continued.]

OF THE DIVISION AND SUBDIVISIONS OF HOK-KEEN.

This country lies in the center of the Province of Hok-keen; and is bounded, on the east by Hok-chew, on the south by Fing-chuan; on the west by Feng-chew, and on the north by Senou-boan and Keen-leng. The capital city lies on the western shore of the river Ban, from whence the buildings rise gently up the hill, presenting a delightful prospect to those who pass by, and though one of the largest, it is reckoned the handsomest town in Hok-keen. The walls tower above the neighbouring heights, which on the outside are reckoned inaccessible, making the city very strong, and the key to the whole territory. The city is as large long, but not above a mile and a half broad, full of large and handsome edifices. Every house is furnished with water conveyed from the mountains in some pipes, the like of which is not to be elsewhere, throughout all China. Provisions are to be had there in great abundance, and at a cheap rate, the streets and houses being thronged with inhabitants. On the east side of the city, two great rivers, the Ban, and the Sey, uniting their waters, from a great lake, through which reaches come thither, from all parts of the adjacent country. Each of these rivers is furnished with a handsome bridge. In the city there are three beautiful temples. Most of the coarse Chinese paper is made here, and the people boast, that they speak a pure mandarin dialect, which is spoken in any other part of Hok-keen. The town of Sey lies on the northern shore of the river (though it forms a part of the southern shore), the old city having been pulled down by Im-

perial command, because that in it a young man had murdered his father. To the north-east of the capital city lies a high mountain, from whose top the sun may be seen rising over all the other hills; and to the south of the same is an ascent, called Wat-ong, on which the ancient kings of Wat used to have many palaces, to serve as retiring places from the heat of summer. More easterly are the mountains Keu-see, nine miles, and Chai-seng, seven miles. Here is also an overhanging precipice, one hundred fathoms in height; and the Keu-hong, 'orphan peak,' which thrusts itself high up into the clouds. The river Ban, above mentioned, rises in the borders between Hok-keen and Feng-chew, near the city Leung-chuan, in Chai-chew, from whence it passes easterly, then westward, by the cities of Fing-sang and Keen-leng, after that east, by the city of Yew-peng (where it receives the Sey-k'hey); and from thence, still continuing eastward, it enters the county of Hok-chew, and at last discharges itself into the sea, in about the twenty-sixth degree of north latitude. After passing the city Phoo-seng, the river flows with great rapidity, through valleys, and among rocks, and cliffs; but further on it glides along more slowly; the general force of the current, however, may be calculated by this, that vessels go from Phoo-seng to the metropolis, Hok-chew, with the stream, in three days, while they are fifteen in towing it. In some places, it is dangerous, on account of the swift current, the multiplicity of rocks, and the narrowness of the channel, which frequently is not wider than to permit a small Chinese vessel to pass through, hence it often happens, that boats are broken to pieces. The Sey-k'hey rises in the territory of Feng-chew, and first takes a southerly course, then an easterly when it enters the county of Yew-peng, and unites with the river Ban; in the Sey are many waterfalls and dangerous shoals; in passing by which, the boatmen, to prevent accidents, the trunks of straw before the bows of the vessels; by this means, they bear off the violence of the blows, should they happen to strike. The river Yew-k'hey, which rises in this county, takes its course eastward, the city of Yew-k'hey, and turning to the north, falls into the river Ban. The people of this county encourage one another in the study of the classics and odes, while the poorer sort attend to ploughing and weaving. Am-an, the government officers who have been employed in this district, may be mentioned Choo-seng, he is heir of the celebrated philosopher, of whom Le-long, was the instructor; Tin-hwan was distinguished for his steady upright conduct and Teang-jak-kok for his exertions in opposing banditti. The productions of this county are silver, iron, marble, white grass-cloth, musk, and rock salt.

The county of 建寧 Keen-leng, contains seven districts, as follow:—

| | | |
|-------------|----|-------------------------|
| Keen-an | 建安 | established case. |
| Aou-leng | 甌寧 | tea-cup tranquility. |
| Keen-yang | 建陽 | established vigour. |
| Chong-an | 崇安 | exalted ease. |
| Phoo-seng | 浦城 | the river-side citadel. |
| Cheng-ho | 政和 | regulated harmony. |
| Seung-k'hey | 松溪 | the fir tree stream. |

The seat of government is in the two districts Keen-an and Aou-leng.

[To be continued.]

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held on the 4th of February.

The reading of a paper by the Rev C. Gutzlaf, of Canton on the state of the Art of Medicine amongst the Chinese, was commenced.

At the meeting of the 18th February, the Right Honourable Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P., in the chair, the reading of Mr. Gutzlaf's paper was concluded.

The materials of this paper were collected principally from analysing a native work on the Art of Medicine, and much esteem amongst the Chinese. They consider it all disagrees to be under the dominion of the cardinal points, and also to be influenced by the five elements; sickness any of the latter predominate in the body, sickness is the consequence. The physician must follow implicitly the rules laid down by their ancient writers on medicine, or if he deviates from their prescriptions, the patient dies, the physician is liable to be accused of manslaughter. The Chinese have little knowledge of anatomy, and therefore the art of surgery is at a very low ebb. Acupuncture, and counter-irritation by moxa, are in use. The profession of physician is not in high repute in China; and is chiefly filled by aspirants who have failed in other pursuits. The thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Gutzlaf.

Great Luxury.—Our readers will be interested by a newspaper materially improved by the process of hot-pressing. Now nothing is more easy than to perform this operation, as the apparatus is at hand to every family. When the paper is first opened, and slightly aired before the fire, let it be placed upon a table covered with a cloth, and let a warm smoothing iron be passed gently over it, first on one side and then on the other. By this simple process the paper is dried, the impression of the type becomes more clear, and the paper, which was at first so much stained by being white-glazed, is the while to become white in the reading, and all this improvement is effected by the laundress in two or three minutes.

CANTON REGISTER.

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1837.

NO. 35. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company,
Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE GLENFLO, Captain LUNSEY, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain TONKS, will be despatched the first week in September. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, August 9th, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILKIE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For freight apply to DHUNDREHOY MUNCHERJEE & HORNUNJEE FRAMJEE.
Canton, 7th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT

Administratrix to the Estate of the late Macao 26th July 1837. Captain JOHN CROCKETT

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the Massachusetts Education Society will be held in the American Hall No. 2, at 11 o'clock A.M. on Wednesday the 27th of September next. The members of

the Society, and all others interested in its object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees.
E. C. BRIDGMAN

Canton, August 22d, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1835-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50 bound & 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 & 24. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong, At Lintin, on board the Hercules, at Messrs. Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 45 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at 9 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, " 1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, " 2.50
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

EXHIBITION OF SILK AND SILK GOODS IN AMERICA.

The following account of an exhibition of silk in the raw state, and of goods manufactured of silk alone and combined with cotton, may prove interesting if not very gratifying to the silk trade in this district. The exhibition was held recently during two days, on the Island of Nantucket, within the state of Massachusetts, where a company of silk manufacturers established mills and works only last summer.

A sort of fair was held at the establishment of the Atlantic Silk Company during two days, which was visited by between two and three thousand persons, all of whom expressed their surprise and gratification at the perfection of the works, and the beauty of the products. Amongst the various articles offered for inspection, we have only time to enumerate the following:—

RAW SILK.—Samples of American silk, reeled at Wilmington. (N. C.), in Worcester county, (Mass.) at New Bedford, and in Nantucket. The three latter specimens were decidedly the best.

COCOONS.—Specimens of different kinds, mostly produced in this state; amongst which were noticed some perfectly white; others varying from a greenish yellow to a deep orange colour. One lot, very splendid and of extraordinary size, from Rochester, (Mass.) attracted much notice, being probably the largest and the best ever exhibited in the United States.

CLOTHS.—Samples of silk cloths intended for handkerchiefs, woven in the glaze. These comprised specimens of fabrics made in July last, being the company's first attempt, and of those now in course of manufacture. The astonishing improvement made in the course of a few months was obvious at a glance. White and Nankin coloured velveteens, of silk warp and cotton filling, for vestings, pantaloon, &c., very stout, and displaying all the lustre and high finish of goods composed entirely of silk. Here was also a piece of handkerchief goods, sent hither from Spitalfields, England, as a specimen of the fabrics woven at that place, by hand looms, from a certain quality of stock, a lot of which was imported at the same time. Lying with it was sample of goods manufactured in this mill, by power looms, from precisely the same stock. The great difference in favour of the latter excited the admiration of all observers.

FINISHED GOODS.—These consist mostly of silk aprons and handkerchiefs, the latter of almost every conceivable pattern, and varying from pure white, with a neat pencilled border, to hues of great brilliancy, some comprising six or eight gorgeous colours and dazzling figures intermingled. These articles, being on sale, were rapidly bought up, most of the visitors feeling a desire to possess a memento of the early establishment of this important branch of industry upon our island. We noticed an eager preference for the white sort, which unluckily constituted but a small proportion of the whole number. Among the handkerchiefs were two pieces in contrast, one woven in July, the other in October, shewing

a wonderful advancement in the art. Also a beautiful handkerchief, woven by hand loom, thrown and manufactured by Mrs. A. Brooks, of Schuette (Mass.), the whole of the machinery used in the several processes having been made in the family of Mr. Brooks.

The above coloured and stamped goods were all printed by Mr. J. W. Halliday, of the Boston and Lynn Printing and Dyeing Company, and were manufactured under the superintendence of Mr. Lloyd A. Waite, agent of the Atlantic Silk Company. The construction and operation of the manufacturing apparatus, the product of Mr. Gay's inventive ingenuity, excited great interest. The medal awarded by the New York Mechanics' Institute was also presented for examination. It bears a characteristic device and the following inscription:—Awarded to the Atlantic Silk Company of Nantucket, for specimens of silk and silk goods, September 1836.

'The ills that flesh is heir to.'—Ravages of the plague in 1755-6.

The whole tribe of the Welled-Amoors was reduced to fifteen persons, and the sufferings they had undergone may be learned from the tale of domestic woe related by an old man, one of the survivors. He had once been a person of great power and wealth; he pointed out an extensive and fertile plain which was all his own property, but which now lay barren and uncultivated for want of hands to till it. "I had once," said he, "two wives and six children, all in the flower of their age, and in the bloom of health; my wives tended the herds, and my children tilled these lands which are now running to waste. They were all seized with the pestilence, which at first bore off one of my wives and two of my children. I possessed a shroud which had been blessed at Mecca; I divided it equally amongst us, and were consoling to find that we had each a shroud. But two children remained, the others having all died, when I myself was seized. We had no one in our dowry to assist us; I could do nothing for my children, and their delirium was so high that they no longer knew me; at length I fell into a deep and lengthened sleep. When I awoke, feeble and debilitated to the last degree, I saw my two children decaying by my sides. At this spectacle of horror I endeavoured to collect all my strength to give the rites of burial to the last of my unhappy family, but I was unable to move, and lay for a long time between the pestilential corpses of my children, which, however, I finally buried with my own hands. During my long sleep I had been robbed of every thing I possessed; my crops, my flocks were all gone; my very tent had been plundered;—the scarcely remained to me a rag to protect me from the air. I sought my friends, but found no one; death had seized them all. At length the few of our tribe who had been spared assembled, and I joined myself to them. We consoled one another by mingling our tears, and resigning ourselves to the will of Heaven. After a time I took another wife; she had been left a widow by the plague, and had four children. I thus obtained another family, but I have lost with my first child, the vigorous arms which cultivated my fields, of all this land I till but a small corner, scarce sufficient for my support, and even this labour is now beyond my strength."

SPECIMEN OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR'S STYLE, IN GIVING HIS SUBSCRIBERS "THE HINT." We begin to be seriously ashamed of our dilatory subscribers. If they have consciences, they must confess that they make a bad use of them; but the unkindness of all is, for gentlemen, from whom cannot be extracted a few paltry shillings, to presume to complain of the comparative dullness of certain numbers of "The Settler." The animals have themselves to blame. It is a law of our nature, to be always thinking profoundly about something or other; if, therefore, we had only to think about our editorial articles, we could give the greediest scab on our list ample value for his three-pence. If, on the contrary, we be perpetually afflicted with a pecuniary fever, reasonable beings would wonder at our being able to write any thing at all. We cannot think of two things at a time, particularly of things so uncongenial as philosophy and promissory notes. Such backwardness, besides not being quite the thing as to morality, is fatal to the respectability of the press. Were subscriptions paid in advance, or on the first call, any competent writer, however destitute of pecuniary means, could easily establish a public journal, but under the existing system of thoughtless tardiness, the absolute necessity of a considerable capital degrades the periodical press, from its natural spirit of generous ambition, to the grovelling caution of commercial speculation; and fetters the ill-paid intellectual labourers with chains more galling than those of Egyptian bondage. The oppressed Hebrews were, at least, free in spirit, and eat bread and meat to the full. To what absurdities will custom reconcile us! What should we

think, if we were to hear that, in some country or other, a wealthy doct were to practice as a lawyer, a clergyman, or a physician, solely through the instrumentality of hired assistants. To elevate the character of the press, and to rescue literature from its unworthy thralldom, nothing is required but the prompt exercise of honesty on the part of the reading public. Every truly independent paper will, of course, copy this very sensible article.

INDEPENDENCE.

(From the Court-Magazine for March.)

Independence is the admired, the coveted of all, the ideal goal of earthly happiness; and we all press onward, by paths, various as our manifold and dissimilar passions and inclinations, to attain the prize. And hope, undying hope, is by our side, grasping at shadows of coming good, and ever crying, "Lo, here!" and "Lo, there!" as a glimpse of unreal things appears amid the rolling dark clouds of futurity. All join in the pursuit; but what is the end thereof? Alas! it may be compared to the race of children, hunting the gnat butterfly of summer, which playeth before their eyes in tantalising, many coloured beauty, flitting from tree to tree, and from flower to flower; often apparently within reach; and then, darting away to a distance. Yet the chase is continued, and they "tramp" down in their path, flowers which might have afforded them rest and flowing gratification—and at length, they pounce upon the glittering prize. And what remaineth? Breathless, with eager eyes, and outstretched arms they gather round to gaze upon their captive, and lo! in place of the gorgeous thing which, ere while, danced joyously in the sunbeam, there appears but the crushed and disgusting remains of a mangled insect—they shudder—and turn away.

NEWSPAPERS.

AMONGST the many engines which the invention of Printing brought into play, that of the Public Newspapers is perhaps the most powerful. However mean and contemptible the individual may be, who day after day pours forth his remarks upon passing events, he nevertheless, exercises a wonderful influence on the public mind, and men and measures stand or fall by his word. The fact is that people in general do not like the trouble of thinking for themselves, and of investigating intricate questions, and therefore they receive opinions upon them from a newspaper. Mr. Burke in his day observed:

"Newspaper circulations are infinitely more efficacious and extensive than ever they were, and they are a more important instrument than generally is imagined. They are a part of the reading of all, they are the whole of the reading of the far greater number. The writers of these papers, indeed, for the greater part, are either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery, in which the stroke of any one bell produces so great effect, but the amount of continual repetition is decisive. Let us only suffer any person to tell us his story morning and evening, but for one twelvemonth, and he will become our master."

It is an undoubted fact that the continued representations of the Press in the mother-country have tended to expose the nefarious transactions of many exalted persons, and have procured for the people a redress of some of their grievances. The Press, although in many instances it has been a vehicle for the dissemination of the worst sentiments—has contributed to banish tyranny and oppression—to secure for the people their just rights—and to refute erroneous opinions. Even in this colony the Press has been the instrument of effecting much real good. It has circulated useful knowledge. It has restrained high and aristocratic feelings; and we humbly hope has been the means of upholding religion and morality. (The Colonist.)

MEMORIAL OF NELSON AT WINDSOR. "In visiting the palace and magnificent apartments of Windsor Castle, I have been much struck with the appropriate compliment paid by our sovereign to the memory of his favourite naval hero. In the armory stands, on the right hand, the bust of Wellington, facing that of Marlborough; on the left, and in the centre of the recess, at the head of the room, surrounded by a cast iron rail, stands the bust of Nelson, on a portion of the forehead of the Victory. The nature of the pedestal, the black hoops which bind it together, and the tremendous short-hole with which it is perforated, all combine to give it an indescribable interest in the museum of a British monarch; nor will the nautical observer overlook the *harse-shoe* nailed on the fore-part of the forehead: this is ever done by sailors either for "good luck," or, as I have heard some of them say, "to drive away the witches."—Brenton's Naval History.

CHRONOMETERS.—The officers of the surveying ships, Adventure and Beagle, have made some very interesting observations on the effects produced upon chronometers by different circumstances. It has been ascertained that temperature is the chief, if not the only cause of marked changes of rate, and that the ordinary motions of a ship, such as pitching and rolling moderately, do not affect tolerably good chronometers, which are fixed in one place, and are defended from vibration and concussion. It often happens that the air, in port or near the land, is at a temperature very different from that of the open sea in the vicinity, from which arises the difference between the rates between hazy and fine days. A cushion of wool, hair, or any soft substance, is preferable to a solid base, but the chronometer never goes better than when the boxes are bed-

ded in saw dust, and the watches move freely in well oiled jimbals. Suspending them in coats not only alters their rate, but makes them go less regularly, and, when fixed to a solid substance, they feel the vibrations caused by people running on the decks, by shocks of by chain cables running out. Magnetism, although supposed by some persons to affect the rate of going of chronometers, is yet very difficult to detect.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 9th April | Singapore | 6th August |
| Liverpool | 15th March | Java | 15th July |
| U. States | 26th Feby. | Manila | 25th July |
| Calcutta | 18th July | Austral-Asia | 1st June |
| Bombay | 4th July | Madras | 13th May |

ARRIVED.—RUBY, Hews, from Singapore and Calcutta. FRANCIS STANTON, (Am.) Cross, from Sumatra.

SAILED.—CHAMPLAIN (Am.), Ritchie, for New York. ANTA (Am.), Cole, for Batavia.

The DUNCAN, (Am.) Randall, is to be despatched to St. Helena and New York tomorrow at 8 A. M.

The FAIRLIE, Agor, will leave Whampoa in a few days for Kapsuymoon and Manila.

No fresh intelligence of any interest has reached us by the few arrivals of the week.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 13th instant a license was issued to a new hong-merchant. The name of the hong is *Yungtae*—the everlasting and prosperous hong. The name of the merchant is *Paoi*; he is a native of *Shanchang* village in the *Heangshan* district. His elder brother is a member of the *Hanlin* college. The hong is near the bridge over the Creek.

The tribute-bearer from Siam has arrived in Canton. On the 4th instant the presents were taken to the office of the deputy governor, and there submitted to the inspection of the local officers. The tribute-bearer was then forwarded under a military escort to Peking. He is said to be, like all his predecessors, inordinately fond of smoking opium.

The late measures of the governor for the suppression of associated bands of robbers are said to have been extremely severe; several tens of them have been taken and put in goal. It is said that the writers in the public offices and the police runners are connected with the robbers, and that they are all bound together by oaths. Many of these writers and policemen have run away.

It is reported that the former magistrate of *Heangshan* has been sent by the governor on a *craize* after opium; and that the *Nan-hae* and *Pwanyu* magistrates are directed to look strictly after the brokers. The consequence is that opium is very dear in Canton; and even 'new faces' dare not be seen dealing in the drug.

We hope our readers will be pleased with the enthusiastic account of the late Theatricals and festivities at Macao by *Aristides*. The actors and actresses will surely give him the *entrée* of their Green Room for his zealous care of their reputation as histrionic amateurs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

MY DEAR SIR,—If, *volens, volens*, you are determined to 'stand on the old ways,' all the lexicons in the world will, I fear, be of little use to you.

You aver, that in no case can *E* be made to convey the sense of barbarians, except by a double translation!

You say, let us stand by the old way, at least in this instance: but, pray what is, in this instance, the old way? In yours of the 1st instant you say, *perhaps* correctly, that barbarian appears to be the most approved translation, because it is thought to be the "most faithful."

You say, Kanghe in his dictionary does not give the meaning of barbarian to the word *E*; but does he ever give it the meaning of foreign or foreigner?

You say, that Morrison in all his volumes translated it foreign and foreigner; you seem to have overlooked his last philological work, published at Macao in 1833, in which the meaning given to *E*, and the only meaning, is *barbarian*; and *man e*, he translates, "savage barbarians."

Recently I saw a manuscript, dated 1834, by the same author, from which I have made the following quotation. "They (the Chinese authorities and legislators) use *too e* for the uncivilized mountaineers; to translate *E*, therefore, as some do, this phrase would be *native foreigners*!! in contradistinction from *we e* 'outside foreigners'; this shows that the meaning of *E* is not, properly, *foreign*." Will you deny this?

I beg you will observe, that I have not advocated barbarian as the best, or even as a fit, translation of *E*. Nor have I objected to it, but merely endeavored to show the impropriety of translating it by the term *foreign*.

If the word is vituperative—if it means uncivilized, rude, ignorant, &c., and we know it to be so used when applied to us, then we ought not to give it our approbation. We need not, on the contrary, however, be offended because they call us *E jin*, *fan Kwei*, *Kwei tze*, and like. I never yet met a Chinese, when called on to account for employing any of these terms to Europeans, did not at once retract them; and the only excuse I have ever heard offered for the officers of government is, *old custom*—or standing by the old way, as you phrase it.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the epithet ought not to be applied to the foreign residents here; and that by allowing it to be so used, when we can fairly prevent it, we permit ourselves to be placed (at least so far as language can do it) on a level with the uncivilized and 'savage' tribes in the interior and on the frontiers of the Chinese empire.

And certainly, we shall all regard it as a sign of better feeling of the Chinese towards us, when they willingly allow the term to go into disuse, which I hope will soon be the case.

Yours faithfully,

LEXICON.

August 22d, 1837.

We are happy to be again called upon by our respected correspondent *Lexicon*, to bestow further pains on the elucidation of the true meaning of the character *E*, as it is now used by the officers of the Chinese government.

Before we begin our task, we wish to explain to *Lexicon* one or two expressions in our remarks on this subject in last week's *Register*.

In the first place, in using the words 'old ways,' we meant to refer to the practice of Dr. Morrison in translating the character.

2ndly, We particularly alluded to all the volumes of Morrison's dictionary; for we did not think the mere compilation of a vocabulary of the Canton dialect, worthy to be classed with the other philological works of that perfect Chinese scholar.

With reference to the manuscript of 1834, as quoted by *Lexicon*, it may seem a most unparadonable degree of presumption in us to venture to differ from the opinion which Dr. Morrison has there expressed; but it would still be a more unparadonable degree of insincerity if, we think that another interpretation is admissible, not to give it. Trusting to the generosity and candour of our readers, and to their clemency if we should eventually be proved and denounced wrong, we beg to be allowed to express with the utmost diffidence a doubt whether *Too E* would not be as correctly translated by 'strangers in the land' as well as by 'native barbarians.' Neither do the words 'native foreigners' when they are duly considered, convey such a ridiculous contradiction as appears at first sight. They are *foreign* and *strange*, not to the soil but to the laws and customs of the land.

Natives and teachers of the language give such different meanings to the character *E*, that it is difficult to learn from them what is meant by it's use. We are driven again to their books; and we beg to be allowed to refer our readers to the passage quoted in the *Register* of the 1st instant, where the character is applied to *Shun*, one of the earliest sages, and to *Wan-wang*, one of the most celebrated princes of Chinese history, who came to the middle kingdom from opposite points of the compass. Now this fact alone would seem to

prove that so early as the time of *Mencius*, B. C. 400 years, the character had lost its particular meaning of indicating the barbarians to the east of *Honan*—the then middle kingdom, and was used to denote foreigners generally—for in the passage in question it is equally applied to strangers coming from the east and west. As bearing upon this subject we quote the following sentence from Morrison's view of China for Philological purposes:—*Chang-kwo we jo, tung E shing keang*:—The Chinese were small and feeble, the eastern foreigners numerous and strong. (B. C. 1200 years.)

If it is difficult to discover the precise meaning of *E*, perhaps it is no less so to discriminate the nice shades of distinction in the uses of the word *foreign*. For instance: were Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen foreigners to each other before the unions—or in the case of Scotchmen, before the accession of James the 1st to the English crown? Were Scotland and Ireland foreign parts and the inhabitants foreigners in the same sense as the land and the inhabitants of the continent of Europe? Is a native of *Texas* a foreigner to a citizen of the U. S. is a citizen of the U. S. a foreigner to an Englishman?

With reference to the use and meaning of the word *Barbaros* by the Greeks, it was applied to those who knew not the Greek language—*Barbaros*. A barbarian, i. e. a man who speaks a foreign or strange language, a foreigner. Some derive this word from the Arabic *barbar*, which signifies to murmur.

The Greeks and Romans (the Romans themselves were barbarians to the Greeks) reckoned all other nations but their own barbarians, as differing from them in their customs and language; and all mankind are therefore comprehended by the Apostle Paul under the distinction of *Greeks and Barbarians*. *Doddrige*. (Parkhurst's Lexicon).

Barbaros, I am become a barbarian, i. e. alienated from the feelings and manners of a Grecian.

It thus appears, from the probable etymology of the word *barbarians* that it is not synonymous with *savages*.

Some years ago, a chief of the British factory, Mr. Marjoribanks, was described by the then-hoppo of Canton, as being 'profoundly intelligent, and acting with great propriety.' In the translation of the *chop*, that contained this well-deserved admission, both the words, 'foreigner' and 'barbarian' are to be found.—Now there will be some difficulty in reconciling profound intelligence and propriety of conduct with barbarism.

The character is not explained in *Kanghe's* dictionary as directly meaning either *foreigner* or *barbarian*; but the names of emperors and states are given which subdued the *E*. and the *Shoo-King* is quoted as naming the tribes of men who lived five hundred *le* beyond the imperial boundaries, as the *Yaouf h*, and those who lived three hundred *le* beyond, as the *E*.

One of the explanations in *Kanghe* of the character *Man*, is, quoting from a book called the *Yuh-keen-Man*,—*Nan E ming*:—*Man*—a name of the southern foreigners. *E* is applied indifferently to the different tribes on the north, south, east, and west of the central kingdom; but neither *Teih*, barbarians on the north, *Man*, those on the south, or *Keang*, those on the west, have this general application. The commentary on the *Shooking* describes the *Man* in the following terms:—*Man choy, wan kang fuk suk yew shin yu E*.—The *Man* are a much more stupid, obstinate, and disobedient race than the *E*. The *E* were the nearest to and therefore, we suppose, profited the most from the renovating influence of the 'middle kingdom.'

In the 2d Vol. of the *Tung kegn kang muk* (A general history of the successive Chinese dynasties) is the following passage. But we first request the pardon of our Sinologues for not printing the original; for the Chinese characters, besides being unintelligible to the great majority of our readers, would occupy too much space in our columns. We must, therefore, refer our friends to the original work for the confirmation of the fidelity of our translation.

"The emperor *Seang* (B. C. 2064 years), of the *Hea* dynasty (the first named in Chinese history), in the 1st year of his reign removed to *Shangkow*, and subdued the *Keuen E*. In the 2nd year he subdued the *Huang* (yellow) *E*. In the 4th year the tribes of *Yenchoo* submitted."

Commentary on the above.

"In the book *Tungche*, it is written that the eastern *E* consisted of nine tribes; the *Keuen E*, *Yu E*, *Huang E*, *Chih E*, *Heuen E*, *Pih E*, *Fang E*, *Yang E*. (The name of the ninth tribe is omitted in the original.)

Seang, fighting with the tribes of *Yenchoo* in *Kantain*, could not conquer them. The six *King* (ministers, from which the present six boards are derived) requested the emperor to attack them again; His majesty replied, 'it may not be; my goodness is but small, and I cannot renovate them by my instructions. In my dwelling double mats are not used'; nor do I eat of two dishes; there neither the strings of the *King* or *Sih* are stretched, nor is the bell tuned or the drum braced. My sons and daughters are not adorned with gay clothing, yet there is great affection amongst my kindred, and the talented and the deserving are selected for public employments."

In the period of one year the tribes of *Yenchoo* submitted." (influenced by the moderation of the emperor *Seang*).

In the 7th year the *Yu E* and *Keuen E* came and submitted themselves.

In the *Chuh* book it is written, that the emperor *Seang*, in the 1st year of his accession to the throne, subdued the *Keuen E*; in the second year he conquered the *Huang E*; and in the 7th year the *Yu E* came and surrendered themselves.—In the books of the eastern *Han* (dynasty) it is written that formerly *Too kang*, of the *Hea* dynasty, (the 3rd emperor, B. C. 2188) lost the kingdom. The surrounding *E* (foreigners? or barbarians?) revolted until *Seang* ascended the throne and conquered the *Keuen E*; afterwards, in the 7th year of his reign, they came and voluntarily submitted themselves."

Even in those early times it appears that there was a distinction drawn between the *E* and the *Man*, in favour of the former. And all the refractory or unconquered tribes on the north, east, south and west of *Honan*, were called the four or surrounding *E*. This distinction proves something: the character *E* was selected out of the four either to express the highest degree of contempt on the part of the people of *Honan* and the utter barbarism of their surrounding neighbours;—or it was adopted as the most flattering of the four fixed characters of their immutable language to designate the different tribes they were then engaged in gaining over to their rule either by persuasion or conquest. One undoubted historical fact supports the latter supposition; which is, that the empire spread first, and that in very early times, to the eastward, until it reached the shores of the ocean, and embraced the provinces of *Shan-tung*, *Keangnan*, and *Chekeang* within its limits. Moreover, in the construction of the character *E* there is nothing that conveys either contempt or aversion; yet in the other three characters, *Teih*, *Man*, and *Keang*, these feelings are more or less expressed. We do not, however in the present day put any great stress on this fact.

From the use of the character by the ancients, and by the meaning given to it nearly four thousand years ago, in the very infancy of the people and their empire, our readers will now be able to judge whether *foreigner* or *barbarian* is the translation we should now give to it. Upon a balance of the probabilities of the two meanings, we still hold our opinion that *foreigner* is preferable to *barbarian*.

We have met more than one Chinese who so far from thinking it necessary to retract the words *E Jin*, obstinately defend them as meaning nothing more than 'an outside man, not a native of China.'

But whatever the Chinese officers may mean

The ancients used to dine off mats spread on the ground. The emperor *Seang* was economical, and used but one.

by the use of the word, and however we may feel offended by its use, we confess that under present circumstances we cannot see any means by which 'we can fairly prevent' its use. We are sinking day by day into deeper contempt. Walking is forbidden, our passage boats are stopped, our ships are driven to the offing, boats carrying despatches are seized, hongmerchants fall and the foreign merchants are robbed;—and all this and more, much more, is borne without remonstrance. Truly, the Christian virtues of patience, submission, and humility are well exemplified by the Foreign residents of Canton; and well do we follow the advice of St. Paul—to be subject to the higher powers: we hope our subjection is for conscience's sake."

We must, therefore, repeat that, whether the epithet is intended to convey a direct insult, or whether it is only used as a distinctive term, for foreigners, indicating their inferiority to the Chinese, foreigners have themselves to blame for its perpetuated use. We are not aware that any general remonstrance has ever been made to the high local officers on the subject. What opinion, then, are those officers to form of all foreigners, when they see them and their national authorities tamely and silently submit to every insult heaped upon them; to the infamous placards publicly pasted up at the Consol house; to the interdiction of walking but a few paces beyond their factories; and of purchasing their food, except through a native comprador; when they observe their voluntary retirement from all female society, their resigned submission to the deprivation of the domestic relations of husband and father, what are the Chinese to think but that the foreigners find a sufficient palliative for all these crying insults and natural wrongs in the profits of the trade, for which they are content to submit to every contumely at which those profits are to be obtained. The foreign trade to China must be conducted and protected by a far different policy before we can hope to meet respect from the natives.

We would suggest a general meeting of all foreigners, as soon as may be, in order to take into consideration a protest against those proceedings of the local government of which they conclude they have just cause of complaint. Should the protest be ineffectual, still it will be creditable as a recorded instance of their indignant feelings, and of their endeavours to right themselves.

We are aware of the powerful reply the hoppo made to the Select Committee in 1839—"after you have borne with these placards so long, why do you now complain?"—(we quote from memory):—well, the eaters of these insults were the company's servants, not the merchants of Great Britain. Yet these latter will soon fall under the same reproach, if they much longer neglect what is due to their own station and character.

Post Office, Circular from the Chamber of Commerce, August 24th.

"Capt. Elliot having professed himself ready to institute a post-office establishment upon the condition of the Chamber guaranteeing him against pecuniary loss in its management, it is the opinion of the Committee, that a Post-office instituted by him on the condition prescribed, would work more efficiently than were it under the direction of the Chamber, and that accordingly trial should be made thereof for one year."

In order to ascertain the sense of the General Chamber on the subject it is determined that the plan be submitted to the respective members by circular, and also that the signatures of other foreigners, who would participate in the advantages of the post-office, be solicited to the guarantee, although it is believed that the rate of postage to be levied on letters and packages, will be fully adequate to meet all the expenses of the establishment and render recourse to the guarantee unnecessary."

Macao, August 18th, 1837.

MR. EDITOR.—As our gay doings at Macao have escaped all notice in your last Journal, I feel bound in justice to those of our happy society who have so generously contributed to the social happiness of Macao, to render you some account of their proceedings. The Canton Regatta infused a spirit of rivalry and stirring ambition amongst the young folks there, and the dull monotony which followed that exciting scene dispersed the club for the time present, when, fresh on pleasure's wing hither they came to this more retired, this refuge for all who are in search of health or relaxation from business duties, and here amongst the gayest of the gay, ever

animated with the strains of harmony and rational amusement, sprung up a coalition of jovial hearts and congenial minds resolved to start in some fresh pursuit for gaiety and enjoyment.

A play tragic, or comic was forthwith decided upon, volunteers were not wanting to fill the ranks, and in a few hours were assembled a band of amateurs. Sheridan's well known comedy, 'The Rivals,' was unanimously agreed upon as the play, and the first rehearsal gave an earnest that any deficiency of talents would be more than balanced by self-confidence and zeal; and I will now endeavour to show how well these hopes have been realized, although the necessitous calls of some of the band afforded a very limited term, and the intelligence of a domestic affliction which reached one of the best and ablest performers, were impediments which in ordinary cases would have upset the whole scheme.

Imprimis, I beg you will insert a bill of the Play and a copy of the Prologue written for the occasion.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sir Anthony Absolute, | Captain Biden, |
| Captain Absolute, | Mr. Leslie, |
| Sir Lucius O' Trigger, | Mr. Dalrymple, |
| Faulkland, | The Hon. J. R. Drummond, |
| Bob Acres, | Mr. Pattullo, |
| Fag, | Mr. Purser, |
| Coachman, | Captain Wills, |
| David, | Mr. Rawson, |
| Mrs. Malalprop, | Mr. Chinnery, |
| Lydia Languish, | Mr. Astell, |
| Julia, | Mr. Compton, |
| Lucy, | The Hon. J. C. Drummond, |

PROLOGUE WRITTEN BY MR. LAYTON.

In the rude ages of the Thespian Art
The rustic actor bellowed from his cart;
He solely showed the plain dramatic scene,
His dress was clownish and his manners mean.
In later days the polished Greek arose
And told how Rome from finest language flows.
And now two actors strutted on the stage
In this fast aera of the basquin'd age;
Till the great tragic dramatist made free
To raise the actors to the number three.
More modern times in the dramatic page
Proclaim a Company was all the rage:
From Britain's Isle the band which plays to night,
Unknown to fame, presents itself to sight.
We proffer you a play replete with wit,
The wit turned humour, and the ready hit;
Written by one within whose master-mind
The Wit—the Orator—Statesman were combined.
This is our task, we 'Rivals' strive to please,
And represent each scene with nature and with ease.
If, in your mercy, you shall please to spare,
Your kindness we shall gratefully declare:
If harsher criticism shall condemn our art,
And say we have not acted well each part;
To that decision we shall humbly bow,
And ask the pardon which we plead for now.
Encircled by sweet Beauty's radiant eyes,
Which now "rain influence and adjudge the prize;"
Britannia's daughters, from our sea-girt Isle,
Joining with strangers in the friendly smile.
We fear no critics, when we see such friends,
And wait your plaudits when the Drama ends.

But ere I proceed further I must offer that tribute of praise and admiration, so pre-eminently due to the Ladies of this hospitable society for their kind, friendly exertions and their generous care and attention to the numerous wants of the amateurs in the study and preparation of suitable dresses and ornaments; particularly to those who assumed characters in female attire; these were rendered with profuse liberality and a flow of zeal peculiar to themselves.

Now for the Play! At 4 past 6 on Thursday evening the 10th inst. the company began to assemble at a house near the Church of St. Lourenço, and justly famed as the scene of former festivities; they were ushered through a passage across the basement and along a staircase leading to the terrace, which was brilliantly illuminated. At a quarter before seven his Excellency the Governor arrived, and was escorted from the outer gate by the stage manager, who was decorated with a fanciful insignia of office, which tastefully displayed the work of some lady fair. At seven the curtain drew up, and the Prologue, which was well spoken by the Hon. J. R. Drummond, was received with unbounded applause.

Receiving many a lovely glance with animating cheer,
Tending to stimulate all zeal, and dissipate all fear,
Captain Wills, as the Coachman, and Mr. Purser, as

Fag, took the venustous lead, and acquitted themselves with such spirit and humour, as drew forth the plaudits of the audience; the jovial Captain only reached Macao the day before, so that his performance is a real proof of that ready wit and tact which he bears as commander when his active mind, inspired by a friendly impulse, is called into play.

The novelty of the next scene, Mr. Astell, as Lydia Languish, Mr. Compton as Julia, and the Hon. F. C. Drummond, as Lucy, excited the admiration of the whole audience to such a degree that several minutes elapsed before the parties could compose themselves; Julia, in particular, could scarcely refrain from loud laughter. Lydia and Lucy were particularly well dressed; Julia's figure and *tout ensemble* gave her the air of a bouncing romp; but the characters were well sustained, and very well performed.

Then entered Mr. Chinnery, as Mrs. Malalprop, and Captain Biden, as Sir Anthony Absolute; the style, and appropriate costume displayed by the former, his well known traits of humour for wit and glee, and his inimitable acting of this first rate character, drew forth reiterated cheers; and really I do not believe it possible to match his performance, throughout this play, in the wide extended range of English amateurs.

The jolly son of Neptune played his part with corresponding energy and spirit; it ever the breeze of memory failed him, he had an inventive genius at command and was never taken aback; he was rigged in the court dress of the last century, with new spanish dollars for buttons, and although he looked any thing but *doloureux*, yet some wicked wag, in straining for a pun, tried to pass so unworthy a set off amongst the company.

Mr. Drummond, as Faulkland, in a sombre but elegant court dress, enacted his part with great precision; the enthusiastic passion for Julia, and the ardent professions of impassioned love which were called into play, were really specimens of uncommon good acting.

Mr. Dalrymple, as Sir Lucius O' Trigger, aided by a fine manly exterior, and in the habit of fashionable style, went through every scene with much *éclat*, and evinced that air and self command which are sureties of his talent for first rate performance; though it was generally wished he had imitated somewhat more of the Irish brogue.

Mr. Leslie, as Captain Absolute, in the full uniform of a foot regiment, presented a jolly appearance of an English officer; but I must confess the restless motion of his footsteps were not in strict accordance with good marching order; however, the art of love requires quite a different mode of drilling. In the 3rd act and 3rd scene between Mrs. Malalprop and Capt. Absolute, the most witty and humorous incidents of the 'Rivals' were well displayed, and drew forth bursts of applause.

Mr. Pattullo, as Bob Acres, went through the duelling scenes with great diversity of feeling, quite in character with the spirit of the play; and evinced considerable talent as an actor, besides the proofs he gave of possessing a retentive memory.

Mr. Rawson, as David, enacted his part with much humour and real feeling; his whimpering, when all his efforts to dissuade Bob Acres from the perilous appeal to arms seemed to fail, excited the risible faculties of all present; even his master could scarcely refrain from joining in the loud laughter of the audience. David's style and acting were admirably sustained.

Mr. McKenzie, as prompter, so ably performed the duties of that tedious office that he was neither seen nor heard of the stage; and yet I am told his services were most valuable to those amateurs whose treacherous memories required a helping hand.

Having thus scanned over the performance of the 'Rivals':

Which abounds with genial mirth and wit,
With well turned humour and the "ready hit"
Each will wrought scene sweet love's intrigues unfold,
And speaks of lovers fearless of a scold.
Each act proclaims the follies of the age,
Which meet keen censure on the Thespian Stage.
And shows the miseries which may ensue,
When truths disguised, and lovers are untrue.
Whilst still the sequel favours well the cause
Of genial virtue linked with Nature's laws.

I must notice the scenic decorations, which under the guidance of a masterly hand were beautifully delineated and painted for the occasion.
In front of the stage stood the motto

PLACERE CONAMUR.

The arrangements for scene shifting, entrance of the actors &c. were contrived with skill and celerity and the accommodation for nearly 100 spectators were equally well contrived: the result of devoted toil and labour devoted to the general management of the Theatre by the Hon. J. R. Drummond.

When the curtain closed on the last act of the play amid the hearty cheers of a well pleased audience and the zealous amateurs had truly redeemed their pledge "placere conamur."—The whole party were welcomed within the walls of this abode of hospitality, and the excellent band of music quickly changed the delectable note from the sublime overture to the merry inciting dance, and after a few animated quadrilles and waltzes, supper was announced, which displayed the same generous feeling as prevailed throughout this happy festival.

Dancing was resumed, and the conviviality of one of the most delightful, the most graceful, and pleasing entertainments ever enjoyed by the society of Macao, kept most of the happy party at the jovial board until three A. M.; the recollections of which will long serve to cherish that ready resource which all societies have at command when excited by the genial amiableness of manner possessed by our lovely country women, whose presence cheers and soothes, and whose kindness prompts and promotes every generous and manly deed.

May long life with health preserve them,
And we like Britons ever serve them.

I am, Mr. Editor, Your's truly,
A. M. S. D.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 34. page 142.)

However bad as these reasons were, they satisfied the doubtful conscience of the Jesuit. He permitted his converts to reverence their ancestors and Confucius after the custom of their country, with only some few limitations. Whatever was not expressly required by the laws of the empire relating to this ceremony, he enjoined them to omit, and at the observation of the rest, to lift up their hearts to God. That is, to outward appearance they were to worship their ancestors and Confucius; inwardly, in spirit, they were to worship God. Thus the converted Chinese deceived the unconverted, who were assembled with them in the hall. The Christians bowed with seeming devotion to the tables of their ancestors, and thus avoided offence, whilst they were addressing their thoughts and bending their souls to God.

Whilst none but Jesuits were preaching in China, Ricci's manner of converting and his connivances proved successful. The Christians, however oppressed in some parts, increased by these means, exceedingly. But their tranquility was disturbed by the Dominicans and Franciscans, who came in the year 1630 to assist the Jesuits in cultivating the vineyard they had planted. The new labourers, being entirely unacquainted with the Jesuitical rules of converting, were astonished when they saw Christians prostrate before Confucius and the tables of their ancestors, and boldly declared, that their conscience obliged them to condemn so superstitious and idolatrous a practice. A warm controversy ensued between them and the Jesuits. Neither party being disposed to yield, the matter was referred to the decision of their supreme judge at Rome. The enemies of the Jesuits were plaintiffs. A Dominican friar, John Baptista Morales, set out for Rome, and laid before the congregation *De propaganda fide*, his own, in his brethren's, doubts concerning the Chinese ceremonies tolerated by the Jesuits among their proselytes. The congregation, as usual, called in the opinion of many divines on the subject of this complaint, and at last determined that those ceremonies were superstitious and intolerable. As the Dominicans had represented the hall of the ancestors as a temple, and the whole ceremony as idolatry and sacrifice, they could not well pass a milder judgment. Pope Innocent the tenth confirmed it on the 12th of September in the year 1645, and commanded all preachers of Christianity in China, under pain of excommunication, to conform to this decree, but the holy see should determine otherwise. The Jesuits in China received this injunction with veneration, and laid it aside with contempt. This is their usual manner of treating those decrees of the bishops of Rome, which contradict the customs, maxims and opinions of their society.

They are bound more strictly, than any other order, to obey the Pope, and no order obeys him less than they. It may be accounted for among other reasons by this, that their superiors and their learned brethren, are esteemed by them, to be better judges of what is useful and pernicious to the church, than the Pope and their councils. To this injunction, at least, they paid so little regard, that several years passed before they sent a counter-representation to Rome. In the mean time, they permitted what was forbidden by the decree, and thought themselves justified, because the decree was grounded on a false report. Their disobedience however occasioned much disquiet and offence. At length, therefore, they judged it necessary to send one of their brethren to Rome, to solicit the repeal of the decree obtained by the Dominicans.

[To be continued.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR,

JOHN SLADE,

No. 5, Despatch Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1837.

NO. 36. } PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE GLENFLO, Captain LUNLEY, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLY, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For freight apply to DHONKSHY MUNCHERJEE & HOSSENER FRANKS.
Canton, 7th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.
GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT,
Administratrix to the Estate of the late
Captain JOHN CROCKETT
Macao 26th }
July 1837. } Captain JOHN CROCKETT

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the Mission Education Society will be held in the American Hong No. 3, at 11 o'clock A.M., on Wednesday the 27th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in its object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BAIDMAN

Canton, August 22d, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1836-37. No. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. Vol. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

8&9 bound 9 64. Also, Complete File of the General Price Current of 1835-36 9 24. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837.—Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong, at Lintin, on board the Hercules; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 83 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at 8 1/4 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 61.
Opium Order and Bosta notes, " 1.50.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 1.50.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, " 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, " 2.50.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

INFORMATION FROM MR. WAGHORN,

RESPECTING his arrangements in Egypt for the rapid Transport of Letters and the Conveyance of Passengers from Alexandria to Mocha, and from Suez to England.

Mr. Waghorn's Agencies are in full operation for the above purpose. With the aid of H. H. the Vice-Roy of Egypt, every previous difficulty has been surmounted, and a Firmness from His Highness insures to the undertaking extraordinary facilities, both in Egypt and the Ports of the Red Sea.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND, if duly registered by his Agents, and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Alexandria, are sent there through H. M's Post office, and Couriers at the disposal of Mr. Waghorn convey them rapidly to Suez; from Suez, if no Steam Vessel be in waiting to proceed direct to India, they are immediately dispatched to Mocha, where they are received by his Agent and forwarded without delay to India.

LETTERS FROM INDIA, if duly registered by his Agents, and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Suez, are conveyed by Couriers from thence to Alexandria, where they are put on board the monthly Steamer for England. In the event of their arriving a few days after the departure of that Vessel, no time will be lost in forwarding them to their destination via Malta, or Marseille. After February next the French Government Steamers will positively commence plying between Marseille and Alexandria every ten days by which means Letters will be conveyed from Suez to London and vice versa in 20 days.

The dispatch of Parcels and small packages between England and India either way, to the care of Mr. Waghorn, will be most promptly attended to, if coming through the channel of his own Agents; but as their reception in this country subjects them to the present Custom house Duty of 3 per cent, letters of advice with an estimate of their value must be directed to Mr. Waghorn, Alexandria, and ought likewise to be accompanied with an Invoice of their contents, that Mr. Waghorn's Agents at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, may have no difficulty, should the Custom house officers insist upon their right of opening them at either of those places.

PASSENGERS, by the Steamer either to or from India will find Mr. Waghorn always ready to afford every assistance in providing them with the necessary means of expeditious and comfortable conveyance through Egypt; which if previously requested will be found in readiness on their arrival at either Alexandria, Suez or Cosseir. To avoid any misunderstanding parties desirous of availing themselves of Mr. Waghorn's assistance are requested to deposit the sum of Five pounds each if in England with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. London and in India with either of his Agents there the sum of 50 Rupees each if from Suez and 100 Rupees each if from Cosseir. Parties making such deposits are requested to give Mr. Waghorn the earliest intimation of having done so in order that he may attend to their wishes.

Alexandria, 25th December, 1836.

Mr. Waghorn's, Agents are

London, Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., 65 Cornhill;
Liverpool, Messrs. D & T. Wills;
Manchester, Mr. J. H. Winstanley;
Birmingham, Messrs. Broadhead and Thomas;
Glasgow, Messrs. Thomas & Sterling;
Edinburgh, Mr. George W. Whentley, Church-Street;
Gibraltar, Messrs. Longlands, Cowell & Co.;
Marseille, Messrs. Robert Goussier & Co.;
Venice, Messrs. Holmes & Co.;
Trieste, Messrs. Hunter & Ross;
Naples, Mr. John Hannay;
Malta, Mr. Maltass;
Alexandria, Mr. John Hannay;
Cairo, Mr. Maltass;
Suez, Messrs. Maltass;

Casrie, Dr. Maarriza;
Didida, Malin Jacob Jossouf;
Hadda, Sheikh Abo Beket Cabatan;
Mocha, Sheikh Taibe Ibrahim Ghoe;
Bombay, Messrs. MacGregor, Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. Hall & Bainbridge;
Calcutta, Messrs. Hall & Bainbridge;
Canton, Ja. Inoue.

Charges for Letters.

| Single Letters weighing less than one ounce | Registered IN ENGLAND | Registered IN INDIA |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Letters containing one enclosure | 2 s. 3 d. | 1 Rupee |
| Letters containing more than one enclosure, and weighing under one ounce | 4 s. 6 d. | 2 Rupees |
| Letters weighing one ounce, whatever the contents may be. | 6 s. 9 d. | 3 Rupees |
| And for every quarter of an ounce above that weight | 9 s. | 4 Rupees |
| News Papers each | 2 s. 3 d. | 1 Rupee |
| Parcels not containing Letters or News Papers per Pound Weight | 4 d. | 1/2 |
| | L 1 | 10 Rupees |

THOMAS WAGHORN

N. B. Parties writing from Europe for information should address their letters to Mr. Hannay and those writing on the same score from India should address them to Mr. Maltass at Cairo; as Mr. Waghorn is frequently absent with Mails in the Red Sea.

GEOGRAPHY OF ALGIERS.

Towards the end of December the trees lose their leaves, but before the 20th of January the young birds have already appeared, and the hedges are generally sprinkled with shrubs, growing and blossoming. In the middle of February vegetation is in full activity; and at the commencement of March is collected the first crop of apples, pears, and some other fruits. From March to June the season is delicious on the Barbary coast, but then commence the great heats, the springs dry up, and vegetation is at an end. The hottest time of the day is between twelve and two, but the most insupportable is frequently from nine to ten in the morning, as there is then generally a dead calm just previous to the rising of the sea breeze. The nights are not so much colder than the days as has been generally represented; but the dews are often very abundant. The most usual winds are the north and north-west, dangerous storms from those quarters sometimes occur between November and April, and are severely felt in all the roads and harbours along the Barbary coast. It was on this account that a Spanish officer, when asked by Charles V. "where were the best ports in Barbary?" replied, "May it please your Majesty, in the months of June, July, and August." When the south wind, the simoom of the desert, blows, the effects are most overbearing. Its approach is announced by a fog or reddish haze that covers the summits of the Lower Atlas. Soon the heat is rapidly increased, and the wind beginning to blow, the thermometer rises nine, ten, or sometimes eighteen degrees. A French officer says, "September 17th, 1830, at mid-day the thermometer stood at 100°. The heat was then intense, respiration was impeded, violent head-aches were felt, with lassitude in all our limbs. The Moors and Arabs shut themselves up in their houses or retired under trees; they were at least as much overcome as us. Our soldiers reeled like drunken men, and lost all recollection; those who had not a little wine were unable to get on; all experienced severe head-ache." This wind fortunately did not last for more than twenty-four hours, but it continued with the same intensity for two days, the mischief done would have been incalculable. It seldom rains much during summer, but the rains in winter are frequent, and as in all hot countries, very abundant. Storms are rare, but those which do occur are always extremely violent: the air is then charged with electricity, which gives rise to a number of curious phenomena. Some of these manifest themselves with an intensity unknown in European countries. May 8, 1831, after the setting of the sun, the whole atmosphere seemed on fire; the thunder rolled without intermission, and the lightning cleaved the air in all directions. Around the extremities of the flag-staffs, which in Algiers are very numerous, were perceived halos of a whitish light in the form of plumes, which lasted for nearly a quarter of an hour. Some French officers of engineers and artillery, who were walking with their heads uncovered,

on the terrace of Fort Bab-azoom, were astonished to find their hair standing erect, and to see that of their comrades surrounded by a slender lambent flame. When they raised their hands in their small pinnae of light seemed to surround the ends of their fingers, which disappeared as soon as they let their hands fall. To verify the fact completely, these gentlemen ordered ten soldiers upon the terrace, in all of whom the phenomenon was produced at the same moment and with the same intensity. Both officers and soldiers experienced spasmodic twitchings through their limbs, and a general feeling of lassitude, chiefly in their legs.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE RED SEA AND THE EUPHRATES.—In one respect, and in one only, the projected communication with India by the Euphrates holds out an advantage over that by the Red Sea, namely, that steamers proceeding to the Persian Gulf during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, would neither have to contend against that wind for such a distance, nor have it so directly opposed to them; the entrance of the Persian Gulf being only nine hundred miles from Bombay, and its bearing about E. N. E. On entering the Euphrates, however, the difficulties of this line commence: and they are such as will have to be encountered at all seasons, and at every step, consisting of rocks, shallow, rapids, (rendering steaming by night, out of the question,) scarcity of fuel, insecurity of the depths, from the hostility of the natives and wandering tribes, intolerable heat, insalubrity of climate, and, finally, a long land journey across a mountainous country from Birs to Soudaroon. This journey may at the present moment (thanks to Mohammed Ali) be undertaken with confidence; but if any chance should take place in the government of Syria, might next year expose travellers to the tender mercies of the "poor, oppressed" inhabitants. In comparing the two routes, though it be admitted that the voyage from Bombay to the Red Sea is impracticable for four months of the year—namely, from June till September, yet it is doubtful whether, during the same period, any European could bear up against the intolerable heat of the Persian Gulf; and for the remaining eight months of the year—even should the thousand obstacles that the navigation of the Euphrates now presents be eventually overcome—that route must cede to the other, on the score both of expedition and security. Regarding the two routes in a military point of view, as lines of communication between Great Britain and her eastern possessions, that of the Euphrates would be thrown so far forward towards the enemy's frontier as to be exposed to be intercepted at the very commencement of hostilities; whereas the line by the Red Sea would be perfectly secure until the enemy had succeeded in obtaining possession of Lower Egypt. It is superfluous to observe, that the friendship of Egypt is necessary for the security of either line. The navigation of the Gulf of Suez (that portion of the Red Sea to the north of the Straits of Jubel is called) has already been noticed as attended with danger and difficulty, as regards sailing vessels; but a steamer, provided with a pilot and abundance of coal, would, by being able to steer a direct course, be comparatively free from risk.—*Scott on Steam Navigation to India.*

AMERICAN GULLIBILITY.

Perhaps you will be surprised to learn that animal magnetism—the many times exploded quackery of the German Mesmer—has been revived among us, and for some months has maintained its place among the gull-traps of the day; and I may remark, *en passant*, that on the score of gullibility we Americans do full justice to our English ancestry. In fact, America is at this moment the *El Dorado* of all manner of quacks, who are content to put up with large aggregates made up of small things. We have not yet reached the point of giving 500 pounds a week to a *prima donna*, or 50 guinea fees to a St. John Long; but for ruining after puffing professors of all descriptions, and paying our quarters and dollars to see strange sights, and swallowing quick medicines, we hold our own with any people in existence. Touching the animal magnetism, its resuscitator is a Monsieur Poyen, a Frenchman, as to whom opinions are much divided, whether he is more deceiver or deceived by his own imagination. Certain it is that he bore a very good character as a teacher of French, I believe, in Boston, before he discovered his possession of the wondrous faculty, and that some persons are credulous enough to believe his operations altogether free from trickery. He has not yet come to New York, but confined his miracles to Providence and Boston, where they seem to have called up not a little wonderment among sundry people not so familiar with the adroitness of adventurers as they might be. Until very recently he has operated on a patient, a damsel of some thirty years and feeble constitution, who has found it much more pleasant to officiate as a magnetic somnambulist, under the care of Monsieur Poyen, than to continue her former employment of tending spindles in a cotton factory. I believe that her emendments have rather exceeded those of all former somnambulists. Falling into the magnetic sleep, seeing with the eyes closed, or when objects were held behind her, talking about matters of which she knew nothing, when awake, &c., were nothing very new; but it is said to all these, Monsieur Poyen has made her see what was going on in her own stomach,

answer questions propounded by him only mentally, perform actions commanded, not in words, but only in his secret will, and enact other feats well qualified to "astonish the natives." She would pay no attention to what was said to her by others present, but perceive his thoughts, and obey all the promptings of his will, although not audibly expressed. When he willed it she would suffer pain or be relieved, sleep or wake, give medical advice to patients, tell the time to a second, without looking at a watch; and oh, most happy faculty, swallow quantities of water, and find in it the flavour and exhilarating effect of the most delicious wine. You are to understand that his declaration has been, from the first, that his magnetising power could only be exerted on invalids and people of weak constitutions; and this, with the great facility of collusion between him and his travelling partner, had awakened so much suspicion, and so much blinded the curiosity and credulity of the public, that he ventured last week upon the introduction of another somnambulist, in the person of his own servant, described as a stout, healthy-looking, and by no means stupid, Irish girl. The result was rather unfortunate. Margaret could not stand tickling, which was one of the trials resorted to in evidence of the magnetic insensibility to all impressions but those emanating from the magnetiser; and, moreover, being younger, more full of spirit, and less prudent and sedate than her fellow-somnambulist, it happened that, in the course of the experiments, when she had been put to sleep, and popped into a corner out of the way, and while Monsieur Poyen and the spectators were all busily engaged about the other damsel, in another part of the room, a gentleman present who was rather incredulous, turned suddenly round, and caught her in the very act of staring with all her might, and a broad, joyous grin upon her face, at the precious humbug then in process of enactment by her worthy master. All this time she ought to have been as fast as a church; and so she was again, the moment she found herself detected; but it was to late; her enjoyment of the fix had been distinctly seen, past questioning, by two of the spectators, the one who discovered it having had time to tread upon the toes of his friend, and by a cautious glance direct his attention to the convincing fact. I apprehend that Monsieur Poyen will not do well much longer, in Boston; but there is an abundant field open for him in a thousand other places.

METEMPSYCHOSIS OF A FRENCH DUCHESS.—The following is an amusing and singular instance of the prevalence of the influence in Paris:—At the Duke de Mont-mari's the whole of the inmates of his extensive mansion were confined to their beds. So incapable were they of moving on one particular day that the Duchesse, being the only person preserving the use of her limbs, was obliged to take upon herself the office of *portiere*, and open the door. The old Duke de ———, who had called in vain several days, when he recognised Madame de Mont-mari, exclaimed, "At least to-day the *portiere* will not say the Duchesse is not at home." "I am not sure of that," answered the *belle portiere*, "for I scarce know where I am." "Nor I," rejoined the witty Duke, "unless it be at the gate of Paradise, for there is an angel at the door."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| London | 1st May | Singapore | 17th August |
| Liverpool | | Java | 3rd " |
| U. States | 26th Feb'y. | Manila | 25th " |
| Calcutta | 10th July | Austral-Asia | 1st June |
| Bombay | 30th July | Madras | 1st July |

ARRIVED.—BUKINGHAMSHIRE, Hopkins, CARNATIC, Laird, and SIR HERBERT COMPTON, Boulton, from Singapore, and Bombay. LORD AUCKLAND, Willie, and BLAKELY, Shippe, from Samarang and Calcutta. TRIDENT, [French] Gouet, from Havre and Batavia. MORRISON, [Am.] Ingersoll, from Japan. ADHEMAR, [French] Lefort, from Singapore. GRAND TURK, [Am.] Easterbrook, from Penang and Singapore. H. M. S. RALEIGH, Capt. Quin, from a Cruise. HARLEQUIN, Chinese, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—PER BUKINGHAMSHIRE, S. FRANK, Esq. and Pestonjee Rustonjee. PER TRIDENT, Mr. Toelaer. PER GRAND TURK, Charles Schofield, Esq.

The HARLEQUIN, was diminished in a gale on the evening of the 29th ulto. when about 30 miles to the westward of the Great Ladrone.

SAILED.—DUNCAN, [Am.] Randel, for St. Helena and New York. CALEDONIA, Burns, for Singapore and Bombay.

The SYED KHAN, Ormsstone, will have a quick despatch for Singapore and Calcutta.

The SIR HERBERT COMPTON, Boulton, left Bombay on the 30th July, and arrived here on the 29th ultimo. The *Anna*, Griffiths, left Bombay for Penang and China, on 15th July. The *Jamaica*, Martin, and *SEALINE CASTLE*, Potrie, for this port left on the 23rd.

The *SENAAL*, Packard, Steward, from China 16th July. And *ANTONIO PRADIMA*, Young, from hence 20th July, arrived at Singapore on the 10th August.

The *SIN CHAPMAN*, Marston, Lyon, arrived at Bombay on the 24th July.

Vessels arrived in England.—April 11. *ASIA*, Stead. 13. *INGLEBOROUGH*, Ricketts. 14. *EMMA STEWART*, Miller. 15. *LADY CHARLOTTE*, Williams. 16. *SURAN*, Neahy. 17. *ALEXANDER BARKING*, St. Croix. May 1. *HYTHE*, Drayner, JULIET Wilson. The *JOHN O' GAUGH*, Robertson, had also arrived.

The following vessels had arrived at St. Helena, dates unknown.—*ELEANOR*, Birchard, OTTERPOOL, Richardson. *ORFÈS*, Shettler, JANE BROWN, Dunlop. *PRINCESS VICTORIA*, Lee, FAVORITE, Robinson, MIDOLTHIAN, Morrison, DIANA, Dudman, and COVENTRY, Puidie.

The late arrivals have brought us *Singapore* papers to the 19th of August; but we remark as a singular occurrence that no *Bombay* papers (the *Gazette*) have reached us by the ships from that Port. As these papers convey the latest intelligence from Europe, we feel this deprivation severely; nor can we understand the reason why our files have been delayed.

CHINESE TYPES.

Our Straits readers will probably recollect the nearly three years ago the prospectus of a plan for the construction of moveable *metallic Chinese types* was laid before the public by the Revd. Mr. DYER, then of Penang, but now residing in Malacca, with the view of raising by subscription sufficient means to enable him to execute his intended design. We have not the means of acquainting our readers with what measure of success this appeal to the public was attended here and in the sister Settlements, at the time—but from a private letter addressed by Mr. DYER to a gentleman at this place, we have it in our power to state that the original plan is not only hastening towards completion, but that in consequence of the support with which it has been met, Mr. DYER has been induced to propose extending it, by cutting an additional variety of characters, and entertains no doubt of realising by a second appeal which he has made to the public, sufficient funds to complete his plan on the more extended scale proposed by him. The time therefore is not perhaps far distant when we may expect to see the *Press* applied in all its power to the civilization of China, which it never can be, so long as the method of printing from wooden blocks continues to exist among the Chinese. It is not however our present purpose to expatiate on this subject, or to endeavour to portray the inestimable advantages likely to attend the introduction among the Chinese of metallic types in lieu of the comparatively clumsy expedient now in use;—we have merely been led thus to notice Mr. DYER's progress in the execution of his design, from being informed that the gentleman we have referred to, had addressed enquiries to him for the purpose of ascertaining at what cost a font of types for a Chinese Newspaper could be obtained—the probable or possible appearance of a contemporary in a Chinese garb being of course a matter of paramount importance to ourselves, and doubtless of no small interest to the community at large. It appears that a complete font of Chinese type, including 3,232 characters in variety, each in due proportion, which would embrace the mass of the language, and containing 40,000 pieces (2-lines piece) with the requisite additional variety of a Newspaper, could be furnished for Spanish Dollars 625, with leads, spaces &c. This is not a large sum to invest in *Stock* of the kind for a Newspaper—but we entertain considerable doubt as to whether a publication of the kind would be very popular among the Chinese of the Straits Settlements, or obtain such a circulation as would repay the costs of maintaining it. It might

to be sure obtain a temporary popularity from its novelty, but when that had worn off, it is much to be questioned whether any of its remaining qualities would suffice to preserve it in circulation, even supposing it were managed in a manner calculated to be useful. The Chinese creoles, though they do not show themselves deficient in that acuteness and intelligence in mercantile affairs which is supposed to be generally characteristic of their countrymen, are yet extremely ill-educated, even when compared with people of their own circumstances and situation in China. The rich and poor among them here appear in fact to receive the very same sort of education—namely one that qualifies them to be shopkeepers and nothing more. Very few of them write the language like natives of China—not many of them can read it well, and the Chinese dialogue of all of them is interlarded with Malay words, which obviously come much more readily to their lips, than their Chinese synonyms—taking it for granted that they are always masters of the latter. Even as book-keepers few among the Chinese creoles are found duly qualified, and the majority of them require to employ natives of China in that capacity. A Chinese newspaper would at any rate, we think, require to make its readers, and not trust to finding readers ready made for it, in the Straits. We think however, that the strenuous support of schools is calculated to do more for the improvement of the Chinese inhabitants of these Settlements than the establishment of a newspaper, and the proper remedy for their defective education lies in providing proper seminaries for their instruction. It is nearly as easy for a Chinese creole to learn the English as the Chinese language, and in many instances both might be acquired. A number of Chinese parents appear to be sensible of this, and to be well disposed to allow their children an English education; and when the Institution is completed, and proper Chinese teachers procured for that branch of the establishment, we are not without hopes of seeing it supported by many of the Chinese of the place.—*Singapore Free Press, August 17th.*

COMMUNICATED.

To the Captain or Captains of Foreign ships.
Proclamation.

China, by imperial appointment, admiral of the squadron of Fokien province, Formosa &c. &c., and *Tow*, by imperial appointment, commander of the garrison of *Kinmuh*, and various other places in the province of Fokien, issue this intelligible proclamation.

Whereas a Kingdom is held together by its laws—if these laws are not put in force then no commands can be carried into effect—and if commands cannot be carried into effect the whole social fabric is loosened, and it is very nearly the same thing as if there were no laws at all. How can words express the excesses that would then ensue?

Your Foreign ships are only permitted to remain at Canton and trade; they are not allowed to go to other provinces; this fixed law has already been reduced to certain specific revolutions—but ye foreigners giving no heed to the laws of Heaven's Dynasty are every day furiously rambling about; you never let us rest a moment from your visits. Although it may be said that the intercourse of foreign with Chinese ships is a common occurrence, still ye are engaged in the sale of Opium; a thing which our prohibitive laws do not allow: we would like to ask you if our Chinese ships were to take a commodity prohibited in your country and go on forcing it into consumption if you would bear it patiently or not?

Our Emperor's benevolence and compassion are boundless as the ocean; he has no liking to one man or class of men to the prejudice of the

others. Besides his ideas of cherishing the men from afar are liberal; and he was no wish to take up and examine into what is already past.

His excellency our Viceroy has issued commands, and what he commands must be put in force: to report the matter to the great emperor, and at the same time to communicate with the Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces to command your Taepan afterwards not to try any encroachments and as formerly, he (the Viceroy of Che-keang and Fokien) has commanded us to drive you out, and thus make a family (or nation) of savage Barbarians, forego wickedness and follow after virtue.

If ye can look up at the majesty of the laws our empire, keepequiet and give no trouble, if you will immediately spread your sails and go back, we will treat you with politeness; but if as before you hold by your foolish obstinacy and do not comply—along the boundaries of our country we shall place a thousand ships of war numerous as the stars and disposed in array like a chess board; at the first call they will immediately respond—one cannot resist a host, and it is to be feared that when the admiral of the station and commander of the garrison unite their troops, thick as the congregated clouds, that you will not be able to sustain their attack.

But we military and naval commanders do not wish to kill you in cold blood, without warning you of the consequences of your present line of conduct; therefore we specially proclaim to you before hand, and if ye have any wisdom you will immediately return: a circumstance at which we shall truly rejoice. But if you again dare to oppose us, ye will bring upon yourselves cause for the most bitter anguish. Do not then affect surprise, and say that you were not warned before hand! Tremble heret! a special edict.

Taoukwang, 17th year, 7th moon, and 23rd day.
 23rd August, 1837.

The tartar general of Canton is ordered to Peking

It is said that the opium trade is the question upon which he will be taxed.

These late proceedings on the part of the local officers and on the imperial government, confirm the supposition which we held last year, when they first entertained the question. A government like that of China can never more in a new position without having first made up its mind. The power of the despot is too strong—the will to carry a new measure is too powerful to meet or think of opposition:—still the will and the wishes of the people—of the 300 millions of China are not ineffective, or dradless—the emperor and his ministers will therefore ascertain what is the feeling of the people before they determine on any great public measure.

OF THE DIVISION AND SUBDIVISIONS OF HON-KEEN.

(Concluded from No. 34, Page 143.)

This country is bordered, on the north and north-east, by part of the province of Che-keang, on the east by Ho-feng, on the south by Hak-chew and Yen-ping, on the west by Seou-bo, and on the north-west and north by part of the province of Kang-wei. The capital city, lying on the eastern shore of the river Ban, is not much inferior, either in beauty or size, to the metropolis of Hon-keen. In the last war with the Tartars, it suffered much damage; for, having revolted from the Tschinghi dynasty, it was taken, after a long siege, and laid in ashes, most of the inhabitants being put to the sword. On this occasion the pillars which supported a bridge over the swift river Ban, the pillars whereof were built of free stone, to a great height, and nestled on the top with wood; it was also adorned with houses and shops on each side; being row rebuilt, the town has regained something of its former lustre. Beyond the bridge, on the opposite shore, stands a walled palace; and near the city is another handsome bridge, also furnished with shops and houses, on both sides. The city of Keen-ang is a place of great trade, for all those commodities which come either up or down the river, must pass through it. The city itself is larger than Yen-peng, but not so closely built, having several corn-fields within the walls. The streets are all paved with pebbles, and are very full of inhabitants, who get their living by the manufacture of coarse paper. Either up the river Ban, in the city Phoe-seng, beyond which the river is no longer navigable; here the merchandise is taken out of the vessels, and carried by porters over high mountains and deep valleys, a distance of four days journey, into the province of Che-keang. The whole way, as

far as the art or labour of man can make it, is levelled, and (as yet) with square stones, being provided at intervals with houses and villages, for the entertainment of travellers. The goods to be transported over the mountains are first weighed, and delivered to a host man, who, for a certain gratuity, sends them, by porters, to other places, where the merchant receives them without any trouble; if any thing happens to be lost, the host man is bound to make it good. It is said, that there are always about 10,000 porters ready at the spot, waiting to receive goods, and carry them over the mountains. A toll-house is erected at the head of the road, for the levying of a small duty, which is employed in keeping the road in repair. The county is celebrated for its mountains, among which are the famous Hoo-e hills, near the city of Chong-an, which produce a superior sort of tea, called Bokes; this hill is divided into nine peaks, and has a rivulet running between them called the Hong-khey. "pearly stream," which is highly spoken of, for the beautiful winding of its waters. Here are to be seen a number of temples and monasteries, on the hill-tops, the residence of priests and hermits; the scenery about this region is, also, so picturesque that many nobles and officers of government, retiring from the world select this as the residence in which they desire to end their days. Near the city of Phoe-seng, is a hill called Ge-leang, which is reckoned one of the great mountains of China. The river Bao, which runs through this county has been a ready spoken of in the description of Yen-peng county; in addition to this, is the Tung Khey, which rises in the mountains between the provinces of Che-keang and Hok-keen, and running southward, falls into the Ban, below the city of Keen-ang; also, the brook Kew-kew, which begins in the Hoo-e mountains, runs from thence southward, and, after passing by the city of Keen-ang, falls a last into the river Ban, near the city of Keen-ang. The Chinese speak also of cataracts, a hundred fathoms deep, the spray of which dashes about like falling pearls; and of old gardens, with their stone doors, which are to be met with in this romantic district. Here the people are said to be incessantly addicted to study, every family being possessed of a library, and every village acquainted with righteousness, while the crying of odes and reciting of books may be heard throughout all the district: here flourished another *Yin-tsun*, who played upon a non flute, and produced sounds that penetrated the clouds, and split the solid rocks; and here dwelt a self-denying philosopher, who, as long as his clothes would hold together by a hundred patches, despised all the silks and satins of the whole province. This county has had several distinguished officers, some celebrated for the suppression of banditti, others for the preservation of human life; others, again, distinguished for the fate of empire, and teaching against the vices of the age. Among the distinguished natives may be mentioned Ch'ue-gwan-ling, who taught his disciples independence of character, and contempt of the world; this man applied to Ch'ue-hun-king, the celebrated philosopher, to be received as a pupil; but the latter declined that honour, saying, "Go (tong-e) yew soo che, put tong chae tag co the left." "I ought to serve him with the respect due to an old friend, but cannot think of classing him among my disciples." His son, Ch'ue-rim, subsequently became the disciple of the great commentator; and assisted him in writing a commentary on the Seang-se. Besides these, the county of Keen-ang has produced a famous man called Hoo-an-kot, who wrote a commentary on the Ch'ue-hun-chew, and who was dignified with the title of the evergreen fir tree of literature; which shows, say the Chinese, that celebrated regions never fail to produce extraordinary men. Herodotus these literary characters, the Ch'ue-an fable of a superhuman genius, called "the true man of the lazy atmosphere," who, with a bald head and bare feet, living on air and devouring mists, used to point with a smile to the deepest recesses of the Hoo-e hills, covered with white clouds, and say, there is my residence. The natural productions of this country are, the silver of Phoe-seng, the iron of Hone-an, the tea of Hoo-e, and the books of Keen-ang, which have been always sought after by merchants.

The county of 邵武 Seou-bo, contains the following districts:—

| | | |
|-----------|----|---------------------------|
| Seou-bo | 邵武 | awakened military ardour. |
| Kong-tek | 光澤 | bright favour. |
| Thae-ling | 泰寧 | great tranquillity. |
| Keen-ling | 建寧 | established tranquillity. |

The seat of government is in 邵武 Seou-bo.

The county is bounded on the east by Keen-ang, on the north by Yen-peng and Thae-chew, and on the west and north by the province of Kang-wei. The capital city of this region was anciently a mean place, and was first fortified and enfranchised in the T'ing dynasty. This county possesses a firm and profitable soil, and being on the borders of the province, it is fortified with several garrisons. The people of this region are sturdy agriculturists, and elegant scholars, easily moved, and with difficulty pacified; the climate here is healthy, and the air pure and cold. The most celebrated mountain in this county is the Ch'ue-t'ien, "seven terraces;" and of rivers may be specified the Chaeou-khey, which begins in the mountain of Ge-kew, "black prince," and glides from thence southward, then eastward by the city of Seou-bo; thence bending to the south in the county of Yen-peng, it falls into the Sey-khey, near Cheang-tek, from whence, both

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1837.

NO. 37. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ATELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain FRASER, to sail in October. For freight, Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, September 9th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ARDANEER, Capt. MACINTYRE will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE. Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship CHARLES GRANT, Capt. PITCAIRN, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE. Canton, 5th September 1837.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE GLENFLG, Captain LUNGEY, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to LINDSAY & Co. Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. next. For Freight apply to DHUNJEEHAY MUNCHIE & HORMUS FRAMJEE. Canton, 7th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our Establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become Partners in our Establishment from this day.

GILLANDERS, EWART & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.

Administratrix to the Estate of the late

Macao 26th } Captain JOHN CROCKETT
July 1837. }

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the Morrison Education Society will be held in the American Hong No. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 27th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in its object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees.

E. C. BRIDGMAN

Canton, August 22d, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-9-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound \$ 63. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$ 24. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837.—\$ 4. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong. At Lintia, on board the Hercules, at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 95 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING at \$ 11 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, . . . } per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Bonds notes, . . . }
Lingist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., . . . } 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, . . . } 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, . . . } 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

CALCUTTA.

We hear that the Merchants and others engaged in the Opium trade are about to apply to Government for some relief from their onerous purchases of this year. Grounding their application upon the indulgence accorded last week to Mr. Cohen, who was let off altogether by the cancellation of his purchases, and thereby relieved from a loss of at least 200 Rupees per chest, they solicit a reduction in price and a corresponding refund on the chests that have been exported or paid for in full, to the extent of the difference between the price of the lots at the three first sales and the average price of the June sale. They conceive that those who have faithfully performed their engagements, and this in some cases at great inconvenience, are entitled to quite as much consideration as a defaulter; and that they also have a good plea for asking for the same reduction on the Opium shipped, as on what remains in the godowns, because the China market has been not only a losing one in the nominal prices current there since the beginning of the season, but in fact there has been almost no sale at all, for but very few chests of the Opium gone on this year from Calcutta to China had been disposed of up to the date of the last accounts. If this too be granted, it will affect about 11000 chests, the abatement upon which will amount to about twenty-two lakhs of Rupees. —(Calcutta Courier, July 19.)

LONDON.

MONEY MARKETS (THIS DAY.)

CITY, Twelve o'clock.—The Independence packet ship is arrived at Liverpool from New York, with dates to 10th April inclusive. She brings large remittances, chiefly in Bank bonds, for the merchants here; nevertheless, things were far from petted. Many failures had occurred at New York, as well as other places; the largest were Messrs. Hicks, Lawrence and Co., and Messrs. S. and M. Allen. The exchange was 10½ to 12 premium, but the discredit was so great that few houses could sell their bills on England. The United States Bank again sold a large amount of their Post Bonds on 4 months credit for two-thirds, and cash one-third, at 7 prem., and these Bonds were afterwards re-sold, currently for cash at par, which is raising money at about 4 per cent. per month. The specie shipped during the week amounted to 34,457.

Stocks and Shares were much lower. United States Bank Shares were 114½ to 115, and Morris Canal 73½. Since the last few months the total decline in Shares had been about 20 per cent.

The bill to regulate the system of banking generally was before the legislature, and the proposition to limit notes to 20 dollars and upwards had been negatived.

Cotton was lower, and not much doing in it; they had received Liverpool letters to 11th March, mentioning a further decline in cotton there of 1½ to 1¼ per lb.

The total number of failures at New Orleans is about 20.

We have an arrival from Buenos Ayres, with dates to Feb. 4. The government would issue the bonds for the new loan so soon as the law was completed, the amount being seventeen millions of dollars, and price 60 per cent, which would produce about 318,000 l. sterling at the exchange of 7½.

Stocks are rather heavy to-day. Consols for Money are 90½ to 1, and for Account 90½ to 1; New 3½ per Cents, 98½ to 1; Exchequer Bills 31 to 33.

There is not much doing in Forging Bonds, and as the prices come lower from Paris, it has an unfavourable effect here. Spanish Active at 21½ to 1; Deferred 8½ to 1; Passive 5½ to 1; Portuguese 5 per Cents; 46½ to 1; Dutch 5 per Cents, 99½ to 100; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 52½ to 53; Danish 3 per Cents, 72½ to 73; Colombian, 23 to 24; and Chilean, 35 to 40.

Railway Shares are still looking up. Great Western are 1 to 2 prem.; Birmingham, 25 to 27 prem.; Ronnie's Brighton, 2½ to 2 dis; Greenwich, 1 dis; North Midland, 4 to 3½ dis; South Eastern, 4 to 3 dis; Southampton, 22 to 21 dis.

Two o'clock.—A large failure is announced in the East India trade; the parties have always been considered quite first rate. Consols are 90½ for money, and 99½ for account. Spanish Actives, 21½.

(Globe, 29th April.)

MONEY MARKET.

(From the Spectator, May 13.)

The recent assistance afforded by the Bank of England to several houses in the American trade, has, by increasing the amount of the circulation of bank notes, rendered money very plentiful, and this circumstance, in conjunction with the low state of commercial credit, which renders capitalists adverse to the employment of money in the discount of bills, has forced capital into the Funds. An improvement has consequently occurred in the price both of Stock and Exchequer Bills. The circulation of the Bank on Wednesday last had reached 19,000,000; which is upwards of half a million higher than the average circulation of the last quarter, as published in the Gazette on Saturday. It is believed that the Bank will soon be compelled to adopt some measures for reducing this large amount of circulation; as from the present state of the foreign exchanges, any increase of premium upon gold in France would render the exportation of gold a more profitable remittance than the usual one by bills of exchange. Advances have been received from New York to the 20th ultimo; and we regret to say that they are not of a more cheering tenor than those recently received from the United States. It does not appear that any abatement of the commercial difficulties had taken place, or that any charge for the better could be speedily anticipated. No extensive exportation of the precious metals from America to England can be reasonably expected, for some time. The American Debentures still continue in favour, and are generally sought at prices nearly the same as those of last week. It was expected that the packet recently arrived would have brought a further supply of these securities; but none have been sent.

(From the Morning Chronicle, May 12.)

Further accounts from the United States to the 20th ultimo have been received this morning, but we regret to say they represent things in a still more unfavourable light than those of yesterday. More failures had taken place, and it was expected that some of the leading firms, which had hitherto weathered the storm, would be compelled to fall victims to it. Nothing, in fact, could be more deplorable than the existing state of things, and every one desponded of improvement. They were still without advices from England later than the 16th of March, as the vessel which was off New York, and supposed to be the Gladiator, with letters of the 21st, did not prove to be so. The greatest anxiety, therefore, prevailed to know how matters were going on here, and so bonds have consequently been received by this arrival. It is stated, however, that some sovereigns have come to hand, being put on board clandestinely, but we believe the amount is very small. The rate of exchange had risen to 11½ to 12, but the quotations of the different stocks were almost the same, as business was wholly suspended in them.

In justice to Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., whose name has been mentioned, it is necessary to state that when reference was made in yesterday's article to the circumstance of two houses in the American trade having

received assistance to carry them through the month, Messrs. George Wilde & Co. were left out of the question, as long previous to the last application of the others, that firm had been compelled to receive clerks from the Bank of England to wind up its affairs, and might therefore be considered as out of business. The firms alluded to were Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., and Messrs. Timothy Wiggle & Co., but we did not state, nor can we do so now, that the succour they received was on the same terms as that given to Messrs. Wilde, for the greatest secrecy has been observed on this head, and the amount has not even transpired. Not to mention both names would, of course, give persons room to believe that Messrs. Thomas Wilson was the only firm, besides Messrs. Wilde, which had received extensive loans from the Bank.

LONDON MARKETS.

[From the London Price Current, May 9.]

TEA duty paid last week 435,437lbs. The public sales have occupied the trade during the past week, and have proceeded heavily without material alteration from the statement given in our last. Of 51,000 packages, about 8000 were withdrawn, and about 20,000 were sold. A fresh sale was commenced yesterday morning, for which extensive orders had been reserved, and a large portion was sold without further diminution of price.

SILK.—Sales of China Silk are with difficulty effected at the present quotations.

(These quotations are not given. Ed.)

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 29.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS DOWRY BILL.

On Thursday the Chamber of Deputies voted, by a majority of 239 against 140, the bill for granting a million of francs to the Minister of Finance, to enable him to pay therewith the marriage dowry of the Queen of the Belgians. The debate was long and vehement, and many protested against its passing.

The *Constitutionnel* says, that though the Chamber voted the money, it did so against its convictions; and that many deputies expressed their regret that they were obliged, out of a sort of desire not to injure the crown in public estimation, or to place it in a disadvantageous point of view with regard to foreign nations, to vote for the bill, which otherwise they greatly disapproved. The fact, indeed, that 140 deputies voted against the measure is a sufficiently strong proof of how unpopular it must have been.

The additional grant to the Duke of Orleans came before the Peers this morning, which was carried by a majority of 116 to 4.—*Standard*, May 1.

SPAIN.

(Private Correspondence of the *Morning Herald*.)

AINHOA, APRIL 25.

Both Christinos and Carlists are on the *qui vive*, and great events may be daily expected. The Queen's generals are marching in all directions to cover the Ebro. The Carlists, so I am credibly informed, are preparing for some movement in the provinces, ere the expedition advances towards Castile. Place no faith in the accounts given in the Bayonne journals as to the marching and changing of quarters of the Carlist battalions. I can give you as positive that up to the 23rd no other Carlist movement had taken place, excepting the concentration round Estella of the division commanded by Brigadier Zarategui, in order to observe the operations of Gen. Iribarren. The *Sentinelles des Pyrenees* of to-day sent Gen. Sanz to Estella on the 17th, preparatory to his crossing the Ebro, when you may take as certain that that chief on the 20th had not quitted Tolosa.

Don Carlos on the 22d was at Estella, and the Infant Don Sebastian on the 23d at Tolosa.

Although we have nothing fresh in the northern provinces, the news from Catalonia, as will be seen from the following official communication, are highly interesting:—

"Mount Louis (Eastern Pyrenees), April 12.

"On the 15th of the present month a Christinos division, composed of two battalions belonging to the regiment of America, four companies of militia, a half squadron of cavalry, and a park of artillery, on its march from Vich to Repoll, was vigorously attacked by the Carlists near Montesquin, and compelled to seek refuge in San Quirch. The Christinos having received information that the Carlists had constructed a species of infernal machine, by mining some rocks and the high road, took measures to avoid the danger, and for this purpose marched out of San Quirch before break of day on the 16th. They succeeded in reaching the foundry of Roca-Figuera, situated on the banks of the Ter, and thought themselves in safety, when on a sudden they were surrounded by the Carlists: many were killed, and the remainder sought refuge in crossing the river, where several of them were drowned.

"The Christinos later, on the day once more assembled their forces on the plains of San Pere de Torello, and took up positions sufficiently strong to offer a resistance; but here again they were attacked by the Carlists, dispersed in all directions, leaving the field of battle covered with their dead. The loss of the enemy is 300 men belonging to the regiment of America and 200 to that of the militia. The general commanding the Christinos division and the commander of the cavalry were killed.

"We got possession of an immense quantity of muskets, an abundance of ammunition, and the greater part of the enemy's artillery.

"The Christinos column was part of the division commanded by Gen. Ayerbe.

"Our troops, composed of two brigades, were commanded by the intrepid Gen. Don Clemente Sobrevie.

"I will send you the detailed official bulletin in a few days."

Seven o'clock.

I have just learned that the Carlist General Sarasa has been replaced in the command of the province of Biscay by General Gueguie.

BAYONNE, APRIL 25.

Two couriers were intercepted in the last few days by the Carlists, between Logrono and Burgos. Some of the men belonging to the escort were made prisoners.

Two hundred Carlist prisoners were exchanged at Victoria on the 19th for an equal number of Christinos.

St. SEBASTIAN, APRIL 24.

Three thousand two hundred men of the division of General Ribero, coming from Portugalette, disembarked here at nine o'clock in the morning from three English steam-vessels; 2500 men of the same division are expected tomorrow.

It is generally supposed that the troops which have arrived from Portugalette, are for the purpose of reinforcing General Evans, who intends making a move, or as they say, "taking his revenge" of the Carlists in a few days.—(*Ibid*.)

On the foregoing news from Spain, *The Standard* has the following remarks.

There is a good deal of contradiction in the several accounts from the North of Spain. The Bayonne paper of the 25th asserts that, on the 21st, Don Sebastian was still at Tolosa; that he was concentrating about 15,000 men on the left bank of the Ebro, preparing to cross that river at the first convenient opportunity; and, having passed it, to form a junction with Cabrera, Forcadell, and his other adherents in La Mancha, and its neighbourhood, and thus reinforced march directly to Madrid; *c'est le premier pas qui coute*. Should the Infant succeed in crossing the Ebro, and disengaging himself without material loss from the force of Iribarren, the expedition of Gomez seems to prove that the march to the Spanish capital would be effected with little difficulty.

It is said that Carlos has lately received large pecuniary supplies from the Courts of St. Petersburg and Turin.

Since writing what proceeds, we find it announced in the letter of our Paris correspondent, that the Messrs. Rothschild have signified their determination to discontinue their financial transactions with the Spanish treasury. This is one of the worst omens that have yet manifested themselves.

We cannot conclude even our brief day's remarks upon the present state of affairs in Spain, without pointing out to the English reader the marvellously small figure, which the British empire seems to exhibit in the contest. We are all represented by the unfortunate British Legion; and that force, of which it was so often promised that it would insure the establishment of constitutional government in the Peninsula, is openly represented as a nuisance to get rid of which is the anxiously desired object of its allies. It is, accordingly, shut up in St. Sebastian, under a sort of double *duress*, blockaded by the Carlists from without, and held in check by 6000 Spanish bayonets, within the walls of the city.—(*Ibid*)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| London | 13th May | Singapore | 26th August |
| Liverpool | 16th May | Java | 8th " |
| U. States | 10th April | Manila | 25th " |
| Calcutta | 3rd Aug. | Austral-Asia | 1st June |
| Bombay | 30th July | Madras | 1st July |

ARRIVED.—DANISH OAK, (Dan.) Rabe, and THEODORE, (Am.) Farrington, from Singapore. SLAINS CASTLE, Petrie, from Bombay. JAMAICA, Martin, from Singapore and Bombay. 9th inst. GENERAL KYD, Ford, from Calcutta. ANN, Griffiths, from Bombay.

SAILED.—H. M. S. RAJAH, Michael Quinn, Esq. Captain, for India. 9th inst. HIMMALAH, (Am.)

Frazer, for New York. BROOKLYN, (Am.) Richardson, and MORRISON, (Am.) Ingersoll, for Batavia. LORD CASTLERAGH, Tonks, for the Straits and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—PER HIMMALAH, Mr. J. E. Naylor. THE FAIRLIE, will be despatched at noon to day for Manila.

By the *General Kyd*, we have received *Calcutta Papers* to the 29th of July, and the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 26th of August.

Through the kindness of a friend we have had a sight of an "Observer" of the 8th of May; but we have not seen any thing particularly interesting to our local readers.

Our latest commercial news has been obtained from the *Singapore Chronicle*. We learn from the *Calcutta Papers* that the *Sophia*, Mc.Nair had arrived at Madras.

Constant calms had lately prevailed in the Bay of Bengal.

Letters from *Cuttack*, and other places, state the natives were dying off very fast from cholera and starvation!—Sixty seers of rice had formerly been sold for a rupee; a rupee can now only purchase nine seers!

The translations of the two *Peking Gazettes* which appear below, should, we imagine, be taken in connection with the edict issued by the governor and published in the *Register* of the 15th of August.—If there is a deficiency of sycee for the payment of the duties, we cannot be surprised at the anxiety which the emperor has of late manifested on the subject of it's export. Yet H. I. M. should remember that this said *aycee* is manufactured from foreign dollars; we have, therefore, a just right to a free trade in bullion; and the deficiency in the bullion of China should be supplied from the silver hills of *Pechele*.

How ridiculous are the whole commercial and monetary systems of the Chinese: prohibiting the export of that very article for which they are, at the present day, solely indebted to the foreign commerce! The policy of the Chinese government in not working the mines of precious metals is, however, as we believe, based upon a benevolent feeling for the well being of it's subjects. The mineral wealth of China must be nearly unknown.

The celebrated Edict published by *Kanghe* in 1692, in favour of the teaching of Christianity, and alluded to in the extract, under the head of the "Christian Church," in another column, is not, we are informed, procurable; or that it would be very difficult to procure it. A translation of it would be desirable as enabling us to compare the sentiments of the ablest monarch of the present dynasty with those of his intolerant and degenerate successors.

With reference to this subject, and to what has appeared in some late numbers of the *Canton Register* on the present state of Christianity in China, we have extracted a note of Sir George Staunton's from the Penal Code and two edicts which were issued in 1805 against the Christian religion.

These translations will be new to many of our readers, for we believe Sir George Staunton's translation of the Penal Code of China to be a work which not many persons possess, even in Canton.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

A quarrel took place the other day between two criminals in the prison of the *Nan-hae* magistrate. One seized a knife used for cutting vegetables and stabbed other, who was quite defenceless, to death. It is said the magistrate's goaler will be discharged, whilst he himself will not escape some mark of degradation.

On the 31st U'to, upwards of one hundred associated banditti were seized by the officers on the river.

It is reported that the acting partner of the *Hing-tse hong*, *Yen-Ketseang*, fled last month, accompanied with three friends, to *Huey-chow*, in the Green tea district, and from thence into the province of *Chekeang*. On the road

* This is not quite certain. Perhaps the sycee for the hoppo's duties may be manufactured from them.

he changed his name and surname. His eldest brother, *Yen-Kechang* sent his friends in pursuit to *Hwuy-chow* after him, but they were not able to overtake the runaway.

The unfortunate former Hongmerchant, *Fatqua*, who has long been confined in gaol, where he suffered severe illness, which induced the whole body of the hong to petition the governor to permit him to return to his family for medical assistance, died suddenly on the 2nd inst. at 9 P. M. four hours after he had reached his home. If it had not been for the interference of the hongmerchants, he must have died in gaol; and then, says our Chinese informant, his misery would have been inexpressible (with reference to the rites of burial). This has happened happily for *Fatqua*.

On the 9th instant H. I. M. *Toukwang* entered his 56th year. The usual ceremonies were performed in the *Wan-shou-kung*—hall of ten thousand long lives.

Peking Gazette, 9th moon 7th day (July 9th) Formerly, because sycee silver was sent abroad, from all the sea coasts which is no slight injury to the government of the country and subsistence of the people, I sent down my imperial will strictly ordering all the governors and lieutenant governors there stationed, to be true and faithful in the execution of their duty. All those officers have had my imperial favours heaped upon them; they should fulfil their trusts with the utmost fidelity and diligence, and increase their efforts at careful management; but I suspect they themselves have long been privy to the practice of smuggling out the sycee silver. If they are not aroused to extraordinary exertion it will quickly be difficult to return to a good state of things. Henceforth, if the said officers look upon these orders as a matter of mere official form, and still do not exert themselves in their duties, they will surely be dismissed with disgrace from their offices. If the civil and military officers and soldiers are not vigilant in cruising on the coasts, or should the government writers commit the greater felony of protecting (the smugglers), and hook themselves on in connection with traitorous natives, still continuing to ooze the public duties out of the country, I order that the said governors and lieutenant governors dismiss them from their situations, and then punished them severely. If the civil and military officers on the coasts really exert themselves to guard against (the smugglers), or if they successively seize several, or defeat and suppress any great affair, on the facts being proved, let them be reported me: I will certainly confer on them a mark of favour, and give them extraordinary promotion, and thus manifest approval, and rouse to exertion. After the issue of these often repeated orders, let the said governors and deputy governors act with the utmost sincerity for the honour and respectability of the country, and cut off the springs of these base practices; and exert themselves in assisting me, the emperor, in my extreme endeavours and desires to restore the injured morals of the country. Respect this.

5th moon, 6th day [8th of June]. The censor, *Leu-munglan*, has reported: that the soldiers of the military stations of the exterior provinces are greatly defiled by the inveterate practice of smoking opium, and he requests an examination may be instituted.

The intentions of the government in establishing the army, were that the soldiers should be taught and learn by experience their duty; and our first hopes were, that each soldier would be, by exercise and discipline, made a valiant and effective defender of his country.

In the middle of the 12th year of our reign, the *Yao* banditti raised a disturbance in *Leen chow*. Because the soldiers had been in the habit of smoking opium, they were not at that time effective and fit for duty. I then sent down my imperial will to deprive *Le* and *Lew* of their official rank and to dismiss them. Let this be a smoke-warning.

If it is, as the said censor has reported, that lately the troops of all the provinces have been wholly defiled by this practice, and that multitudes will find it difficult to return [to former good habits], and on which their allowances are

thrown away; if, therefore, this habit is not entirely destroyed; if the severest measures of examination and management are not adopted, how will it be possible to manage the military affairs of the country with dignity, and arouse the army to a proper sense of its duty?

I order the governors and lieutenant governors and generals &c. of all the provinces to arouse and purify their minds, and with increased energy to discipline and rub up the troops, and make them clearly understand the laws of the empire and the orders of the army. Let strict precautionary measures be taken and seizures made. Those soldiers who offend by an indulgence in this vile practice, let their names be ascertained and forthwith drum them out of the ranks, and then treat them according to law. If any of the officers are defiled by the practice, I also order that they be dismissed, without the slightest pity or indulgence; for it is absolutely necessary that the character of the army be preserved, and that every man be able to do his duty, and then there will be no shameful dismissals from office. But if these orders are looked upon as a mere matter of official form, and ye are unwilling to do your duty in examining and forbidding with fidelity, so that the troops become weakened and unable to recover their physical powers; then recollect the former overturned carriages of *Le* and *Lew*: let them be a mirror and warning. I, the emperor, can only, in managing affairs tightly grasp the laws; I cannot twist them for the purpose of showing indulgence. Publish this edict throughout all the provinces for general information. Respect this.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

My dear Mr. Editor.—We English are certainly a stiff-necked and uncircumcised generation! The latter is no fault of ours; some might think it an advantage to be otherwise; but it is evident that, nationally speaking, we wish matters to stand as they are. But as to being a stiff-necked race, it would seem that in this respect we are the very flesh and blood of the Israelites, whose example and maxims we are so often in the habit of quoting.

I have been led into this train of reflection from seeing the new clock tower that is now being erected in the company's hong. I declare, Mr. Editor, I am struck with amazement at the circumstance! Instead of having this same clock-tower erected in the middle of the company's garden, where it would be of use to all, it is built up in a niche of the hong, where at most a dozen people can derive any benefit from it, and even these at considerable inconvenience! Why this illiberality! Why this wilful hiding of the light under a bushel? No man can now view the clock as it is without running up a pair of stairs, or raising his eyes and neck to a most uncomfortable angle of elevation. To myself it is really painful, being naturally stiff-necked (in this sense of the term), and having had the misfortune to experience a most ominous twist of the neck a few years ago, I really must protest against the building of that tower. Perhaps none of our highly respectable community, Mr. Editor, have ever experienced a like misfortune; nevertheless, as one of the community, I have a right to make my still, small voice heard, when my personal comfort is so seriously interfered with. Pray, Mr. Editor, could you procure me an answer to the following queries.

1. By whose wise plan is the new tower being erected?
2. What are the advantages to be derived from this most inconvenient location?
3. Might not the wishes of the public be consulted on the occasion?
4. Are there any objections to the building of a bell tower in the centre of the company's garden, similar to that now being built in the company's hong?

Yours' What is't O'clock

10th September, 1837.

In reply to the questions of 'What is't o'clock' we reply, 1stly,—we suppose by the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. 2ndly. We know not. 3rdly. We consider that the wishes of the Public not only might, but—as the clock was purchased by general subscription at the suggestion of said committee—those wishes ought to have been consulted on the occasion. 4thly. We do not know of any objections; we do not even know whether any attempt was made to erect the tower in the centre of the Superintendent's garden; but we do know that after the foundation of the present edifice had been commenced, the building was

stopped, because it blocks up one of the windows of the great staircase leading to the superintendent's office, until permission from the superintendent was obtained to let it be carried on.

We do not suppose that our general master, *Howqua*—whose power seems to be increasing every day—would have made any objection to the clock-tower being erected in the centre of the garden; but if he had put his uncontrollable fiat on that proceeding, the tower could have been built through the centre and roof of the verandah or in front of the pediment; and being carried up to a sufficient height, four dials might have been placed at the cardinal points, and the clock lighted up at night.

To this erection there could not have been any reasonable objection on the part of the Chinese; the clock would then have been an object of general utility to both natives and foreigners; and, if the dials were illuminated, might even be useful to the police at night. It is not yet too late to erect this tower; it is simply a mere question of expense. We are surprised that the inhabitants of the *British* hong did not object to the present unsightly obstacle to the entrance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—While the well merited operations of the Chamber of Commerce prevail, I beg to offer, through your columns, a proposition to the consideration of that body: a proposition which I doubt not many will gladly welcome, as its adoption would effectually crush that mountain of corruption the Company Finance Agency in China!

I would simply propose that no advances be taken this year! I see you smile Mr. Editor; but pray do not be moved to ridicule the idea. The jaundiced state of the Trade demands a remedy, and since our friends at home will not prescribe for us, we must seek one ourselves. The yellow eyes of our merchants, with the languor in all commercial matters, prompt me to the proposition: and shortly for the fourth time are we about to be assailed by the operations of the Great Agency Dunhill (it fattens the natives alone), and shall there be none to cry out against its abominable effluvia!

I fear that there are some who are inimical to the plan I would submit. Of such I have the boldness to think that their 2½ per cent commission weighs against their sense; but I pray them to sway present benefit for future prosperity.

A word more. A little reflection will pronounce the advance system to be a species of gambling, which, although in vogue, is very reprehensible, and perhaps not warranted in any person having the management of another's affairs. Witness the consequences of the past season, and second me in my proposition for the condemnation of the Company's Finance operations in China.

Yours truly, Mr. Editor,

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

Canton, 11th September, 1837.

The plan of an 'Impartial Observer,' for all the Foreign residents in Canton to abstain from receiving the company's tempting but ruinous advances, would, no doubt, operate favorably on the prices of Teas and Silks in Canton; but we consider it impossible for the Chamber of Commerce to insure, by any means, unanimity of opinion on this subject, or fidelity to any formed agreement.

The Register has warred, *non sine gloria*, against this agency from its very commencement; but if the home authorities are so ignorant or careless of the commercial interests of the country, as to pursue the readiest and surest means to ruin them, the people must pay the penalty of their folly for keeping them in office; or rather for returning a house of commons which appears to contain no one uninterested member who is well acquainted with the Chinese trade. We have before and more than once respectfully urged the commercial community of Canton to petition the crown and both houses of parliament on the subject; and to persevere until they are heard; but whilst any difference of opinion exists here or, the subject of these

advances, there can no hope that either the crown, lords, or commons will hear a word of the matter.

Our correspondent has not told us any thing new on this subject; we have often denounced it as a most unprincipled, nefarious measure in all its bearings, utterly disgraceful to the ministry of a commercial country, and dying with the deepest disgrace the ministry of England, considering her connections with China.

We must say that our correspondent's similes, however fit are not equally savoury; neither have we heard nor do we know of any corruption in the management of the agency under the present agents.

JAPAN.

We have been obligingly favoured with the following short account of the Amer. Ship *Morrison's* trip to Japan, which, it is much to be regretted, met not with the success the enterprise deserved.

"The ship *Morrison*, whose return from a trip to the northward was noticed in the last *Canton Press*, was absent 56 days, 48 of which were passed at sea, 3 days in the harbour of Naga-kiang, 2 days in the harbour of Yeddo, and 3 days in the harbour of Kayo-sinia, on the south of Kinsin, the western of the three great Japanese islands.

At Edo-cho she met with the usual mild reception. In the two Japanese harbours she was fired on, under circumstances which amounted to sheer cowardice and treachery.

The shipwrecked Japanese, which it was the chief object of the voyage to convey to their native land, were brought back to Macao at their own urgent entreaty. The few nautical observations it was in the power of Capt. Ingersoll to make, will be published here shortly, and some extracts from the journals of the voyage also; Mr. King's notes of the trip will be forwarded to the United States for publication there, by an early opportunity."—*Canton Press*, September 9.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 36, page 150.)

In the same year commenced the golden age of the church in China. It had been long and severely persecuted. At the death of the Emperor Xung-Chi the first of the Tartar family now on the throne, his successor Cenghi, or Cambi, was not of the age for government. During his minority, his regents conspired with the nobles to extirpate the christian doctrine which had then spread very far. The execution of this design was begun in a manner, that struck terror into every christian teacher and hearer in China. John Adam Schall, the celebrated German Jesuit, who was then seventy-four years of age, at the head of the Chinese mission, and in a considerable post at court, was in the year 1664 thrown into a dungeon, and narrowly escaped a most cruel death. The next year it was unanimously resolved by all the ministers of state, that the christian law was false, and dangerous to the empire, and therefore it was forbidden under pain of death. Upon this the christians, and their pastors, endured a variety of sufferings. In 1669 the young Emperor took the reins of government himself, and immediately the horrid storm against the christians ceased. This prince had uncommon talents: he was particularly the patron of arts and sciences, and hence the church derived its prosperity during his long and glorious reign. Most of the Jesuits in China were well versed in those parts of learning and mechanics, which Cambi esteemed. He therefore invited them to court, availed himself of their advice in council, gave them considerable employments with large salaries, and even intrusted them with a share in the government. This favour of his to the Jesuits procured for the church all the protection it stood in need of, and promoted its increase. It flourished considerably more, when several French Jesuits arrived, who by their engaging address, by being conversant in the Chinese language, as well as that of the Tartars, by their skill in mathematical learning, in politics in mechanics, in medicine, and in other branches of knowledge, entirely won the Emperor's heart. They soon discovered the monarch's inclinations and views, and by employing all their genius and sagacity in pleasing and entertaining him, at last became necessary to him. They were his instructors, whom he daily attended to, his friends, his physicians, and his counsellors; they served him as painters, turners, watchmakers, founders, acousticians, astronomers, and masters of the ordnance. In short they directed every thing at the court of Peking. The christian faith and its professors shared in this extraordinary prosperity of the Jesuits. The Emperor, to gratify his favourites, published in the year 1692 that celebrated edict, by which the christian religion was declared to be good and salutary, and all his subjects were permitted to embrace it. At their request he sent an embassy to the Pope, built them a magnificent church within the walls of his palace, and commanded all his viceregents and ministers, to act with tenderness towards the christians. There was but one instance, in which he disappointed them: they dis-

tingered themselves with the hopes of persuading him at last to be a christian; and he greatly encouraged these hopes by attending closely to their instruction; by praising their doctrine, and by his signal favours to them, their fellow-labourers and their followers. But he died without the pale of the church in the year 1722. As far as could be conjectured from his life and actions, he was of that persuasion, which among the Tartars is called the faith of the great Genghis-khan. This religion consists of some few tenets, which, excepting the command of the sabbath, bear great affinity to the ten commandments of Moses.

But the christian church in China, in the midst of this visible prosperity, during the reign of Cambi, continued internally divided and torn. The Jesuits pursued their own manner of converting, and the other missionaries were offended at it, and preached a very different gospel. Hence arose two congregations, which hated and despised each other. The Jesuitical christians honoured their ancestors and Confucius: the rest abhorred this practice as a species of idolatry. The latter treated the former as pretended or half christians, and these again treated them as insolent contemners of the laws of the empire. The disorder was incurable, because the last answer of the holy inquisition had left both parties at liberty to act as they thought fit. The Dominicans, and their associates, had not interest to procure a fresh decree, and the Jesuits were too prudent to desire one. The former therefore endured with regret an evil they could not redress, and waited for a favourable opportunity to revive the contest they could not continue. In the year 1684, a fortune favoured them with such an opportunity. A society of clergy had been instituted at Paris in 1663, for the propagation of christianity among the infidel nations. The members of this society provide for the education and instruction of youth, in a house appropriated to the purpose, in order for their mission as apostles of Christ to those that have not yet heard of the gospel. The members themselves accept this office, if called to it by the head of the church, or by those, who, under him, have the care of the conversion of the heathen. These missionaries are celebrated at Rome, as zealous, faithful and indefatigable men, and frequently the bishops or legates of the Pope into the infidel countries, are chosen from their body. Some of them arrived in the year 1684 in China. The most distinguished among these, was Charles Maigrot, a doctor of the Sorbonne, whom the Pope had dignified with the title of apostolical vicar, and whom the Jesuits themselves confess to have been a man of great piety and integrity. He became afterwards Bishop of Conon. The new missionaries were barely arrived in China, when the Dominicans and their associates, who had hitherto been forced to silence and submission, laid before them their complaints against the Jesuits and their converts. They were heard with attention and favour. But it was proper to attack the Jesuits with caution. Maigrot and his brethren took several years to consider the matter in dispute; at length, after a full examination, they joined with the party against the Jesuits, and began with declaring, that the Chinese words *Tien*, and *Chang-Ti*, were improper to denote the true God, whom christians adore; since they signify no more than the visible heaven; and in the next place that no christian could, with a safe conscience, comply with the Chinese custom of honouring Confucius and their ancestors.

[To be continued.]

* *Gallia Christiana*, Tom. VII. p. 1039. Congregatio sacerdotum externarum missionum.

As the Catholic Christians in China have been estimated at upwards of 200,000, and have been very frequently objects of the attention of the government, sometimes encouraged, but much oftener severely persecuted, some specific notice in this place of the Christian sect, might naturally have been expected: but, whether on account of its comparatively small importance in the eyes of the Chinese, or from some hesitation which may still exist about pronouncing on its character a decisive and irreversible judgment, the subject is in this code entirely passed over in silence. To make up in some degree for this defect of information on the interesting question of the present disposition of the Chinese government towards the Christian religion (at least in the form and under the appearance given to it by the Roman Catholic missionaries), a translation has been inserted in Appendix, of two Imperial Edicts, which are expressly declaratory of the law on this subject, and were issued to the public as late as the year 1805.]

Translation of two Imperial Edicts concerning the Propagation of Christianity in China, dated in the Year 1805.

FIRST EDICT.

The supreme criminal tribunal has reported to us the trial, investigation, and sentence of that court, upon the case of Ching-yo-vang, a native of the province of Canton, who had been discovered to have received privately a nuptial and sundry letters from the European Te-tien-tse; and also in regard to several others, who had been found guilty of teaching and propagating the doctrines of the Christian religion.

The Europeans who adhere to the Christian faith, act conformably to the customs established in those countries, and are not prohibited from doing so by our laws. Their establishments at Peking were originally founded with a view to the advantage of adopting the western method in our astronomical calculations; and Europeans of every nation, who have been desirous of studying and practising the same at this court, have readily been permitted to come and reside in the above establishments: but, from the beginning, they were restricted from maintaining intercourse with, and ex-

citing troubles among our native subjects.

Nevertheless, Te-tien-tse has had the audacity secretly to propagate and teach his doctrines to the various persons mentioned in the report; and he has not only worked on the minds of the simple peasantry and women, but even many of our Tartar subjects have been persuaded to believe and conform to his religion; and it appears, that no less than thirty-one books upon the European religion have been printed in Chinese characters. Unless we act with severity and decision on this occasion, how are these perverse doctrines to be suppressed? how shall we stop their insinuating progress?

The books of the Christian religion were originally composed in the European languages, and, in that state, were incapable of influencing the minds of our subjects, or of propagating their doctrines in this country; but the books lately discovered are all of them printed in the Chinese character, with what view, it is needless to enquire; for it is enough that our simple peasantry, and more especially our Tartar subjects, ought not to be inveigled in this manner; and that such books are capable of producing the most serious effects on the hearts and minds of the people.

With respect to Ching-yo-vang, who had taken charge of the letters; Cheu-ping-te, a private in the Chinese infantry, who was discovered teaching the doctrine in one of their churches; Lien-choo-tung, Siao-ching-tung, Chu-chang-tay, and the private soldier Vang-mu-te, who severally superintended congregations of Christians; as they have been convicted of conveying letters, or employing other means for extending their sect and doctrine, it is our pleasure to confirm the sentence of the court, according to which they shall severally be sent into banishment to Elee, and become slaves among the Eleuths; and previous to their departure, wear each of them the heavy cage for three months, that their chastisement may be both co-rective and exemplary.

The conduct of the female peasant, Chin-yang-shue, who undertook to superintend a congregation of her own sex, is still more odious; she, therefore, shall likewise be banished to Elee, and reduced to the condition of a slave at the military station, instead of being indulged with the female privilege of redeeming the punishment. The peasant Kien-hin, who was employed in distributing letters for the congregation, and in persuading others to assist in his ministry; and also the soldier Tung-ben-shen, who contumaciously resisted the repeated exhortations made to him to renounce his errors, shall respectively wear the common cage for three months; and, after the expiration of that term, be banished to Elee and become slaves among the Eleuths. The soldiers, Cheu-ping-te, Vang-mu-te, and Tung-ben-shen, who have gone astray, and willingly become proselytes to the European doctrine, are unworthy to be considered as men; their names shall be erased from the lists of these serving under our banners.

The countrymen Vang-shy-ning, Ko-tun-fu, Ye-se-king, and Vu-se-man; and the soldiers in the Chinese infantry, Tung-ming, Tung-se, and Cheu-yung-tung, have each of them repented, and renounced their errors, and may be discharged from confinement; but as the fear of punishment may have had more effect than any fine or design to reform, it is necessary, notwithstanding their recantation, that the magistrates and military officers, in whose jurisdiction they may be, should keep a strict watch over them, and inflict a punishment doubly severe if they should relapse into their former errors.

Te-tien-tse, who is an European retained in our service at court, having so far forgotten his duty, and disobeyed the laws, as to print books and otherwise contrive to disseminate his doctrines, is guilty of a very heinous offence. The alternative proposed by the court, of dismissing him to his native country, or remanding him from the prison to his station at Peking, is very inadequate to his crime. We, therefore, direct, that the supreme military tribunal appoint an officer to take charge of the said Te-tien-tse, and conduct him to Ge-ho in Tartary, where he shall remain a prisoner in the guard-house of the Eleuths, and be subject to the superintendence and visitation of the magistrate King-kie, who must carefully prevent him from having any correspondence or communication with the Tartars in that neighbourhood.

The noble officer Chang-so, appointed to superintend the European establishments, having been ignorant of what was going forward, and having made no investigation or inquiries during the time that Te-tien-tse was writing letters, printing books, and spreading his religion, has proved himself incapable and unworthy of his station; therefore, we direct the interior council of state to take cognizance of his misconduct.

In like manner, it is our desire, that the council of state do take cognizance of the neglect and inattention of the military commanders who suffered the soldiers under their orders to be corrupted with these doctrines, and report to us the result of their deliberations, in order that we may refer the adjudication of their punishment to the proper tribunal.

The council of state shall further, in concurrence with the supreme criminal court, appoint proper officers to examine all the books of the Christian doctrine which have been discovered; after which the said books shall, without exception, be committed to the flames, together with the blocks from which the impressions had been taken.

The governor and other magistrates of Peking, and also the commanders of troops stationed thereat, shall strictly attend to the subject of these instructions, and severally address edicts to the soldiers and people in their respective jurisdictions; they are to inform them, that all persons who frequent the Europeans, in order to learn their doctrine, will, without exception or abatement, be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, for thus acting in defiance of the present prohibition; as for the rest, we confirm the sentence of the court. Respect this.

(The second edict is unavoidably postponed until next week.)

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1837.

NO. 38. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



FOR LINTIN AND SINGAPORE.

THE ship LORD AUCKLAND, Willie Command, will have early despatch. For freight apply to WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 18th September, 1837.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE RUBY, Captain Hews, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports about the 25th inst. For freight apply to DENT & Co.
Canton, September 12th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain FRASER, to sail in October. For freight, Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, September 9th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ARDSEER, Capt. MACINTYRE will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship CHARLES GRANT, Capt. FITCHES, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton, 5th September 1837.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE GLENELG, Captain LUNLEY, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th Sept. For Freight apply to DUNDEENRY MUNCHIE & HORNESEY FRASER.
Canton, 7th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st May last.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Canton, September 18th, 1837.

CANTON CHAPEL.

THE repairs of the Chapel being nearly completed, the Committee appointed at the public meeting on the 18th of May last hereby give notice, that it will be opened on Sunday the 24th instant, and the usual religious services resumed and afterwards regularly continued.
Canton, September 15th, 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

FROM the 1st October next, that Spacious and Commodious FACTORY, No. 3 DANISH HONG. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 5 in the same Hong.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT, Administratrix to the Estate of the late Macao 26th) Captain JOHN CROCKETT.
July 1837.)

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the Morrison Education Society will be held in the American Hong No. 2, at 11 o'clock A.M., on Wednesday the 27th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in its objects, are invited to attend.
By order of the Trustees.
E. C. BRIDGMAN
Canton, August 22d, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1825-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36 Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 bound \$ 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1833-36 \$ 21. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837. \$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 5, Danish Hong, at Lintin, on board the Hercules; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING, at \$1.10 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, \$1 per 100 \$1.10
Opium Order and Boats notes, \$1 per 100 \$1.10
Liquors Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. \$1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Bill of parcels, \$1.50
Auction Bills on Quato, pages, \$1.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

AMERICA.

STEADY, STEADY.—From the highest degree of national confidence, we have suddenly fallen into the depths of distrust. From a steady faith in the great resources of our country and its institutions we have changed to the most fearful apprehensions about every thing, so that it is almost which can be affirmed with the public concurrence, is that perforce the bricks and mortar of the city may survive the storm. Present events all ways appear large, and are apt to have too much influence on our opinions. This carries people to extremes. If present events are prosperous, they are too much elated; if adverse, too much depressed. For several years past, our country has been growing in wealth beyond the experience of any other country at any time. We have one great staple, which has produced an amount of income far beyond any agricultural production of any other country. Our surplus wealth, and more than our surplus, has been expended in building cities, digging canals, laying rail roads, and in all imaginable ways increasing the facilities of our great and

beautiful country. Most of these improvements have been well planned and executed, and will be permanent sources of wealth and convenience. This country cannot go back. These cities cannot be pulled down nor these grand internal avenues be left to decay unimproved. The value of this property cannot be permanently depreciated. There is no danger that our cotton will cease to be wanted, nor that it will fail to command a liberal price. Our national institutions have generally been well managed, and are strong in their own resources, and in the prosperity of the great community around them. The system of credits which we have established on the intelligence and integrity of our citizens, and by which our commercial affairs are managed with so much facility, cannot be long in recovering its elasticity and strength. Some persons seem, in their fears, to expect that half the merchants will fail. But it is plain that unless the sad process is greatly accelerated beyond its present rate, some two or three years must be consumed before the work will be done. We do not expect any such ruin, though it is evident that there is a power in panic which sets all calculation at defiance. It would be strange indeed, if, in the immense operations of the three or four thousand merchants of this great city, every one of them had been so fortunate as to make money. To houses whose affairs are actually bankrupt, a pressure which brings them to a stand, can hardly be considered a calamity. But of the failures which have occurred here within the last three weeks, one half have been of solvent houses, who, in all the disadvantages of their present condition, will be able to pay all their debts. The failure of such houses is a calamity to themselves and the community. Such failures are chiefly brought about by the excess of panic. In our humble judgment people are too much alarmed; more alarmed than a just estimate of facts will warrant. That excessive and unreasonable alarm is liable to be in itself the cause of the mischief it dreads, and so should be tempered and regulated by a good and sensible courage.—N. Y. J. of Commerce, April 8th.

GREAT ZOOLOGICAL ARRIVAL FROM AFRICA.—RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION.—AMONG THE ANIMALS ARE TWO GIRAFFES.—The ship Tigress, (appropriate name) Captain Hammond, arrived at Boston, March 1st, from Cape Town, (Cape of Good Hope) bringing the most splendid collection of natural curiosities ever exhibited in this country. On the succeeding day they were generously exhibited by the proprietors, gratis, to the citizens of Boston, at No. 98 Union street. The animals, according to the Boston Times, were taken by an expedition sent out three years since by Messrs. Macomber, Wisk & Co. They were absent so long that at the Cap they were given up for lost—only two, however, of the expedition had died. They penetrated beyond Caffaria, and 500 leagues farther north into the interior of Africa, than any European or American traveller is ever known to have done before. It was thought by the expedition at one time, that they saw the mountains of the Moon and the sources of the Nile. They represent the interior country as very thinly inhabited by a race differing from the negro, Hottentots, or Caffre, and mild and gentle, except when excited. Occasional deserts but much heavy was found. wild game of every description; also abundance of wild animals, which were sometimes dangerous. A huge African Lion was caught there.—He suddenly leaped from a copse completely over the side of the mules, and landed among the mules which the company were carrying with them to wrap smaller animals. His roar was so tremendous, and his exertions to disentangle himself frightful; but one of the men, with great presence of mind threw over him an additional quantity of bedding, and he was finally secured. He is now very docile, and measures nineteen and a half feet from his nose to the tip of his tail. His like was probably never before exhibited in any civilized country.

The greatest curiosities are two large Giraffes, one of the most remarkable quadrupeds of the animal kingdom, the most difficult to preserve alive, and the most sought after by European Potentates to adorn their zoological collections. Ten thousand pounds were offered for them at the Cap, to send them to Europe. This superb animal, commonly called the Camelopard, has a fawn-like head and neck, towering about thirty feet in the air, and with fore-legs so long and hind ones so short that he seems to stand in a perpendicular attitude.—He is covered with a soft short fur of fawn color, with regular white spots, and his eyes are large and of a hazel color. He divides the hoof, chews the cud, and feeds on the leaf of a tree of the mimosa genus, called by the natives Kankia by the planters Kankia. The one at Paris had several small cream-colored cows of the Egyptian breed, brought with him to furnish milk. But we abstain from extending this notice of the Giraffe further, for the present, as we hope soon to see in person these first specimens ever brought to America, being both rare and too costly and too difficult to preserve.

for our market, and procured only with immense difficulty to pamper the luxury of courts. There are also several Black Ostriches a huge Condor, a new species of Baboon, several beautiful Gazelles, two splendid African Leopards, a large Hyena, and numerous minor animals. What a pity it is that some naturalist or historian did not accompany the expedition. What a flood of new light could he have poured upon a subject which so deeply interests the world—a *terra incognita* to which so many learned societies of Europe have directed their researches, and in attempting to explore which so many gallant lives have perished. But it was left for Yankee enterprise, stimulated by the omnipotent impulse of gain, to have accomplished, had they so desired, more than all the Mungo Parks, Bruces, Clappertons, Denhams, Laings and Landers have ever done. We still cherish the hope that some intelligent person connected with the expedition will publish a diary and a plain unvarnished detail of facts, every one of which being entirely new will possess a charm however minute the narrative. —*New York Gazette* April 5.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 13th May | Singapore | 2nd Sept. |
| Liverpool | 16th May | Java | 8th August |
| U. States | 10th April | Manila | 25th |
| Calcutta | 3rd Aug. | Austral-Asia | 1st June |
| Bombay | 30th July | Madras | 1st July |

ARRIVED.—FAVORITE, (Fr.) Larroque, from Manila, August 1st. LADY NUGENT, Fawcett, from Sourabaya. FRANCES ANN, Hay, from Liverpool May 1st. PRINCE GEORGE, Holton, from Batavia, 29th August. ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Scott, from Calcutta 4th August, Singapore 2nd September.

PASSENGER.—Per FRANCES ANN, Mr. Anderson.

SAILED.—FAIRLEY, Ager, for Manila. BLAKELY, Snipe, to the Paracels shoal, to save, if possible, any part of the Cargo of the MARTHA: the BLAKELY afterwards proceeds to Manila. The SYED KHAN, Ovenstone, was despatched yesterday for Singapore and Calcutta; and the LORD CASTEREAGH, Tonks, is to be despatched on Thursday for the Straits and Bay.

We regret to be obliged to report the loss of the ship MARTHA, Captain Viner, from Liverpool to this place, on the Paracels in the night of the 30th of Aug. The following are the particulars of this misfortune. The BLAKELY touches at the Paracels, in her way to Manila, to save what is possible from the wreck.

Account of the loss of the MARTHA from Liverpool taken from Captain Viner's statement.

30th August.—11 P. M. Vessel struck on the Paracels (on the Trident shoal,) dark severe night.

31st do.—At day light, the water was two (2) feet above the cabin deck. All hands landed on a sand-bank nearly covered with water, so much so as to extinguish our fires; remained there eight (8) days.

9th September.—Left the sand-bank at 10 A. M., with the whole crew, excepting one apprentice, William Holden, who was drowned by the upsetting of the boat, when landing provisions &c. Water was procurable from a hole dug in the sand.

Weather fine, winds mostly from the S. say S.S.W. Three boats in company three days.

12th do.—One of the boats parted from the others being a better sailer; Chief Mate and three men (3) in her.

13th do.—Made St. Johns, but did not land.

14th do.—5 P. M. landed at Macao, all well Captain Viner, 2nd Mate, and ten (10) of the Crew; the Chief Mate and his boat not arrived.

The day before the MARTHA struck a good observation, made us twenty (20) miles to the S. & W. of the Paracels by Chronometer. Steering North under easy sail, the weather being threatening, with heavy squalls and rain.

Sounded in 28 fms. steering SW.

Latitude 15° 17' N. } or thereabouts.
Longitude 110° 50' E. }

Since the foregoing was printed we have received the following letter from Captain Viner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I beg to land you the following statement relative to the bark MARTHA, on her voyage toward Canton, and her loss on the Triton reef on the 30th ultimo at 11.30 P. M.

The MARTHA was towed out of Liverpool by steam on the 30th of April, and touched at Madeira on the 15th of May to get medical advice for myself (having had a serious fall and injury three days previous); and, after waiting four hours, proceeded on until within 70 miles of the island of Amsterdam, all well, when she shipped a heavy sea over the starboard quarter, breaking the wheel and glass of the binnacle in pieces, and causing the two men steering nearly overboard; fortunately, every part having been previously secured, the water was prevented from getting below; the ship being under close-

reefed main-top-sail and reefed foresail, scudding with a violent gale at SW. and constant hail. Observed also next morning a part of the stern stove in; this was shortly put in order, and she left Anjer on the 17th of Aug. and was wrecked on the afore-said reef on the 30th ult., the wind even at noon of that day enabling her to carry studding sails fore and aft on both sides; and the distance at noon from the reef 39 miles, bearing N. E. 1/4 N. At 1.30 it looked very heavy to the N. W. commended taking in sail as fast as possible, and reduced the canvas to double reefed top-sails and foresail. At 10 minutes past two P. M. the wind came out in a squall from the northward with rain, but light variable breezes succeeded with heavy looking weather. At 5.30 nearly calm; hauled the foresail up, and had the yards ready for either tack; At 6 P. M. a light air from the S. E. steered N. by W. scarcely steering way. At 10, a noise was heard, which made us haul up S. W. and make sail; we lost the sound, and got a cast of the lead in 38 fathoms; shortly after sounded again, and the noise was again heard, and before the lead-line was hauled in the breakers were seen close to us; tried to tack ship, but she would not come round, and immediately struck. The pumps were sounded, and as she made a great deal of water were kept going the whole night, and at daylight the water was two feet above the cabin deck. Hoisted the boats out, and landed on the sand where we remained eight days, during which time the weather was very severe, two days incessant rain and blowing very heavy; five days without seeing sun or star, and the water in one instance within six inches of overflowing the bank. We were enabled to get water drinkable at times by digging in the sand, but which made several very ill; and we caught three turtle while there. On the 7th instant the boats again went alongside, and got some provisions; but the rig, in going a second time, was upset, and William Holden, an apprentice, was unfortunately drowned; we picked him up next day, and buried him with the funeral service. On the 9th at 10 A. M. all three boats made sail together for Macao; two boats arrived there on the 14th instant, at 5h. 30m. with myself and eleven of the crew; the chief mate and three men having separated two days before, through superior sailing. I fully expected to see him on my arrival, and he must be near at hand, and hourly expected. I am, Dear Sir, Yours &c.

Canton, 18th Sept.

W. VINER.

P. S. The Triton Bank is said to be from 6 to 20 feet high in Horsburgh's directions, and called an island in the chart. I can only say it is neither, but a mere bank and overflowed at times; and I can only account for the unfortunate loss of this fine vessel through an extraordinary current, which was afterwards felt by the boats the day we left, making a difference of 24 miles N by E. more than the distance by account; and I had every confidence in the Time-pieces, having had several opportunities of trying their correctness by dangers before seen.

By the — we have received American papers from December to the 8th of April.

We have copied into a preceding column the leading article of the *Journal of Commerce* of the 8th of April. We made this extract in order to show that nearly the same opinions are entertained in America and England on the causes of the present state of commercial affairs, namely: over-trading, which is the consequence of undue and false credit, of over-issues both by national and private banks, and a system of circulating and renewing what is very happily named *accommodation* paper.

We learn from the English papers that the appearance of American securities in the London money market has excited the keenest attention of commercial men; and their anticipated effects, if continued to be thrown into the market to any extent, it is considered will materially affect the financial legislation and currency of England as based on late acts of parliament.

So much has been said and written on the currency question, and so many different and opposite opinions, have been expressed on that intricate subject, that we are inclined to think nobody knows anything about it.

The system of European commerce and credit is altogether so artificial, that we consider it to be impossible for the best informed and most honest financier to predict what will or will not be the consequence of any legislative enactment. Before the working of any one monetary system can be foreseen, the certainly of seasons, of demand and supply, of the stability of all tariffs, of peace and war, of the operation of new machinery, and a thousand other minute and untraceable causes should be known. There is, however, one great cause, productive of the

most mighty effects, that is within human knowledge and control, and that is the issuing of paper money by a national bank.

These issues, we think should be a matter of legislative control, and not be left to the ignorance or caprice of a body of commercial directors, who, like the directors of the E. I. company, think it to be their first duty to consult the interests of their constituents, the proprietors of Bank or E. I. stock; instead of the interests of the empire at large; or, in the latter case, the interests, moral, political, and religious of the natives of India.

There appears to be little doubt but that the American bonds will become a standing stock in the English market. The obvious consequence is that their amount will be sent out of the country in gold. But as the corn law of 1815 and the money law of 1819—the celebrated 'Peel's Bill'—are diametrically opposed to each other;—the first being intended to keep up the price of wheat, and the second to reduce it,—it appears to be a necessary consequence that the landed interest of England will be so much affected by these new operations that both corn and currency must again soon occupy the attention of Parliament.

There is one fact, that is apparent to us which is, that all Europe eventually must, and England the first, approximate to, and by degrees finally adopt, the unfettered freedom of the American system of commerce. Feudal exactions, excise laws, unequal custom duties must all fall before what is, in reality not in semblance, *Free Trade*. We do not, however, anticipate the probability or the necessity of similar political changes. But if England, if Europe wishes to keep pace with America, they must knock off the shackles which now bind down the industry, the enterprise, and the ingenuity of their children.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The former magistrate of Nanhue, *Lewkenc ching*, who has been to Peking to have an audience of the emperor, has returned to Canton, and here entered on the duties of his station on the 11st inst. It is said that this is a matter of great rejoicing to the clerks in the office; for the acting magistrate made their duties very difficult to them.

The hongmerchant *Lofuh Tse*, of the *Tung-chang* hong, is in trouble, because the Nanhue magistrate in his search after smuggled opium, discovered in a shop in China street a letter from *Lofuh Tse* to the *Sheng-Sze-Tee* Sze (a naval officer of the rank of major), *Lo-heou Fung*, the subject-matter of which was the smuggling of opium. The Nanhue immediately forwarded the letter to the governor. The Major has been already dismissed, and *Lofuh Tse* is committed to the custody of the Nanhue.

It is reported that it was the governor's determination to take away his hongmerchant's license for connecting himself with smugglers; but his license is not yet withdrawn, nor is he set at liberty.

The efforts of the governor to put down the opium trade have become more strenuous of late. Every creek and inlet are watched by the revenue boats. The fast boats dare not be seen; the price of the opium in the city has consequently risen one half. It is as difficult, or more so, to buy or sell opium at Macao, as the *Heangshan* magistrate has despatched officers and runners in search of the brokers, and to watch the opium shops. Criminals of all sorts are also strictly sought after; and men are seized if the least traces of suspicion attach to them. Devoted smokers of opium are obliged to conceal themselves in secret places in order to indulge themselves in the use of the drug.

A Lascar, belonging to the country ship *Shah Alum* having come to Canton on the 9th inst. on liberty, received his pay from the Serang and spent it in wine. When he came to himself he said the Serang had not paid him; and they quarrelled in consequence. The Lascar forthwith ran away, and after wandering about for seven days arrived in *Tsingyuen* district, distant about thirty miles to the N.E. of Canton. He was there taken by the officers, and conveyed back to Canton in a boat. It appears that far from being molested by the people they gave him rice to eat. He is now in the *Kungsoo* hall, ready to be returned to his ship.

Peking Gazette.—5th moon, 28th day (June 30th.) The commander in chief of the infantry has respectfully reported on affair of (criminals) being delivered to and examined (by the board of punishments).

Changyunking, the Shoppe (military commandant) of the station at *Kuangkeu*, watched and seized the two suspicious criminals *Chowho Leang* and *Leufuh Tsae*. I ordered them to be examined in my office and a report made to me; and it appears from the evidence of *Chowho Leang* that he is a native of *Nanho* heen in the province of *Shantung*, and a husbandman. Of late years his family had been distressed for food on account of the scantiness of the harvests, and it came into his head to disguise himself as a priest of *Taou*, and go about begging for the temples, and by these means to obtain food. He forthwith bought the garments and cap of a *Taou* priest, and a *King* (the empty, sounding vessel which they strike), and travelled about, begging for the temples. "I made up a story" (he continued) "that there would a visitation of many and various calamities this year, and the minds of the people were disturbed, and they supplied me with either money or rice, which I took and returned to scatter in the temple, to ward off the threatened calamities: for this cause the people gave me money and rice, which were supplied as I used them.—On the 26th day of the 3rd moon, I arrived in the neighbourhood of the *Makeaou* bridge, where I met the *Taou* priest *Leufuh Tsae*, we were unknown to each other. We kept together on the road, and then each took his beat to beg for the temples. On the 28th day we arrived outside the *Kuangkeu* gate (of Peking), when we were seized by the guard." Such is the evidence of (*Chowho Leang*).

The evidence of *Leufuh Tsae* is as follows.

"I am from *Tse Yang* heen in the province of *Shantung*. When at home I employ my time in husbandry. As late years have been bad, I could hardly live in a state of bitter want; my eldest brother, *Leu-chun*, has also been from home for three years, and I had not heard of him, I therefore thought I would seek for him to bring him home. I therefore left home in the first month of this year. Not having anything to eat on the road I thought of disguising myself as a priest of the *Taou* sect. I provided myself with the necessary clothes &c. and went round about begging. I also coined the saying—'Reject and withdraw from anxious care; cherish and approach to felicitous quiet.'

These two sentences I chanted at the doors of houses, and the inhabitants gave me money and rice, and as my necessities so was my relief.

On the 26th day of the 3rd moon I arrived at the *Makeaou* bridge, where I met the priest *Chowho Leang*; we did not know each other. We kept together, and each took his walk to beg. On the 28th day we arrived at the *Kuangkeu* gate, where we were seized by the guards." Such is his evidence.

I have examined these criminals; and it appears they disguised themselves as priests of *Taou*; and acted a deceiving and visionary part. Again they dared to fabricate and chant sayings, in order to obtain money and goods: this is still more illegal. They were both seized at the same time. They have stated in their evidence that they met accidentally on the road, being wholly unknown to each other. I suspect they are vagabonds of another stamp. It is necessary to examine them with the utmost strictness. I request the imperial will, that

these two may be delivered over to the board of punishments for trial. A prepared report.

From the tenor of the governor's reply to the creditors of the *Hingtae hong*, we conclude he is really, or affects to be, ignorant of the settlement to which the united committee had agreed some time ago, as well as of the absence of *Yenketseang* from the provinces under his government.—We think he should be immediately set right on these two important points by the creditors, or there will be no end to the bandying to and fro of petitions and edicts.

Tang, governor of the two *Kuang* provinces &c. &c. &c. to the hongmerchants, for their full information.

On the 13th day of the 8th moon (Sept. 12th) the English merchant *Dent*, petitioned, saying:

"The *Hingtae hong* is in debt to us foreign merchants. We have already repeatedly applied to your excellency to recover what is due to us: this is on record. On the 18th of the 6th moon (July 20th), we had to thank your excellency for an edict directing the leading hongmerchants to immediately meet both the brothers, and all, under the influence of heavenly principles, and a good heart, grasping justice, to examine the whole of the debts item by item in the presence of the brothers, the hongmerchants and foreigners; by which means it is hoped that an early payment of the accounts may be arranged. But if again there are any mutual, crafty understanding or pertinacious obstinacy, it must certainly be for the purpose of creating confusion and for deception; for truly, what is the advantage of constantly troubling me (with petitions). It is right that I issue these orders; and I direct the hongmerchants to forward them immediately to the said foreign merchants, that they may respectfully obey them accordingly. Oppose not. Such were the orders.

"This announcement that the debts were to be paid gave us great joy. But although many days have since past, and we have met and investigated the accounts with the hongmerchants, still we cannot obtain any thing determinate from them; and we have concluded, as no time is fixed for the payment of the debts, to again request the great favour of your excellency to give immediate orders to the leading hongmerchants to clear off the accounts on an early day, and thus prevent the payment from being put off for an indefinite period. Such are the circumstances."

This coming before me, the governor, the facts are proved to be thus. I have examined the records and found that I formerly issued orders to the leading hongmerchants, the partners of the *Hingtae hong*, and the foreign creditors to meet together and examine the accounts, and to forward them to me, through the *Sze* officers, for my decision. This is on record. Now I am petitioned to urge the payment. However, the accounts are not yet clearly reckoned; how many there really are: indeed there is not one completely arranged: this is very brazen-faced behaviour. Besides directing the *Sze* officers to examine according to former written orders, and also for them to give urgent directions for a speedy settlement (of the accounts), it is proper that I forthwith issue this edict. When the leading hongmerchants receive it, let them on the same day give orders to *Yenketseang* and his brother, to meet the foreign merchants, and grasping justice and exerting their minds, to settle each separate account; for it is absolutely necessary that the exact amount of debts be known. Then let them consult on and devise some secure

means of payment, and petition the *Sze* officers to meet and report for my decision thereon. Thus are these orders to the said foreign merchants for them to respectfully obey. Let there be no further delay. Oppose not these orders. 8th moon, 14th day (Sept. 13th).

With reference to what we said in last *Register*, respecting the manufacture of *Sycee* silver, we have made further enquiries on the subject, but without much success in obtaining any intelligible information.

We are informed by natives that the *Sycee*, for the most part, is made from the ore; and a portion is also made from the silver imported, whether as dollars or the *Platapina* from South America. *Platapina*, however, is but seldom imported, and in small quantities.

We are informed that some *Silver hills* were opened in the reigns of *Keenlung*, and *Keeking*, but not since. *Keeking* died in 1820. The silver smelted from the ore, in large masses, is called *cow-tongue* silver; it is afterwards worked up into *sycee*.

We are told that permission is sometimes given to an individual to work a silver mine; he paying a certain per centage to the government, according to his success and the quality of the ore.

It is stated in the Anglo-Chinese *Kalendar* for 1832, "that *Sycee*, when assayed in London, is frequently found to contain a small admixture of gold."

We think there is little doubt that the foreign dollars &c. are made into *Sycee*; but when we remember our own Bank restriction acts, and the *one-pound-bank-note-one-shilling-equal-to-one-guinea-act* (when *guineas* to those who were lucky enough to have any, leaving out the *promissory note*, were worth twenty-eight shillings), we must confess that we were premature in our last number in our censure of the Chinese financial system.

In our last, in reply to 'What is't O'Clock,' we said that the community should have been consulted on the site of the clocktower. We have since learned there was much private, unofficial discussion on this subject; and that there was a difference of opinion in the committee, on the fitness of the site which has been unluckily chosen; some members of the committee having avowed their objections to it. It would, perhaps, have been well if the committee had fallen in with the prejudices of the natives in this matter, and employed a *Fungshu* doctor to select a situation the happy influence of which would be favorable both to natives and foreigners; for we all certainly want some new auspices to cheer us on in our present gloomy path.

The two Portuguese sailors who were landed in Canton on the 11th of August (vide C. R. August 15th), and who were afterwards examined at the *Consoo* house by the Chinese officers, were not released until the 8th inst. although one of them was in bad health.

On that day the father with his son was permitted to proceed to *Macao* to rejoin his wife and family. They were put under the charge of the *Tsotong*, who travelled in a chop, whilst the Portuguese were put into a fast-boat.

A proposition of an overland route to England, from *Okhotsk* to *St. Petersburg*, and thence to *Hamburg*, has lately been submitted to the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce by a gentleman named *Rowley*, at present resident at *Macao*. The Committee did not entertain the question, being impressed with the opinion that the voyage from *Canton* to *Okhotsk* could not be made in the number of days *Mr. Rowley* had appropriated to it out of the sixty-five days which the whole route

is to require; namely: twenty days. It appeared also that Mr. Rowley had miscalculated the distance between Okhotsk and St. Petersburg upwards of 2000 miles; or, perhaps, it would be more becoming us to say that there is a discrepancy to that extent between the distances of those two places as given by Mr. Rowley and Maltebrun.

The proposition, however, should not be lost sight of. Part of the voyage to Okhotsk in the S. W. monsoon would be certain if not speedy. There is no doubt of the rapidity of the communication, by mounted couriers, between Okhotsk and St. Petersburg; but will the Russian government allow despatches, which may convey important political as well as commercial intelligence, to pass unexamined through its territories? The diplomacy of Russia is at once the most astute and unscrupulous of the European world. It has its agents every where; doubtless one at the Sandwich Islands and at Canton. Nevertheless, we should be extremely glad to see the attempt made; and if encouraged and successful, a steamer would soon shorten the distance between Canton and Okhotsk.

Under the head of 'A General discourse of the province of Fuhkeen,' we have commenced a series of papers, translated from a Chinese M. S. written purposely for the Editor of this paper, descriptive of the black Teas cultivated on the *Woo E* hills in that province. We shall continue these papers, in consecutive numbers of the Register, until all that the M. S. says of those Teas is exhausted, when we shall commence with a description of the Green Teas.

We have been assured by respectable native authorities that the M. S. in question contains a great deal of trust-worthy information on the subjects on which it treats; we have hopes, therefore, that although there may some repetition of what is already known, there will also be found much in these papers that is unknown, or known to but few; should these hopes be realized as we go forward in our task, it will be a source of satisfaction to have added, how little soever, to the general knowledge of the staple export of this part of the Empire.

THE MACAO PACKETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Canton, 16th September, 1887.

DEAR SIR,

I can no longer patiently bear the murmurs of some of our community towards that necessary, most convenient, and most commendable establishment, the Macao Packets, without endeavouring, through the aid of your columns, to silence in some measure such impertinent officiousness.

I would Mr. Editor call your attention to those who demand the cause, that debars the Packets from proceeding to Capsternoon, or to the still further anchorage of Hongkong. One pompous word would perchance send a letter that way; and absurdly enough deems the occasion sufficient in import to swell and vent his spleen on what he presumes to denigrate *ill management*. Others there are, who, professing admiration of the line of craft, of their conveniences, of their utility—but, hold! this is all that their despicable affords: for when these gentlemen would retire to pass a season of enjoyment at Macao, they beg a passage in H. M's. Cutter! and so often, latterly, have I observed this boat employed, I shall say, in *depriving* the packets of their dues, that, while on the one hand I am filled with disgust at the parties who thus save ten dollars; on the other, I am excited to accuse H. M's. Superintendents of a dereliction of their duty in a due regard to the service and errands on which they employ the King's Cutter: a boat which has hitherto been attendant, rather, on private gratification than on public or commissioned service!

In short several of the packets are offered for sale; and it is much to be regretted that the *weakness* of a British commissioner should contribute to such a deprivation as this community may one day experience by the absence of any regular conveyance; but, it is to be hoped, that the Superintendents will reclaim themselves to a sense of amendment and the apprehension averted!

An easy communication is the existence of commerce; and commerce, Sir, is our aim and end. Let us then, countenance it's supporters, and it will flourish. If we shackle it with obstacles, languishment is the consequence!

Urges, Sir, a due consideration of the matter; and thwart the evil day, that would, like night, darken the passage of the packets! And believe your most obedient servant to be no otherwise interested with the

subject than as a

FRIEND OR JUSTICE.

With a reference to the complaints of the community on the interruption of the former regular communication with the shipping outside and with Macao, by means of the Packet boats, which complaints are censured in the foregoing letter, we regret to say that they are too well founded. By enterprize and perseverance on the part of the foreigners, and by neglect and carelessness—or let it be called toleration—on the part of the Chinese officers, a line of fine, useful, and safe boats had been established. Whether the amount of passage-money and postage, freight on baggage and other lawful articles, were a sufficient remuneration to the proprietors of these boats we preter not to judge; but if not, they should not have abused the good-natured solicitude of the Chinese officers by smuggling goods in the boats; and while we may regret the interruption of a speedy and sure communication, we may not conceal from ourselves that it is the consequence of the illegal acts of the owners of the boats.

The community are suffering deprivation and disgrace for the acts of a few; for nothing could more fully prove the propriety of the interdiction by the Chinese than the submissive silence in which the owners of the boats submitted to the degradation: thus we suffer the conviction of ingratitude for a tolerated indulgence of breaking the laws 'in the inner waters,' and of a slavish fear when detected.

H. M's. cutter is certainly not intended for a passage boat; but as we know it to be a difficult and delicate task to interfere in the internal economy of a vessel commanded by another, we shall forbear any remarks on the subject, leaving our correspondent's letter to work out its own end.

A GENERAL DISCOURSE OF THE PROVINCE OF FUKKEEN.

Woo E are the names of two neighbouring hills, one of which is called *Woo* (武) the other *E* (表); hence the name *Woo E*.

These hills are in the *Foo* of *Keenning*, village of *Tuunggan*, at the end of *Singtan* street. A stream flows at the base of the hills, called the *Keckukho* or 'the nine-winding river.' On the summit of (one of) the hills is the *Woo E* hall. With reference to this building, it is told that during some former dynasty lived two brothers, sons of the prince of the country. After their father's death, neither of the sons were willing to assume the authority; and as each refused to succeed to the principedom, they both left their country and concealed themselves in this place, and built a dwelling on the hills, which was called the *Woo E* hall. After their deaths the people worshipped them. The shades became extremely grateful and propitious; and the burning incense to them is continued to the present time.

The country for one hundred and twenty le round these hills is planted with tea-shrubs. The *E* hill is on the north side of the stream (Ke) at the foot of the hills, and the *Sing* hamlet on the south; this is the reason why the tea there produced is divided into the southern *Ke* and northern *Ke*. The northern *Ke* is an article of the most superior quality, and the southern *Ke* ranks next to it. The leaf of the northern *Ke* tea is thick, its taste is clean, and the flavour remains long in the mouth; its colour is a fresh young green; the fibres are close and hard. The leaf of the southern *Ke* is thinner, nor is its taste very clean or of great fragrance, nor so long continuing; neither is its colour so delicate a green, nor its fibres so close and hard; all these differences arise from the various qualities of the soil. The houses of all the tea-merchants are situated at Singtan. The dwellings of the native sellers are also there as well as those of the dealers in other commodities. The markets are held on the fourth and ninth days of the month (i.e. on the 4th, 14th, 24th, 9th, 19th and 29th) when the dealers in Tea hasten from various places to the market.

Tea is not only grown one hundred and twenty le round the *Woo E* hills, but also at the following places; namely: *Huamei*, *Toopa*, *Chy*

yang, *Huangph*, *Ho-heau-keau*, *Chia Shih kee*, *Ting*, *muu kuan*, *Leguen*, *Chateen*, *Chay-piean*, *Keenyang*, and *Funglo*.

The Tea-buyers have distinguished these places according to the richness or poorness of the soil, and by look, taste, and feel, know immediately where the teas were grown; but the very best are those which grow nearest to the hills. The Teas of *Chateen*, *He-heau-keau*, *Chayyang* and *Huangph* are of superior quality. The leaves of these Teas, whether thick or thin, are clean tasted, fragrant, and of long-continued flavour; their colour is of a clear, fresh, and lively green, their fibres close and hard. The Teas from these different places are all equal in quality.

The Teas of *Keenyang* and *Funglo*, being grown on the lower grounds, where the soil is thin, are of a far inferior quality; the colours are not so fresh, nor the fibres so close and hard, neither does their taste remain long; nor when boiled are they highly fragrant. After being fired, if kept long they lose their colour, their taste then becomes offensive (sour and stinking), and they are unfit for use; the fibres are soft and loose.

As scissors are used to gather the leaves of the shrubs of these places, those on the upper grounds are plucked with the hand, which occasions their being distinguished after this manner; the end of the fibre of that which is plucked by the hand is not even, but the fibre of that which is cut with the scissors is quite smooth; and there the Teas are called the 'cut Teas of *Yang*.' Besides these there are the Teas grown upon the loftiest summits of the hills whose name is *Ming-chung*—famous (as follows): *Keenpei* (campei), *Sedoupei* (Supoy), *Paouchung*. All of these Teas are cultivated and manufactured by the priests of *Buddh* and *Turu*. (To be continued.)

Since our last, we have received the *Sandwich Island Gazette* of April and May, and we regret to learn that our contemporary has not found that encouragement which his spirited efforts and self-devotion to the information and improvement of his ocean-home deserve.

The following is, in his own words, the joyless result of the past and the doubtful hopes of the future; but we trust that the Gems of the Pacific will not lose that power which is to publish their polished brightness to both worlds! Let him invoke the shade of Cook, and go on, fearless and undoubting in his well chosen path, and *Oahuian* support and distant patronage will, we hope, not be wanting.

A WORD OR TWO ON OUR ACCOUNT.

The end of the year which will complete the first volume of the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, and *Journal of Commerce* is fast approaching; and the question naturally suggests itself, shall the paper be continued?

Now a very few words will decide the point. The *Gazette* was commenced by us as an experiment; and the experiment has been one of great expense and greater difficulty; our types and apparatus, as well as the editor are most particularly of a second rank order; and what is worse, our subscription list is so decidedly thin that we have been obliged to 'work for nothing and find ourselves.' Now this is well enough for one year, but next year we must tell a better story, or we are no longer at the service of the public.

Here is the case. We have now secured the services of a good printer, and have sent abroad, for types, paper, and other materials, at much cost; if *Oahu* wants a newspaper *Oahu* can have one, provided *Oahu* thinks the present editor will answer *Oahu's* purpose.

We shall strive, hard to give satisfaction, and make our *Gazette* interesting, provided the public come up to the mark in patronage; *au contraire*, we shall stop the press at the end of this year. The paper must be supported in *Oahu*; we cannot put our expectations at the risk of foreign patronage, although we hope to get some encouragement from abroad. To pay the expense of the paper for the 2d volume we want a certain number of subscribers in Honolulu; the subscription book will be issued within a few days, and the required number mentioned therein; should the list be filled up, the necessary arrangements for continuing will be immediately put in progress. It will be well enough to observe that the name of the paper if it continues in existence will be changed for another, and the appearance of the paper, after the new types, which have been ordered, are received, will be materially altered and much improved.

Should our paper go on through another volume we hope to have it in our power to furnish a more liberal share of original matter, as we have a prospect of access to sources, which were not open to us in the early stages of our undertaking. (En.) (*Sandwich Island Gazette*, May 27.)

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1837.

NO. 39. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company.
Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



FOR LINTIN AND SINGAPORE.

THE ship **LORD AUCKLAND**, Willie Command-er, will have early despatch. For freight apply to **WETMORE & Co.**
Canton, 18th September, 1837.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE RUBY, Captain Haws, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports about the 25th inst. For freight apply to **DENT & Co.**
Canton, September 12th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE PORT WILLIAM, Captain FRASER, to sail in October. For freight, Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**
Canton, September 9th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ARDANEER, Capt. MacINTYRE will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to **H. & N. CURSETJEE**
Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship **CHARLES GRANT**, Capt. PITCAIRN, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to **H. & N. CURSETJEE**
Canton, 5th September 1837.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE GLENGLO, Captain LUNGEY, will have early despatch. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship **CHARLES FORBES**, Captain THOMAS WILKS, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to **DHUNJESHOY MUNCHERJEE & HORNUMSTER FRAMJEE**
Canton, 7th July, 1837.

NOTICE—Mr. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st May last. **FOX, RAWSON & Co.**
Canton, September 18th, 1837.

NOTICE—Our firm in this place is to day dissolved, and Mr. H. CONSTABLE, failing whom Mr. JAMES INNES, are furnished with the requisite powers to settle all pending business.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Canton, 16th September, 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

FROM the 1st October next, that Spacious and Commodious **FACTORY**, No. 3 **DANISH HONG**. For terms apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE**, No. 5 in the same Hong.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of **MARKWICK & SMITH**. **CHARLES MARKWICK**.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, **CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH** beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of **MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.**

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837. **RUSSELL & CO.**

NOTICE—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late Husband, will furnish their Accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT,
Administratrix to the Estate of the late Macao 26th }
July 1837. } Captain JOHN CROCKETT

NOTICE—The first annual meeting of the **Mission Education Society** will be held in the American Hall No. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 27th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in its object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees.
E. C. BRIDGMAN
Canton, August 22d, 1837.

EXTRACTS.

NAPOLEON'S DISLIKE OF JOURNALISTS.—The worst recommendation that any man could have, in Napoleon's eyes, was to be a newspaper paper writer. I recollect that, shortly after the 18th Brumaire, Fabre de l'Aube, who was always a favourite with Napoleon, solicited in my hearing an appointment for one of his acquaintance. "What has he done?" "He has been a journalist." "A journalist!" repeated the First Consul. "That means a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. The chambers of Bicetre are the fittest places for people of that stamp." "But, First Consul," resumed Fabre, who always spoke out freely, "you every day employ men who have been journalists." "If they were nothing better, I would soon rid myself of them. I know they possess eminent talents, yet, in spite of that, I employ them with repugnance."—*Evenings with Prince Cambraceres.*

THE BONAPARTE ESCUTCHEON.—"It is my wish in all things to be amalgamated with France. She is my adopted mother, and we will both bear the same shield." "Then," resumed Regnault, "you would make choice of the old Gallic cock, and he may hold in his claws a tri-coloured standard?" "The cock," said Napoleon, "in spite of his good qualities, is not a sufficiently dignified representative of a great nation. We must have an animal more imposing, more emblematic of power; an elephant, for example, or a lion couchant on the map of France, with one paw thrust forward to the boundary of the Rhine, and the device, *Gare a qui me cherche*." "Mais!" exclaimed Regnault, "but why should we determine limits, which the lion may show himself inclined to overstep?" Napoleon approved of this hint, and he began to think of something else. Regnault suggested the fleur-de-lis. The mere utterance of the word produced an effect almost electrical. "Never!" exclaimed Napoleon; "those ensigns of a proscribed family shall never again be seen among us. I am not the son of Louis XVI. I commence a new dynasty, or rather I found an empire. I succeed Charlemagne, and the Casars, and I must have their emblems. The empire and myself will, therefore, adopt an eagle with spread wings, adorned with a thunderbolt."—*Evenings with Prince Cambraceres.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ERRATUM in last week Register.—Loss of the **MARTHA**: for TRIDENT read TRITON shoal.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 13th May | Singapore | 2nd Sept. |
| Liverpool | 16th May | Java | 8th August |
| U. States | 10th April | Manila | 25th " |
| Calcutta | 3rd Aug. | Austral-Asia | 1st June |
| Bombay | 30th July | Madras | 1st July |

ARRIVED.—**SAGUENY**, White, from Singapore.
SAILED.—**SYED KHAN**, Ovenstone, for Singapore and Calcutta. **LORD CASTERRAGH**, Tonks, for the Straits and Bombay. **SAGUENY**, White, for Manila.
PASSENGER.—For **LORD CASTERRAGH**, Thomas Gemmell, Esq.

We are happy to report the safe arrival, since our last, of the *Martha's* boat, with the chief mate and three seamen.

We are obliged to post-pone the continuation of the *Memoirs of the Christian Church in China*, until next week.

Opium.—Deliveries to the 22nd inst.—*Patna* new 120; *Benares* new 40; *Mahoa* new 125; Total 285 chests.

The edict from the governor and fooyen, which will be found below, is a document deserving of more attention than foreigners have been in the habit of according to these *Fulmina verborum*; and it's claims to a rather serious consideration rest upon the fact that it is addressed to H. M.'s Superintendent, and that the name of H. B. M. is introduced by the local government, praising H. M. for having been hitherto respectfully obedient.

This edict will, we presume, draw from H. M.'s Superintendent a decisive reply (that is, if H. M.'s Superintendent has condescended to receive instead of 'throwing it back'), informing the governor and fooyen that the king of Great Britain disclaims any obedience to the emperor of China, but claims a full equality with the *Tatting* dynasty as an emperor; and that his empire claims the like equality with the empire of China.

With reference to the requisition of the governor, that H. M.'s Superintendent should order the British ships out of the Chinese waters; that officer will, doubtless, in order to prevent a repetition of these offensive and insulting papers—inform H. E. of the full extent of the powers with which he is invested by H. M.'s government.

Notwithstanding the boasting of the Chinese officers they have hitherto proved themselves incompetent and inefficient for the protection of their own coasts, or for the prevention of smuggling. Their ignorance and imbecility, cowardice and cupidity all unite to render them contemptible, and to peril the safety of their empire. They should be told, should be convinced of this. If, then, the local government is incapable of carrying it's own orders or wishes into effect; if it seeks foreign aid to enforce its own laws; let us make our bargain. Let us say to the governor, subsidize us, grant us territory, and we will

have immediately an army on your land and a fleet in your waters; we will guarantee, for certain considerations, the eternal repose and succession of the *Tatting* dynasty against the world.

The local government should be informed that to order the British ships, anchored outside, away, is not only not within the powers and duty of H. M.'s superintendent; but that it is his peculiar duty to protect them against all grievances or aggression; for a most important item of the Bengal revenue depends upon the continuance and success of the trade carried on in these ships; and such will be the duty of H. M.'s Superintendent as long as the Bengal government derives a revenue from opium.

The question, whether the whole of the British trade to and from China should be considered as a matter of secondary importance when compared with the amount of the revenue of Bengal, here intrudes itself. That this said revenue may be increased by every vile means,—whether by encouraging idolatry, withholding instruction, or degrading a part of the population in the forced labour of cultivating and manufacturing opium, which is afterwards run up at the public sales, by all the arts of jobbing, to a price exceeding five or six hundred per cent. beyond its prime cost to the government,—that this revenue may be increased, the English name and character is, it would seem, to be for ever disgraced in China. It is in vain to say that the E. I. company have not been and are not parties in this constant and lasting infringement of the Chinese laws; yet such is their paltry argument, such their sneaking cupidity, that their 'itching palms' will grasp the profit whilst they urge on others to their ruin in trading in their produce: such was the trumpeter's argument in the fable. If the English nation is ever to command the respect of the Chinese—if it is ever to take its proper position in the East generally, the manufacture and monopoly of opium by the government must be abandoned. In the mean time, the people of England should seriously consider this question: whether they will longer allow their trade to China to be disgraced by the proceedings and sacrificed to the interests of the E. I. company.

The edicts, on various subjects, which the present governor has issued since his accession to office, would, if collected together and forwarded to Peking, prove to his imperial master the precipitancy, imbecility, venality and corruption of the Canton government, of which it may be truly said—*Dannat foras iudex quod intus operator*. These said edicts are a matter of sport and ridicule to the natives themselves; and they have a saying that—'the beggar's warrants have more *esprit* and efficacy than the proclamations of government.'—it is the custom for the shopkeepers in a street to pay a certain sum to the *king's* of the beggars, and their majesties forthwith paste up a red warrant, forbidding their subjects to trespass in those streets; and instant and implicit obedience is observed by their faithful lieges; but it is not so with the government proclamations respecting opium; they are forgotten as soon as read, and treated with utter disregard and contempt.

The audacious falsehood told by the governor in the edict in question—that foreigners are treated in the same manner as natives,—should be instantly and flatly contradicted by the united foreign community; the assertion is a mere mockery, he is laughing at and deriding us; and unless we openly express our indignant feeling at such forgetfulness of his own dignity, and such a causeless, wanton insult to us, we shall deserve no better treatment.

On this, and on many other questions, the community naturally look to the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, for a decision on what course should be pursued to uphold the small remains of privilege, or consideration, or protection yet left to us and to the trade; for few, we think, will deny that the general interests of the trade have rapidly retrograded during the last year. Let us not, then, again give occasion to the local government to taunt us with our 'long-suffering,' and to justify their acts of oppression and robbery by our 'patient submission.'

These are circumstances that have arisen out of the 'progress of commerce' of the progress it has hitherto made; but we much doubt whether this 'agency' will ever succeed in gaining for us a more dignified and genial station among the Chinese.

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Tang, governor of the two Kwang provinces, and *Ke*, lieutenant governor of Canton, proclaim to the senior hongmerchants for their full information.

In explanation of this case,—on the 8th day of the 7th moon of this year, we respectfully received the following imperial edict.—'Impose strictly on the hongmerchants to transmit the orders to the resident English foreigners, to give positive orders to their ships anchored in the offing to return instantly to their country; do not allow any excuses for delay.'—(*vide Register* 15th August).—We immediately gave directions to the senior hongmerchants, to transmit the orders with the greatest care to the superintendent of the said nation's trade, *Elliot*, that he might obey immediately and implicitly the imperial commands, and send away to their country all the ships anchored in the offing, without any further delay being allowed. And that hereafter trade in legal articles only would be permitted in the merchant ships; but as to those articles that were prohibited, such as opium &c. none of them are allowed to be brought and trafficked in; thus the spings of these evil practices will be cut off, and the laws be illustrated: this is on record. From that period until now some time has elapsed; but how have the orders been obeyed, and what has been done?—there is no record of the hongmerchants having again reported on the subject.

On the 6th 10th 11th 15th and 16th days of the 8th moon the *lieut. colonel of the Taping cantonment*; the *Tungche* of Macao; the *Hee* and *Heen* of *Heangshan*, reported that twenty-five store-ships had been anchored off the following places, namely: *Motau*, the Nine islands, *Shaleih*, *Keking* (Cabreta point) and *Pantane*. On the 29th and 30th days of the 7th moon, and 3rd and 4th of the 8th moon, nineteen of the store-ships removed from *Motau* and two from the Nine islands and *Shaleih*, and anchored at *Tsenschatsay* (near Hongkong). On the 10th day one ship left *Tsenschatsay* and anchored at Cabreta point.

The dutch ship, *Likayching* came in the 14th year of *Taoukwan* and anchored at the Nine islands and *Shaleih*; she afterwards removed to and anchored at *Tsenschatsay*; on the 8th of this moon she weighed her anchor, and suddenly went out to sea by the Great Ladrone island. Such are the reports.

We have, moreover, received a despatch from the naval commander in chief containing the same information; and clearly explaining that *Tsenschatsay* is to the eastward of *Motau*; and that all the foreign vessels had removed to and anchored there; and that they should be, with all haste, driven away from thence: such are the circumstances.

We have examined the records and found that the store-ships came from the Southwest; of course they must return in that direction; for what reason, then, have they removed to the eastward, thus changing about, without any fixed place? It must surely be occasioned by their light frivolous dispositions and love of wandering about unsettled: all this is very apparent.

The benevolent celestial dynasty cherishes the most tender regard for foreigners; it is this feeling that permits the foreigners to come and trade here: have we ever required you to go elsewhere? for two hundred years day has followed day without change; the profound benevolence and thick enriching goodness of the emperor should penetrate your bones and sink into your flesh. Whence is this distortion of the laws by traitorous foreigners, that under pretence of trading they abandon themselves to smuggling to obtain a livelihood?

The imperial orders are exceedingly luminous; they have long and often been clearly explained—yet, still rash, seeing ye perceive not, knowing ye understand not, and continue to delay and linger about as formerly.—But how shall the outside waters of China become the lurking places of filth, impure and depraved men? Think ye that we, the governor and deputy governor, who rule over these waters, are unable to execute the laws and to properly apply them?

Exert yourselves to consider that every country has its particular boundaries, and should a ship of another nation trespass beyond them and disobey the prohibitions, and choose to remain for a (long) period and refuse to depart, that nation's king must surely put his laws in force and govern accordingly; he cannot long suffer (this violation of his dignity). How, then, shall the said foreigners be suffered to oppose the laws and allowed to remain in the waters of the celestial dynasty? thus giving themselves up to self-indulgence, disregarding and trifling (with the laws).

The said nations king has hitherto had the praise of being respectfully obedient; he clearly understands the necessity of restrictions and prohibitions; and, therefore, being apprehensive that the merchants and sailors who come hither may disobey the prohibitions and offend against the laws, he purposely commissioned the said superintendent, *Elliot*, to suppress and coerce them by official authority. But at present the store-ships still delay, remaining at anchor; and it is a month since the said superintendent received the orders, and he is still powerless to send the ships back to their country; I am apprehensive that he is not equal to the duties of superintendent, or it would appear that he shares the scandal of the store-ships: how will he answer this (connivance) to his king, or to us, the governor and fooyuen? Let him ponder this in his mind in the stillness of the night, and then most certainly he will not sink into quiet slumbers.

It is proper again to issue perspicuous and positive orders. The senior hongmerchants are to transmit them immediately on their receipt to the said superintendent, *Elliot*, for him to respectfully obey accordingly; and to instruct those connected with the store-ships, so that they may clearly understand the benevolent favour, might, and majesty of the celestial dynasty; and that they may learn to distinguish between happiness and misery; and let him give urgent orders for the whole number (of ships) to make all haste to depart for their own country: there must not be any opposition.

The said superintendent should also report to his king that henceforth the store-ships are positively forbidden to come hither, for it is difficult to distinguish the precious gem from the worthless flint. Thus will be realized from above the immense advantages of the limitless favour and protection of the great emperor, and below, the paths of commerce will remain open for everlasting ages to all virtuous foreigners.

We, the governor and fooyuen, possess sufficient powers of control: that which is to be done we can do; what difficulty is it to us to peremptorily drive the ships away? Therefore we have not been sparing of, but have again and a third time issued our commands and warnings, apprehending that you know not yet the sincere truth of our hearts, which is damage to the truth that we regard you in the same light and treat you with the same benevolence as natives. But if this time, after the issuing of these orders, you will still persist, and stop your ears and become as deaf persons, still further implicating yourselves in delay and irresolution, you must be extremely stupid, and further words will avail nothing.

Now whether the said superintendent folds his arms regardless, or whether (those connected with) the store-ships do not change their minds, we direct the senior hongmerchants to make a clear and intelligible report to us, that we may manage the business according to the real facts.

The senior hongmerchants must know that it is their peculiar office to enforce the imperial orders (in matters relating to ships and trade): this is their responsible and most important duty. They should be careful of and remember the safety of the lives of themselves and families. If they cause impediments or delay any longer, they will (foreigners and hongmerchants) mutually drag disgrace down on themselves, and their crimes will be great. Think of it and obey; oppose not. A Special edict. 8th moon, 19th day (September 18th.)

Edict from the Governor and Fooyuen.

Tang, governor of the two Kwang provinces, and *Ke*, Fooyuen of Canton, proclaim to the leading hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 18th day of the 8th moon (17th inst.) we received the following despatch

from the council of war.

To *Tang*, governor of the two *Kwang*, & *Ke*, *Fooyuen* of Canton, who are to transmit the edict to *Wan*, the hoppo.

On the 28th day of the 7th moon (28th Ulto,) the following imperial edict was received.

To day *Chung-Tseang* has reported the seizure of the *Fukkeen* native traitors *She How*, and others, and of the Canton native traitors, *Wangma Chih* and others, who are connected with the foreigners in scheming for gain by dealing in opium; they also wander about the Chinese waters, forming illegal connexions and occasioning disturbances. On this subject I have already sent down edicts expressing my imperial will. With reference to the *Fukkeen* waters, it is the especial duty of the naval commander in chief, *Chinhwa Ching*, to cruise about and seize, and keep order and quiet. But in the province of Canton each nation has a resident managing *Taepan*; and it is difficult to prevent the concourse of vagabonds linked on together in opium dealings, and scheming for a livelihood by smuggling. I therefore order *Tang* and his colleagues to immediately transmit the orders to the said *Taepans* to exert an additional degree of energy in examining and restraining; but if still there are these shuffling, depraved persons linking themselves together for the purpose of dealing in opium, give immediate orders to the said foreign *taepans* to drive them away forthwith; thus governing themselves by the laws of their own countries. I further order the said *Taepans* to be excessively strict in their surveillance, to prevent any clandestine trespassing beyond the boundaries, to form connexions for dealing (in opium), and raising disturbances.

With reference to that which *Chung tseang* has explained as to the names, surnames, families, and residences of the native traitors *Wangma chih*, and others, I order the said commander in chief to try and punish the whole of them; thus the filthy, impure mixture of foreigners with native traitors will be prevented, and the Chinese waters be gradually restored to a state of calmness and quiet. Forward this edict to *Tang* and *Ke*, with orders to them to communicate it to *Wan*, for his information. *Respect this*

We (the council of war) have respectfully received the imperial commands, and duly forwarded them.

We the governor and fooyuen, have received the orders, and, having examined the records, we find that as to this subject we formerly received a joint despatch from the governor of *Fukkeen* and *Chekeang* and the fooyuen of *Fukkeen*; and I, the governor, have already given the necessary orders for examining and punishing: this is on record.

Now in Canton natives and foreigners are mixed, and dwell, together; and it is a difficult matter to prevent vagabonds from making pretences and forming bad connexions, linking themselves on to the foreigners in order to deal in opium, scheming to live by smuggling; instant examinations and seizures must be made and the affair managed. Now, having respectfully received the above orders, it is our duty to respectfully transcribe (and transmit) them. When the senior hongmerchants receive they are forthwith to forward the orders to *Elliot*, the English superintendent, for him to respectfully obey, and to exert an additional degree of energy in examining and restraining; and should there still be persons who form improper connexions for the purpose of dealing in opium, let him give immediate orders to drive them away; thus governing himself by the laws of his own country.

At the same time let the strictest enquiries be made; for all the foreign ships are forbidden to clandestinely trespass beyond the boundaries, linking on to deal in opium and create disturbances, in opposition to the prohibitions. Hasten, hasten with the utmost alacrity (to obey). A Special edict, 8th moon, 20th day, (19th of September.)

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The governor is said to be extremely angry with the hoppo for his conduct in granting, with too much facility lately, two or three hongmerchants' licenses. H. E. wishes to limit their number to five or six, as they will then be more easily managed.

On the 29th inst a *lascar*, belonging to one of the *Macao* passage boats, quarrelled with and wounded with a knife two Chinese at *Teentze Matow*,—the landing place below the Dutch Folly where criminals are executed. The wounds, we understand, were trifling; but it is not improbable that this circumstance may lead to the return of the boat, by the permission of the government, to their old berth opposite the factories; where the crews are well known to the natives, and where they will be more under the controul of the British authorities and of the owners of the boats.

Two natives of *Heangshan* heen, who attempted to smuggle a small quantity of opium (ten catties), which they had purchased in *Macao*, into the city, were seized by the police; and, by the governor's orders, were delivered over to the *Heangshan* magist rat and thrown into gaol.

On Friday night a boat's crew of the *Glenelg* were interrupted and attacked by some Chinese whilst they were preparing to return to *Whampoa* in their boat from the *Creek* home. One *lascar*, who, in the absence of the others gone to report the affair to the consignee of the ship, was planted as a sentry over the goods, was beaten and robbed of ten dollars by the Chinese, who also seized several boxes of tea. They were met in their retreat by the military guard in *Loenking* street (next to the *Danish-hong*), and were immediately secured and put in gaol.

Extract of an Edict from the Tootang of Macao, respecting Chinese servants in Portuguese families: (From the Macaista Imparcial 20th of Septbr.)

Pom, *Tootang* of *Macao*, hereby informs the Procurator, that there being evidence of the practice in the Portuguese families in *Macao*, of hiring Chinese servants, and this is done after their own pleasure, without having any security, or through trust-worthy compradors; hence these servants behave themselves without fear or respect, presently conceiving evil designs, and spying out for things which they may steal and run away with, or abusing the confidence which the said Portuguese place in them with respect to money or goods committed to their care in their master's absence; and when the Procurator complains to the Chinese officers, the name only of the person or persons can be pointed out, not the surname, nor that of his brothers, children, or parents, nor the name of his village or dwelling-place; yet still there are numbers without security, or compradors who are answerable for them; I therefore proceed to an examination of these circumstances &c. and give notice to the Procurator to communicate from this office to all the families in *Macao*, causing them to know that henceforth when they take Chinese servants they should fulfil the settled regulations presented by H. E. the governor to and confirmed by the emperor in the 15th year of his reign; in which it is ordered that when foreigners hire Chinese servants they should be recommended by the compradors. And when a family in *Macao* has not a comprador, there must be bondsmen who will be answerable for their negligence, and responsible for whatever may be lost out of the house; thus when the Procurator gives information the officers may know where to look for the thief and for the thing stolen. These regulations are established by the officers for the mutual tranquillity of Chinese and foreigners, and to prevent rash quarrels. For this reason &c. &c. (8th moon, 11th day, 10th Sept.)

A GENERAL DISCOURSE OF THE PROVINCE OF FUKKEEN.

(Continued from No. 38 Page 158.)

When the time of gathering is arrived, and the leaves are properly dried in the sun, the *Huaheang* ('fragrant flower'), *Paoushang* ('paper folded'), and *Pik hou* ('white haired') Teas are bought by the *Teamee*, and packed in boxes, being intended for presents. There is also a Tea called particularly *Mingchung*. It is the produce from trees transplanted during the time of the *Sung* dynasty (A. D. 960 a 1279). These trees are planted all over the summits of the hills; for during that dynasty many famous men dwelt and pursued their studies in this place, living retired amongst these hills; this is the

origin of the planting of these famous Tea (trees) for playing on the *Kin*, drinking tea and wine are the delights of celebrated scholars, as aids to joy, in the midst of hills and streams. On each lofty summit of the hills one or two kinds of celebrated Tea are grown. There is a Tea called *Tungpin* (*Tungpin* is a name of one of the hill genii of *Teenyuegan*), which was formerly sent as tribute to the emperor; and every year in the first moon the district magistrates used to order an officer with a detachment to guard it: after it was gathered and forwarded the guard left; during their stay they were maintained at the expense of the monastery. On this account, the Buddhist priests on the top of the hill poisoned and killed the tree; after which the district magistrates ceased sending the Tea to the emperor. When this tribute had ceased who would have thought that the soil possessed such efficacy? After several tens of years a new tree sprung forth from the side of the old one, the tea having the same flavour as formerly.

It was afterwards called the *Saetungpin*, the 'Excelling *Tungpin* Tea.'

There is a also one tree called *Hungmei*. The leaves of this Tea, when boiled in water, become of a red shade, and its smell is like that of a plum, and it will bear ten waters. There are besides so many other teas that I (the writer) cannot enumerate their names; but will introduce one or two and describe them.

One is called the *Yuknewung* ('the gemmed lady of the peak')—On the top of the peak there is a strait upright sprout growing out of a stone, which looks like a lady adorned with jewels, leading by the hand a little child. This hill is several thousand *chung* high.

On the top of the *Tungpin* hill there are several stone seats, round as platters; the stones are perforated all round, and when the wind blows upon them, they send forth long, mournful, melodious tones; the five notes of music are heard in this melody, loud and delightful to the ear. These are the traces which the hill Genii have left.—Within the caves of the mountain dwell several tens of Buddhist priests.

One of the peaks of the *Woo E* hills is adorned with the most beautiful prospects, and many celebrated men have written verses in it's praise.—On the *Mato* peak grows the tea tree named *Mintan*; it's leaves are small, pointed, and speckled; and when boiled it is fragrant and the taste is extremely pleasant; the leaves are then of a light yellow, admirable to look at. Before the door of the monastery on the same peak there is another tree called the *Taeyang*; the reason is this: the tree has two boughs; the outermost that grows beyond the door is called *Taeyang*, because the sun shines (more) upon it, and it's colour is, therefore, richer and it's leaves thicker; when boiled the tea is fragrant and of the richest and most excellent flavour. The innermost bough grows over the door, where the sun does not penetrate; it's leaves are, therefore, thin and but slightly pointed. When boiled it's leaves are green and fragrant, but the taste and colour are widely different from those of the *Taeyang* tea.—On the *Hooseacou* (roaring tiger), peak grows the tea called *Popoo* (rent cloth); because it's leaves look like pieces of old, torn, blue cloth.

When 'boiled it's taste is clean and fragrant to the highest degree, and it will bear ten waters: the water in which it boiled is also slightly tinged with a blue colour. There is also a peak called *Lungyin* (sighing dragon), where the *Woo lung* tree grows; its leaves are thick and large with open fibres, colour of a rich black, but when boiled the leaves are of a light green, and are clothed as it were with a kind of skin; it's taste is clean, fragrant, and long-continuing, and it is strong enough to bear many waters. Then there is the *Yikseen-teen* (the thread of heaven) peak. This peak is situated between and below two hills, where only a glimpse of the sun as broad as a thread reaches during the whole day; at the bottom grows one tree which is nourished during the whole year by the water of one rill dropping from the hills; the tree is called *kokroa*, 'the bitter melon,' because the leaves are green and extremely fine-pointed; when boiled the taste is very clean and fragrant; after drinking it the taste of a bitter melon remains long in the mouth: hence

its name: this may be reckoned a most extraordinary tree as to its taste and smell.

Beyond is the *Kinping* peak, where grows the tree called *Yukkwai* (cinnamon); its leaves are speckled green, red, yellow, black and white; the stems are of a golden yellow, as is also the tea when boiled; the taste is clean, fragrant, and rich, and has very much the flavour of cinnamon, and its fragrance is perceptible at a great distance; and it may be truly called the most superior of its species.—On the 'fragrant water' peak grows a tree called the 'little golden haired monkey.' The leaves of this tree are slightly pointed, and are covered with golden-coloured hairs; when boiled the taste is fragrant and rich to the highest degree; and the tea is of a golden yellow colour, with the down of the tea-leaves floating in it; and a most pleasant taste remains in the mouth after drinking it. All these different kinds of Tea are very well and generally known; of the rest it is impossible to tell the number.

It the manufacture of these teas the greatest care and attention is requisite in choosing favorable weather, and observing the proper degrees of drying them in the sun and preparing them by fire.

Peko is gathered before the *Kuhyu* ('grain-rin') term (20th of April), at the time the delicate young leaves begin to bud forth; then they are covered with a white and delicate down. It has also 'flags and spears' (i.e. some of the leaves are unfolded, others not: the open leaves are called 'flags'; the folded leaves, 'spears'). When it is manufactured it is like the gray eyebrows of *Laou-Kuon* (the founder of the *Taou* sect), and hence it is called *Keun-mei*—the 'prince's eyebrow.' It must be gathered gently and with the greatest care; if gathered too roughly the leaves are broken. When gathered, the leaves are put into large bamboo baskets, which are then placed in the sun, to be dried both by the rays and wind. When the 'white hairs' are visible, it is then about seven or eight parts dried, and may be taken in, and then quickly dried in the baskets over a slow fire, and packed very lightly in chests, and then put in a dry airy place.

(To be continued.)

THE MACAO PACKETS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I beg to hazard a few observations on the spirit of your remarks occasioned by my last letter on this subject, as it is but due to the proprietors of the boats that I should endeavor to exculpate them from your debasive insinuations; since I gratuitously essayed to condemn some too palpable calumnies affecting the regularity of the Macao Packets.

I cordially unite with you to eulogize the "enterprise and perseverance" of the proprietors of this useful line of Packets; but can such virtue be the twin brother of the dastardly and "slavish fear" with which you have coupled it? No, Sir! The alliance I conceive to be too paradoxical, despite of the fact, that, since the government interdiction, several of the boats repeatedly appeared off the Factories. But, dear Sir, you should have adduced this asinine, "slavish fear" on H. M.'s Commissioners: for I do assure you, Sir, that one of the worthies of that body, induced, or the last occasion of a certain boat being opposite the Factories, the proprietors to send her away! thus was planted that "submissive silence" and naturally it grew. Here is the origin of that "slavish fear" and here "I thank thee for teaching me that word."

That the stigma of smuggling hangs on the Packets, I confess; but cannot conscientiously point out more than one British boat that has been employed in the too gross illegality: and, why the evil doing of one, should be the bane of them all is to me *quod erat demonstrandum*.

But to promote an amelioration. I would recommend the proprietors to make a suitable appeal to our much respected merchants, whose influence, I doubt not, would at once operate to place the boats in their former favorable position both with respect to the Chinese government and the community at large. I say appeal to our merchants for the commissioners have too much to do: too much to think of: the design would be too arduous and alike declined as the proposed Post office establishment.

Idleness is—the devil! Alas! Alas! that this my creed should be so much abused!

Yours very respectfully, Mr. Editor,

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

Canton, 23rd September, 1837.

Would that 'A friend of justice,' had remembered the proverb—"save me from my friends;" but as he has forgotten this piece of wisdom, let us see how successfully he has exculpated the proprietors of the boats from our 'debasive insinuations.'

In the first place we directly deny having made any 'insinuation': the fact that the passage boats smuggled, largely and in a most open, daring manner, was too notorious; 'insinuations' were not needed to raise suspicions on that point long before the boats were ordered away. Moreover, we beg to inform 'A friend of justice' (we wish he would justify his adopted signature by his deeds), that we never deal in 'insinuations'; and in accusing us of debasing the characters of the proprietors of the boats, on a subject of general notoriety, he has done us a great injustice.

'A friend' is not more successful in his logic; he proposes a question, and then jumps to a conclusion, and answers it himself; his would-be syllogism is this:—enterprise and perseverance are virtues—but fear is not a virtue:—therefore enterprise, perseverance, and fear are incompatible. But enterprise and perseverance are not virtues; they are simply qualities, and may be applied in either a good or bad cause, as the Newgate Kalender and lives of famous highwaymen, give abundant evidence: thus, there is no paradox to be reconciled.

The original cause of the sending away of the boats was the extensive system of smuggling which they persisted in; the consequences are, therefore, justly and only chargeable on the individuals connected with the boats.

'A friend' appears to be well acquainted—much better than we are—with the extent to which smuggling was carried. We are altogether ignorant of any particulars; we only share in the general belief of the system of smuggling by the boats generally; but if any of the proprietors are conscious of their innocence, such consciousness, we imagine, would have led to a public declaration of the falsehood and injustice of the charge as respects themselves, and to a formal protest against the deprivation of a privilege of twelve or fourteen years standing.

With reference to the justice of the remarks which 'A friend' has thought it becoming to make (anonymously too) on H. M.'s Superintendents, we have the pleasure to inform him that H. M.'s chief superintendent was the first to suggest taking advantage of the *fratres*, which occurred the other day between some Lascars and Chinese, as a plea for urging the government to permit the boats to take up their former anchorage abreast of the factories. As it is probable the arrangement connected with this return of the boats has been, or will be, submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, we shall not, at present, say anything further on the subject, than that we positively know H. M.'s superintendent found his time and thoughts sufficiently disengaged on the morning of last Thursday to attend to this important business; we call it important, for not only are our comforts, convenience, and commercial interests intimately connected, but our national character is also blended with it. Let us get the boats back, and, for the future, may they be honorably devoted to their sole and useful employment: *Packet Boats*.

OPIUM.

The use of opium and other drugs to induce intoxication is not so common in Egypt as in many other countries of the East: the number of the Egyptians addicted to this vice is certainly not nearly so great, in proportion to the whole population, as is the relative number of persons in our own country who indulge in habitual drunkenness. Opium is called, in Arabic, *afyoon*; and the opium-eater *afyoonee*. This latter appellation is a term of less obloquy than that of 'hashish' (i.e. 'a smoker, or an eater of hemp') because there are many persons of the middle and higher classes to whom it is applicable. In its crude state, opium is generally taken, by those who have not long been addicted to its use, in the dose of three or four grains, for the purpose above mentioned; but the

afyoonee increases the dose by degrees. The Egyptians make several conserves composed of hellebore, hemp, and opium, and several aromatic drugs, which are more commonly taken than the simple opium. A conserve of this nature is called *maagoon*; and the person who makes or sells it, *maagoon-gree*. The most common kind is called *burak*. There is one kind which, it is said, makes the person who takes it manifest his pleasure by singing; another which will make him chatter; a third which excites to dance; a fourth which particularly affects the vision, in a pleasurable manner; a fifth which is simply of a sedative nature. These are sold at the *mah' shesh'eh*.—(Lane's Modern Egyptians.)

JIN-SENG.

"According to Jartoux, Jin-seng signifies 'the representation of man.' It appears, however, that the learned father was in error. Jin, it is true, signifies 'man'; but seng does not mean 'representation,' but 'a ternary body.' Hence Jin-seng signifies the ternary of man, making three with man and heaven!—no doubt some superstitious tradition, since this root bears various names in other countries, that plainly denote the veneration in which it was held. In Japan it is called *kindan*, and *orkoda* in the Tatar-Mandchou language, both of which mean, 'the queen of plants.' Father Lafitte informs us, that the name of *gurestogon* of the Iroquois, which it also bears, means the thigh of man. The Jin-seng is a native of Tartary, Corea, and also thrives in Canada, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, in shaded and damp situations, as it soon perishes under the solar rays. The Chinese attach considerable value to it. Thunberg informs us that it sometimes fetches forty pounds a pound; and Osbeck states that, in his time, it was worth twenty-four times its weight in silver. This enormous price frequently induced foreign smugglers to bring it into the Chinese territory; but the severest laws were enacted to punish this fraudulent traffic. The Tartars alone possess the privilege of cultivating and collecting it; and the districts that produce this precious plant are surrounded with palisades, and strictly guarded. In 1707, the Emperor of China, to increase his revenue, sent a body of ten thousand troops to collect the Jin-seng. According to the Chinese physicians, his root possesses the faculty of renovating exhausted constitutions; giving fresh vigor; raising the drooping moral and physical faculties; and restoring to health and emboldening the victim of debauchery. It also said, that a bit of the root, chewed by a man running a race, will prevent his competitor from getting the start of him. It is somewhat singular that the same property is attributed to garlic; and the Hungarian jockeys frequently tie a clove of it to their racers' bits, when the horses that run against them fall back the moment they breathe the offensive odour. It has been proved that no horse will eat in a manger if the mouth of any other steed in the stable has been rubbed with the juice of this plant. I had occasion to ascertain this fact. A horse of mine was in the same stall with one belonging to a brother officer; mine fell away and refused his food, while his companion thrived uncommonly well. At last discovered that a German groom, who had charge of the prosperous animal, had recourse to this vile stratagem. It is also supposed that men who eat garlic knuck up upon a march the soldiers who have not made use of it. Hence, in the old regulations of the French armies, there existed an order to prohibit the use of garlic when troops were on a march."

[Millengen's Curiosities of Medical Experience.]

"The learned doctor is wrong. The plant is named Jin-seng because it is shaped somewhat like the human figure. This is the explanation given in Kaanghe's dictionary. Ed.

JONATHANIANA.

(FROM THE LATEST ARRIVALS.)

He who has not *dinner'd* in Old Connecticut has not tasted the cream of life. Caesar! what a luxury is pumpkin pie; or new corn ommy and 'possum fat; with a running accompaniment of eggrog, flip, hickory nuts, cider and picklenickery. These are the things that make life delicious, and the Down Easters are the very boys who know how to use without abusing them.—*Republican Herald*.

ART ABOVE NATURE.—Yet a little while, and all our immense solitudes will be vocal with the hum of engines and the rolling of wheels,—startling the snake from his covert and scaring the crow from his melancholy hemlock. Let the Union be preserved, and there is no prediction of our high destiny which the future will not exceed!—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

They have got a machine in Mobile, that only wants winding up once in a while to enable it to walk into the woods, provide itself with shingles, and completely cover the roof of a house, in twenty-four hours. *Boston Post*.—Some folks are always bragging about their inventions; while we quiet Pennsylvanians say nothing, and do it. A machine has been invented in this city which, being wound up once a month, goes into a ship yard, selects the timber, hews, joints, and fits it ship shape lays on all the planking, caulks, pays, and launches the gallant ship complete! It only requires some shipwrights and others to attend it. A patent has been obtained.—*Philadelphian Ledger*.

BUTTER, SALT, AND NOTHING.—Everything progresses—even the cries. The last cry, like the last of everything, is the most amazing. Along Rowery and the Broadway the overpowering cry is now—'Hot Corn, Hot Corn, HOT CORN!—here's your hot corn, three cents butter on two cents salt on and one cent nothing on!—N. Y. Express.

The Albany Evening Journal thus commences a solemn commentary on something said by our sweet neighbour the N. Y. Times—"We do not know how to take the Times." We will tell it how!—Order it per mail, and pay in advance. That is the best way to take any paper.—*Boston Post*.

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1837.

NO. 40. } PRICE: 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars; and payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 2nd August, 1837.



MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

THE NEW GROVE, Captain JOHNSTON, to sail from Macao in about a week. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton
or B. HARRETT, Esq. Macao
Canton, September 27th, 1837.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Captain HORSKISS, to sail positively to the 15th Proximo. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, September 26th, 1837.

FOR LINTIN AND SINGAPORE.

THE ship LORD AUCKLAND, WILLIE Command-er, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 18th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain FRASER, to sail in October. For freight, Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, September 9th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ARDASER, Capt. MACINTYRE will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to
H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Ship CHARLES GRANT, Capt. PITCAIRN, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to
H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton, 5th September 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 21st August, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st May last.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Canton, September 18th, 1837.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place is to day dissolved, and Mr. H. CONSTABLE, failing whom Mr. JAMES INNES, are furnished with the requisite powers to settle all pending business.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Canton, 16th September, 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

FROM the 1st October that Spacious and Commodious FACTORY, NO. 3 DANISH HONG. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 5 in the same Hong.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will

continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong. Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong. Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 18th Sir Alexander Johnston in the chair.

The reading of a paper, commenced at the last meeting, on the practice of medicine amongst the Chinese, written by the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, was concluded. This paper affords a curious view of the attainment of that extraordinary people to ancient habits. According to them the science was invented by Shu-nung, one of the most ancient emperors, who may be reckoned, perhaps, as a mythological personage. This beneficent monarch studied the properties of plants, and made many useful discoveries of their value in curing diseases: his successors in the science have added to his probably useful observations a great number of theoretical rules. They have divided all the diseases which human nature is heir to, into certain classes, each of which is under the dominion of one of the cardinal points; and they prevail in their turns, as each cardinal point is in the ascendant. There is another and equally important division of diseases into the five elements: when all the elements are in a proper degree of equilibrium, the body is in a healthy state; but when any one of the five has an undue predominance, the part of the body which is under its especial influence suffers accordingly. There are, also, a great number of rules to be observed, on the colour of the face, the state of the pulse, &c. &c.; and in all this the physician is not allowed to improve by his own experience, but he must follow the rules laid down by the ancients. It seems there is considerable danger in departing from this regulation, not to the patient, but to the physician; for, if a patient dies under the care of a medical attendant who treats under classic rule, the inference is that every care was taken on the part of the physician to insure success, but that the case was, in fact, desperate. If, on the other hand, the same event should ensue when the ancient mode of treatment has been departed from, the physician would risk being proceeded against for manslaughter. It appears, on the whole, that the character of a physician in China is not very respectable, and that the profession is taken up by any one who is unsuccessful in literary or other pursuits; while that of a surgeon is, from the great objection of the Chinese to operations, almost unknown. We may except, however, the practice of acupuncture and the moxa, which have both been in use among the Chinese for an indefinite period, and were, without doubt, learned by Europeans from them. The paper concluded with the observations of a Chinese author on medicine, that, by a proper attention to diet and conduct, all medicine would be unnecessary; but that the bad propensities of mankind had entailed so many evils upon them, that the use of it had become a necessary evil. (*Lit. Gaz. March.*)

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION: CHINA.

The two following documents have been lately received by the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, the chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society, from a very intelligent corresponding member of that Society in China, and laid by Sir Alexander before the committee as a decided proof of the moral and political importance at the present moment of the College established at Malacca, in affording to the Chinese the means of improving their understandings, and acquiring a knowledge of European civilisation, science and literature, and thereby bringing about a gradual change in the moral, political, and commercial opinions of that extraordinary people. The first document contains an account of a young Chinese gentleman who was educated at the College of Malacca, and who is understood now to hold a high office, and to command great influence at Peking by the superiority of his understanding, and his knowledge of European languages. The second is a project which is supposed to have been, in the first instance, suggested by the

gentleman who has just been mentioned, and which is now under the consideration of the Chinese government, for the abolition of the penal edicts which have long prevailed in China against the importation of opium, and for declaring legal, in future, the importation into China of that valuable article of commerce upon the payment of a fixed duty.

FIRST; FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.

Sham-teh went to Peking in 1828, in consequence of a requisition being sent to Canton for a Chinese capable of translating from other languages into Chinese. I have made very particular inquiry about him from an American gentleman who was at the Malacca College with him, and for some time—indeed, the whole time he was there—lived in the same room with him. Sham-teh left China at about the age of fourteen. He was a native of, and was for some time under the charge of the Catholic missionaries at Penang, where and when he learned Latin. He afterwards went to the Malacca College to study, and was perfectly destitute of every thing when he got there. The college library was assigned to him as a dormitory: there, also, was the American gentleman. The description this American gives of him is, that he was very proud, and would never admit the inferiority of his country in any thing;—that he was very ambitious and industrious in acquiring knowledge even to such an extent that he never left his room, but passed all the hours which the other youths at the college lost in amusement, in reading; for which, being in the library, he had every opportunity. He soon learned English very well, and when he went to Peking, could speak it perfectly. He was well informed in the geography, commerce, statistics, and government, of most civilised nations. Mathematics and arithmetic, however, appear to have been his favourite studies. After having passed two years and upwards at Malacca, he came to Canton, where he luckily happened to be at the time the order came from Peking for an interpreter; and in 1828 he went there. Two years afterwards he wrote a very good letter, in English, to his friend, the American, and told him he had been much employed in translating for the Russians;—that he had had bestowed upon him the button of the fifth highest rank in the empire, and received a salary of about 8000 taels a-year (about 2500*l.*). He requested that some English books might be sent to him (Euclid, amongst others), pointing out how it was to be done so as not to attract suspicion.

Sham-teh, while he was at Malacca, translated some book—an account of China, by a missionary—from Latin into Chinese; for which he was handsomely remunerated by some gentlemen who took an interest in the Malacca College. He speaks and writes English perfectly; the former, with rather a Scotch accent. (*Ibid.*)

MODES OF LIVING AMONG THE CHINESE.—The modes of living among the Chinese are, of course, very different, according to the rank and wealth of the people; but the extremes of luxury and misery are no where more indifferently contrasted. Those who can afford to purchase rare and expensive delicacies grudge no cost for them, as is proved by the price paid for edible birds' nests (glutinous compositions, formed by a kind of swallow, in vast clusters, found in caves in the Nicobar and other islands), 5,000 dollars being sometimes given for a picul, weighing 1,332 pounds. In the streets, multitudes of men are employed in preparing these for sale, with a pair of tweezers, pinching from them every hair, or fibre of feather, or extraneous matter; and, at the same time, carefully preserving the form of the nests, by plucking through them very slender strips of bamboo. Shark's fins are highly prized, and when well-dried, they fetch a great price. The beche-de-lamer (a horrid looking black sea-slug, firmly described), brought from the Pacific Islands, is also exceedingly esteemed by Chinese epicures. But, while the rich thus fare sumptuously, the mass of the poor subsist on the vilest garbage. The heads of fowls, their entrails, their feet, with every scrap of digestible animal matter—earth-worms, sea reptiles of all kinds, rats, and other vermin, are greedily devoured. We have noticed lots of black fogs, in half dozens, tied together, exposed for sale in shallow troughs of water. We have seen the hind-quarter of a horse hung up in a butcher's shop, with the recommendation of the whole leg attached. A lodger in our hotel complains that, his bed-room being over the kitchen, he is grievously annoyed in the morning by the noises of dogs and cats, which are slaughtered below for the day's consumption—but not at our table. Not a bone, or a green leaf is ever seen in the streets; some use or another is found for every thing that would be refuse elsewhere.—*Bennet and Tyerman's Voyages.*

* This must be a mistake: the salaries of officers at Peking are on the lowest scale in the empire. Ed.

NEWSPAPERS.

Every thing under Heaven increases in price except newspapers. Beef and pork, flour and butter, sugar, tea, and coffee, salt, fish and onions, dry goods and wet groceries, fuel and rent, buck wheat and wash women, are all advanced in price.—But the newspaper, that most indispensable and no getting along without article—the sum and substance of man's existence, remains in *status quo*. And yet there is no one thing, not even steamboats, that keep up with them, in the march of improvement. They are constantly improving in size, appearance, and talent—but as to price, the only improvement there is, is upon the cheaper system, and goes to benefit the reader: We have seen a man charge two and a half dollars for an article, the construction of which probably occupied some bangle half a day, and at the same moment grumbled at a printer's charge of two dollars for a year's paper which when bound up would make a volume of news, of incident and of moral, interesting, and instructive, miscellany, that no book-seller would dispose of for less than twenty times the amount. [North River Times.

THE RICHEST MAN ON EARTH.—The Paris Correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser says:—

"Louis Philippe is without exception, the richest man in the world. He receives annually, in ready money, a sum of twelve millions of francs. He derives a revenue of perhaps twenty more from the lands, forests, and other property of the crown. He is in the enjoyment of the private fortune of the Orleans family, which should have been united to the national domain, as was the custom with former monarchs, on their accession to the throne, but which he was allowed to retain by an act consented to by Lafayette, La Fayette, and the victorious insurrectionists, who little knew what they were about, on the eve of his taking the oath to observe the charter as King of the French. The amount of his private fortune cannot be less than ten millions of francs per annum. He possesses, besides, an immense sum in ready money, estimated by some at between one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of francs. He pockets the million granted the Duke of Orleans as presumptive heir to the throne, and the private fortune he is supposed to have given the Queen of the Belgians, and he has none of the obligations with which the civil list of Charles X. was burdened. The latter paid nearly six millions in pensions, which Louis Philippe has thought proper to suppress altogether; he had besides a large military household, a chapel, hunting establishments, &c., which cost him at least much more, none of which have been retained by the present king, whose revenues are totally disencumbered, and consequently fully adequate to the maintenance of his family without any provision from the state."

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE.—The brig Richard Alsoy, arrived on Sunday (26th March) from Canton, left New York on the 16th of May, for London and Canton; left London June 26th, and arrived at Canton Oct. 10th having been absent only 40 months and 10 days the shortest passage, perhaps, ever made.—N. Y. Express.

* The R. A. was despatched from Whampoa 13th Dec. 1836. Ed

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| London 13th May | Singapore 2nd Sept. |
| Liverpool 16th May | Java 5th August |
| U. States 10th April | Manila 25th " |
| Calcutta 3rd Aug. | Austral-Asia 1st June |
| Bombay 30th July | Madras 1st July |

ARRIVED.—NEW GROVE, Johnston, from Lom-bock. 25th Sept. SAGUENEY, White, from Singapore 5th Sept.

This vessel was erroneously reported to have arrived, and to have been despatched to Manila, last week. SAILED.—TRIDENT, (Fr.) Gouet, for Batavia.

The GLENELG, for Singapore and Calcutta, and the CHARLES FORBES, for do. and Bombay, are under despatch. The despatches of the latter vessel will be forwarded to Macao on the 5th inst. by the Packet boat of the day. The SCALBY CASTLE is also under despatch for Manila and Bombay.

The only arrival since our last is the *New Grove*, from Austral-Asia and Lom-bock.

Arrivals from England, Calcutta and Bombay are hourly expected.

The length of the official documents from the local government to Peking, has obliged us to postpone the continuation of the 'Account of Fuhkeen' until next week; and the conclusion of the very long report on opium and sycee is also put off to the same time.

The governor's report on the hong is

a highly interesting document; we apologize for our hurried translation; but we trust it will convey the true meaning of H. E. without any material difference.

As 'A Friend of Justice' seems to have put himself on his defence, we have inserted his second letter; which requires no further notice from us than to remark that, in spite of his self-boasted sagacity, he does not appear to know how to distinguish an affirmation from an insinuation.

REPORT FROM THE GOVERNOR ON THE HONGS.

This report is made respecting the sufficiency of the number of the hongmerchants for the management of public business and we request that the old regulations and limitations with reference to further applications for the situation of a hongmerchant, may be re-enacted, in order to prevent a vicious system of management; we have respectfully written this report, and pray for an imperial glance on the affair.

We humbly beg to state that the port of Canton is open to the foreign traders; and the whole trade is under the management of able hongmerchants, who, looking up, are capable of assisting the imperial compassion for men from afar, by which joyful gains are rained upon their ships; selfish scheming is frustrated, and the duties are increased: all this depends on the ability of the hongmerchants; and what has reference to the custom-duties is not a light affair.

Formerly the number of hongmerchants was thirteen; but, because for a length of time they have neglected their business, many of their body have been punished for having failed in paying up their duties to the government, and for having become involved in debt. On these accounts the hoppo, *Tikking*, in the 15th year of Keaking, made a report, and requested that the senior merchants should be ordered to manage and be responsible for the hong duties; and thereafter, when a new hongmerchant was chosen, the leading and the rest of the hongmerchants should give a written bond as security for him: such were the circumstances.

The following imperial edict was received in reply.

Tikking has sent up a report respecting the management of the custom-duties. The Canton hongmerchants are answerable for the duties. Hitherto only one or two of the merchants have become answerable for those recommended for the office. Afterwards, on account of failing, through poverty, to pay the duties, and their absconding being involved in debt, illegal and disgraceful acts induced multifarious disorders; I order, in compliance with what the said hoppo has requested; that from the body of the hongmerchants, one or two rich, strong-minded, and honest men be selected to manage all the public official business of the hongs, leading on and carefully directing all the merchants in the paths of justice and equity. The names of the chosen leading merchants are first to be reported to and put on the records of the revenue board. When a new hongmerchant is chosen, let the leading merchants, who are immediately responsible to the hoppo, and all the rest of the merchants, publicly and at the same time subscribe their names to a security bond; and let the particulars of each case be reported to the revenue board. Should any of the merchants be dismissed, let a clear report of the particulars of the case be sent. And each year, on the day when the hoppo's term of service expires, let him make out a list of the names of all the hongmerchants and forward it to the revenue board, to be ready for investigation; and for the information of the said board. Respect this.

In the 9th year of Taonkwang, many of the hongs were successively closed, there barely remained seven hongs including the *E Ho* (Howqua); which were not sufficient for the management of the trade.

The former hoppo, *Yenlung*, invited persons to become hongmerchants, but none appeared; and the hoppo being apprehen-

sive that the orders respecting the security-bond had caused the leading merchants to refuse to execute it, took the subject into consideration and changed the whole of the regulations; made a report to the emperor, and received the following edict in reply.

Yenlung has made a request that the regulations respecting the invitations to new men to become hongmerchants be completely changed.

With reference to the establishment of hongmerchants in Canton, hitherto it has been the practice to require a security bond from only one or two of the established merchants; then the candidate was forthwith licensed.

In the reign of Keaking the management of the hongs was placed under the care of the leading merchants; and when new merchants were chosen, the leading and the rest of the hongmerchants were required to sign an especial security-bond; but this the said leading merchants constantly declined doing; thus the law for the establishment of new merchants was defeated, and they were not, consequently, licensed. For several years past the foreign ships have constantly increased in number, and the number of the hongs have as constantly decreased: it is, therefore, difficult to provide for the complete management of affairs, and perplexities and vicious confusion easily arise: it is proper to take the change of the regulations into consideration, and I order that it be done as has been requested: hereafter, when a rich and respectable person requests to be enrolled amongst the number of the hongmerchants, the hoppo is to examine and satisfy himself as to the reality of his pretensions; and then allow him a trial in the management of business for one or two years; when, if he is really capable of conducting trade with justice and equity; and the foreigners can trust and depend on him; if he pays up the governmental duties without any deficiency; then, in accordance with the old regulations, let one or two of the hongmerchants be accepted as his security, and order him to enter upon his duties.

The law that requires the leading and all the rest of the hongmerchants to subscribe their names to a security-bond, I order to cease. Respect this.

This edict has been received and respectfully obeyed: as is on record.

After that time the vacancies in the number of the hongmerchants were constantly filled up: and, according to the former custom, they have until now consisted of thirteen, and I consider that there is not any apprehension that that number will not be sufficient for the management of affairs.

The new hong-merchant Pwanwan Hae, of the Jin-ho hong, has had a period of probation of seven years: and during this long period, although he has been frequently urged on the subject, no bond has been forthcoming for transmission to the revenue board.

Further, *Yihyuen Chang*, of the Footae hong, and *Lofuh-Tae*, of the Tungchang hong, with *Yungyew Kwang*, of the Gan-chang hong, who has not yet been recorded on the list for the information of the revenue board, have either passed the prescribed two years of probation, or have only been tried for one year. I have already limited them to a month's time, when I have given strict and urgent orders that they obey the new regulations, and produce the bond signed by one or two of the merchants for transmission to the revenue board, that the emperor may order them to be enrolled; and their securities be known. If the time is exceeded and no bond is produced, I shall forthwith

erase their names: and clearly ascertaining if there is any pending business which was commenced during the time of probation, and severely punishing them if there is any cause.

But in the regulation of affairs the most important consideration is their proper adaptation to the circumstances of the times. When laws are made hopes are entertained—that they may be lasting.

The new laws which Yenlung reported are now in force I and my colleagues have in public consultation applied the whole powers of our minds to the consideration of this subject. What was formerly fit and proper is now as equally unfit and improper; and even the laws themselves sometimes produce evils, and in the end it is difficult to put them in force on account of the impediments produced by themselves.

The number of hongmerchants in Canton has, for a long time, been thirteen, and it has not yet happened that the number of ships or the increase of the duties has caused any embarrassment or difficulty in the management. The peculiar circumstances which formerly induced Yenlung to alter the regulations were the embarrassments and closing up of nearly one half of the hong; he then complied with the wishes of rich individuals to become hongmerchants and after ascertaining the truth of their representations, he admitted them to their probation, nor did he make any limits as to its duration. The people hastening after and availing themselves of all opportunities of gain, supposing that the number (of hongmerchants) became greatly increased, what would be the final consequences? From a multitude of hongmerchants would arise a great mixture of dispositions and behaviour, and it would be a difficult matter to conduct and complete investigations. For more than ten years sycee has been exported out of and the opium poison has inundated the country;—smuggling and the oozing out of duties, these evils flourish abundantly: this surely is occasioned by outside, lawless vagabonds mutually tempting each other to turn traitors; and it is also difficult to be secure that there is not the same class of persons within the country, who go forth and become traitors.

In the 3rd moon of this year, the smuggler Leangake was apprehended. In this case it came out that the hongmerchant Lofuh Tse had written a letter to the criminal Chingyung Ping (who had escaped), which implicated Lobeau Fung the naval Showpei (captain) of the Shaouking squadron, in the circumstances of the issuing of the said hongmerchant's warrant by the hoppo.

I have already ascertained and reported the facts and the dismissal of the officer; and in reply I received the imperial will (as follows)—let Lobeau Fung be cashiered.—When he returns from Peking to Canton, they are all to be tried together. Now, although this case is not yet decided, and the capital of the said hongmerchant is not abundant, and he has connected himself with a class of vagabonds—all of which facts are fully apparent; still it is important that this case be presently decided; for if this course of action is not speedily cut off, I really fear that such evils will cause extreme disorder.

Now as to the time of probation, it was a good and important regulation, when first made, for the selection of hongmerchants; but the hearts of men are unfathomable. How is it possible to know that during the one or two years of probation they may not cleverly disguise and gloss over their conduct, and seeking their own will in becoming hongmerchants may be only a scheme

for distorting the laws: and afterwards, when the given period is completed, and the bond demanded, the leak in the cup will be discovered; and then what will be the public advantage of putting the laws in force; therefore there is not the least reliance to be placed in this plan of probation, and of this decidedly there is not the slightest doubt.

As to what Tinking reported on the old regulations being continued—that the whole body of the hongmerchants should join in a security bond,—the general agreement or disagreement on the subject would on the whole be productive of great public advantage; how careful, then, ought we to be of them.

The new regulations were made from the consideration that the merchants were inclined to refuse (to become security); therefore the councils (of Yenlung) were changed so as to allow one or two merchants to become securities, when the candidate would be immediately admitted as a member of the hong; but he did not contemplate that the backwardness and refusal of the hongmerchants would long prevent the establishment of new merchants: the impediment, however, is but small.

If these one or two securities are not related (to the candidates), then the transactions will lead to extensive bribery; and this gradually will the tripod be thrown down, and the rice spilt,—the carriage be overturned, and the rider thrown out: thus it is certain that greater evils will be the consequences (of the new regulations).

Further, as to the future management of the cases of the debts of hongmerchants; taking possession of their property does not suffice to clear off the debts; all the hongmerchants, therefore, are appointed to contribute and to supply the deficiencies: this is now the existing law; and whether they are bondsmen or not is not a matter of consideration, and a refusal in the least affairs is not allowed.

As to those to whom is apportioned a part of the debts for payment, who are not the bondsmen, the like difficulty will occur in obtaining their willing consent; it will be better that those who pay should be the bondsmen: thus there will accrue the advantage of care and caution on the part of the hongmerchants, and will not become security hastily and unadvisedly.

These are the simple opinions of us, your majesty's servants; and we humbly consider that since invitations have been given to persons to become hongmerchants when there was no deficiency in the number—which is sufficient for the management of the public affairs of the hong—the number should be limited by clear, established rules.

It is proper for us to request that if hereafter any one of the thirteen hongmerchants ceases business, or if there are causes for expelling him from the hong, then let it be permitted to invite another (to fill the vacancy): beyond this number, there is no reason for the addition of a single hongmerchant; neither is there any necessity for appointing a probationary term: which is merely an empty name without reality.

When the time arrives for licensing a hongmerchant, it will be proper for us to request that the old regulations, of a subscribed-security-bond by all the thirteen hongmerchants, be restored; particularly directing all the hoppos leading and other hongmerchants to select publicly a rich, responsible, just, and upright man; subscribing their names to a security-bond for him, for transmission to the revenue board; when he will be admitted by imperial order. Nor should the slightest degree of selfish wishes to escape from this responsibility be allowed; and thus the thoughts of obtaining secret and selfish advantages will be crush-

ed. For the rest, let every thing be arranged and managed after one rule according to the old regulations.

If these limiting rules be established, restricting but not exceeding the number (of the merchants), they will most certainly become richer men; and they will thus return to their own particular and proper occupations.

The character and means of the person who is secured and recommended should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny—as to the payment of the duties and the absence of traitorous connexions.

What we have stated is not without its slight advantages; and these are our views for the good government of the customs; whether they are suitable or not, we have respectfully united and reverently prepared this report, humbly requesting that your majesty will bestow on it your imperial glance, and issue your instructions thereon.

A respectful report. — 17th year, 7th moon, 29th day;—the governor &c. met and forwarded the report (August 29th.)

OPIMUM & SYCEE.

A report, in obedience to an imperial edict directing us to drive away the opium store-ships, and consult on and devise regulations for seizing and punishing the opium brokers and smugglers; we now respectfully again forward our report, looking up and begging for the imperial glance thereon.

On the 3rd day of the 7th moon (August 3rd) we received a despatch from the council of war, stating, that on the 12th day of the 6th moon (July 14th.) the following imperial edict was received.

Because sycee silver has been taken out of the country from various places on the coasts, which involves great consequences to the government and to the means of living of the people. I have often before sent down my imperial will, ordering all the governors and lieut. governors of provinces to be sincere and faithful in the fulfilment of their duty.

To day the *Keishzechung, Lapan Mow*, has reported that the English have more than ten sail of opium store-ships. In the first year of Taoukwang they began to assemble in *Kapsuy-moon*, where they remained until the 13th year, when they changed their anchorage from *Kapsuy-moon*, to the *Kumsingmoon*. The importers of opium and the exporters of sycee depend upon the opium store-ships. There the runaways hide themselves; and the vagabond smugglers go to them in the morning and evenings in their fast-boats, which can pass through every creek and outlet. The traitorous brokers manage the details of the trade, and forward the opium; and the shopkeepers in Canton, under the pretence of dealing in foreign goods, make smuggling their occupation and means of livelihood; and, in fact, there is no difference between them and the brokers. Such is the report.

There are fixed places of anchorage for the ships of the outside foreigners; how is it that since the first year of my reign the establishment of these store-ships has not caused enquiries? and that now they are allowed to remain at anchor a whole year in the offing, by which means native traitors are enabled to link themselves on to and form connexions with them, thus lingering about and acting just as they like. I most especially enjoin on the said governor and his colleagues to give strict orders to the hongmerchants to transmit this edict to the resident foreigners to order their store-ships to quit their anchorage and all to return to their country; allow not of any excuses for delay. Also secretly search for the dens where the brokers lurk, and prosecute and punish all of them, without the least forbearance; and by these means dam up the springs of these vicious practices, and eradicate these ruinous customs.

I order that the original report be copied and forwarded with this edict to *Tang* and *Kc*, who are to communicate it to *Wah*, the

hoppo for his information.

Respect this.

We have respectfully received the above edict, and kneeling have read it with reverential care. Looking up we behold the holy lord careful to pick out and eradicate the least causes of evil; that the first thoughts of the imperial mind are to teach, explain, and lead onward in the ways of righteousness; and we are excited to gratitude for the profound instructions.

We have humbly examined and found that opium is a foreign medicine; and was originally included in the list of foreign goods on which duties were levied; afterwards it was strictly prohibited, and dealing in or using it was forbidden; and fixed punishments were appointed to every violation of the law; and yet we have not been able to cut off its circulation by the foreigners; the poison now flows in from far and near, and silver is becoming extremely scarce: this is truly a curse and a calamity to China.

Formerly, the English vessels, when they arrived, anchored at Lintin and other places in the offing with the vessels of other nations, where they waited for pilots to carry them into the port; then the name of store-ships was not heard of. Afterwards the ships were used for storing up opium and foreign goods, under the hopes of being able to smuggle them unobserved; and from this cause they were called (Tun) store-ships. The English, Country and American ships, generally speaking, are the most numerous; successively they have been often driven away; they have gone, but have as often returned. Of late years they have made a pretence of avoiding the Typhoons; and both merchant and storeships have, every year when the SW. monsoon became strong, run into and anchored in the Kumsingmoon, where natives and foreigners linger about forming connexions with each other; which originates vicious habits and increases disorders. I, your minister Tang, entered on the duties of my office in the 12th moon of the 15th year of your majesty's reign.

The fooyuen, Ke, then informed me of the matters connected with the opium smuggling, and we met and consulted on measures for putting a stop to it; and in the second decade of the 9th moon of the 16th year all the ships retired (from the Kumsingmoon). Being apprehensive that their old indignations might return, in the middle of the winter of the same year, I first sent orders to the hongmerchants and then a proclamation to Kumsingmoon and its neighbourhood, strictly prohibitive (of the return of the ships). In the spring of this year I sent despatches to the naval commander-in-chief, Kwan, to station his cruising vessels, and to the Hee and Heen of Hoangshan, to keep a watchful guard over the harbour of the Kumsingmoon and prevent the ships from re-entering. Before this I had secretly prepared fire ships with the intention of attacking the foreign vessels with them, on hearing the report of which they became afraid.

In the 2nd moon of the present year we made a supplementary report; and received the vermilion reply, (as follows) ordering us to arrange and settle the affairs: in doing which we were ordered to be fearless of difficulties, and not to be careless and remiss, consulting our own ease until the accumulating evils would be difficult to subdue. Be diligent be active. Respect this.

Looking up we rely on the wide-spreading power and majesty of the emperor.

Since the strict prohibitions of the present year were issued until now the ships have not re-entered the Kumsingmoon; therefore we have managed according to the established regulations this spring and winter, and have not been remiss or self-indulgent; thus, from our watchful and diligent exertions the foreign ships have been entirely cut off from the Kumsingmoon: that's a fact. But as to the ships remaining in the offing, it is necessary to establish fresh laws to drive them away; and by degrees the old and evil practices may be, by degrees, abolished, and purity restored, and all causes of apprehension of future consequences will cease. (To be concluded next week.)

* Thus the governor's secret preparations could not, by his own account, have been conducted with much secrecy.

The following report is appended to the above, the translation of which we have not yet finished; but as there is not much connexion between the two, we have thought it as well to publish it in our present number.

On the 7th of the 8th moon (6th inst.) we also received a despatch from the council of war, stating that they had received the following imperial edict.

To-day Na-wei-gin (the Manchow fooyuen of Hoonan) has reported that the following places, Hang-yung & Lowkwei, in Hoonan, are close to the province of Canton, and that it is a very easy matter to bring in Opium across the borders. I gave orders to the magistrates of the Foo and Heen districts to meet and consult together, and from first to last they have been successful nine different times in seizing the opium dealers from Kwangtung province, and they have taken more than twenty criminals, and seized upwards of two thousand taels of opium: such is the report.

Opium, that flowing poison, has increased to an excessive degree; all this depends upon the vigilance of the district civil and military officers in examining and seizing strictly and secretly; then the opium will not inundate all the provinces.—I order Tang and Ke to look strictly after the civil and military officers and troops who are stationed on the confines of the two provinces of Kwangtung and Hoonan, and see that the whole of them really exert themselves in seizing (the smugglers). And when criminals are captured let the law immediately take its course, without the least laxity or connivance. Forward this edict with orders that they inform themselves of its contents. Respect this.

We have humbly examined; On the N. W. of Canton province, Shaouchow Foo has under its government the two Heen districts of Lo-chang and Yu Yuen; and Leenchow (in Canton) with Linwoo, Kwei Yang, E Chang (in Hoonan) border upon Lo-chang; and there is one communication, by river-navigation to the westward, between Hoonan and Canton; by which the resident and transient dealers travel: this is the throat (an important pass) of Hoonan and Canton.

It is right for us to respectfully obey the edict, and to issue orders to the Sze officers for them to direct the military commandants of the districts of Nan, Shaou, and Leen, to give orders to the district civil and military officers and troops, to secretly cut of the communication and seize (the offenders.)

We are of opinion that, as the province of Keangse is on the northern boundary of Canton, from which it is separated by the Tayuling mountain, which is a most important pass for visiting merchants, it should be put under a strict surveillance, in order to prevent opium from being taken beyond the mountain.

The custom-house of Shaou is on the river Keuh; and the place is of the utmost importance; there are roads to the north and west, and those who travel there must pass the custom-house. It is also the residence of Chin and Taou officers. If the custom-house people are really strict in searching, then most assuredly the smuggler's boats would not be able to fly past.

The present acting military commandant, Kwei-Mung, and the acting Taou, Woosou-Leang, are not more than equal to their present duties and situations; and they are diligent and sincere in the management of business.

We, your Majestys servants have held public consultations; and have forwarded despatches specially charging the Chin and Taou officers stationed at the Shaou customhouse to give orders to the officers and troops to cruise and search day and night without intermission; and if they meet any native vagabonds openly dealing in opium round about, or smuggling it in the dark in boats, let them be immediately seized and punished with all the rigor of the law.

Further, it is necessary to strictly forbid extortion and the illegally involving merchants and boats in trouble; if the officers, troops and police dare to receive bribes and connive at smuggling so as to cause the evil of the flowing in of opium, try them,

and forthwith dismiss them, and then punish them with the utmost severity of the law; and cashier all the Chiao and Heen magistrates through whose districts the opium has passed.

If these strict and secret regulations are put in force, not only may the concealed traces of the Hoonan vagabonds be discovered, but the smugglers of Keangse may, by degrees, be made to desist from their pursuits.

Now the new Taou of Nan, Shaou, & Leen, Yang-Kew Yuen, has already arrived in Canton and will depart immediately for his government. It will be proper for us to give orders in person to him, that in obedience with the foregoing edict he consults with the said military commandants, and that they manage affairs with truth and fidelity.

Thus we have respectfully obeyed the imperial will to examine, and prevent opium from passing from Canton to Hoonan. We respectfully unite in making our report, begging the imperial glance thereon.

A respectful report.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—Let perseverance be my motto while I proceed to reply to the comments you made on my last letter on the subject of the Macao Packets.

"Wisdom"! I do adore thee! I sacrifice to thee! but thou dost forfeit my esteem when thou approachest in so stale a "piece" albeit thou art introduced under prudent guardianship.

In the first place* Mr. Editor, I beg to inform you that I possess the sagacity to discern "insinuations" and wholly agree with you that "none were needed to raise suspicions" on a matter of such notoriety as "smuggling" in the Packets. But is not your application to them of a "slavish fear" an insinuation! a *debasive insinuation*, since the fact of the boats having repeatedly appeared off the Factories, after the issue of the Government interdiction, cannot be controverted—Whence then is the, "great injustice" that I am accused of!

You next criticise my logic. I bow to the sapience of yours, though my limited knowledge of the art shrinks at your unkindness in the *misinterpretation* of its propositions! Highly appreciating "enterprise and perseverance" I had embodied them with an efficacy. I said not that they were "virtues"; though certainly (rigidly directed as they were in the establishment of a *desideratum*) gave them the property of a *species of virtue*; and in a sense which was evinced sufficiently by its use in the *singular* number and immediate connection with an *indefinite* adjective pronoun.

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If His Majesty's Commissioners effect the return of the boats to their former favorable position, the public will be obliged to them; though I conceive there is little doubt, that the benefits arising to the British Trade, from a re-establishment of that once regular communication, are of sufficient importance to have claimed H. B. M.'s Commissioner's interference.

Our national character ("bless the mark") in China is of too "questionable a shape" to allow me to concur with you in its boast: but, with an *Amen* to your last paragraph.

I rest, your most obed. Servt.

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

Canton, 29th September, 1837.

Edification for married men.—"Ven you're a married man, Samivel, you'll understand a good many things as you don't understand now; but wether it's worth while goin' through so much to learn no little, as the charity boy said ven he got to the end of the alphabet, is a matter o'taste. I rathier think it isn't."—Puckwick.

Finney.—Mr. P.—what is the price of your new potatoes?

Sixpence a quart, ma'm.—they're very fine.

Yes—fine enough for eating.

True, ma'm, you can bolt them without grinding.

Your compliments are as fine as your potatoes.

And you have them much cheaper, ma'm.

Well—I don't want none of your sauce, at no price. (Nantucket Inquirer.)

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1837.

NO. 41.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.
[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 8th October, 1837.



SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship **BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**, Captain **Horsman**, to sail positively to the 15th proximo. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, September 26th, 1837.

FOR LINTIN AND SINGAPORE.

THE ship **LORD AUCKLAND**, William Commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 18th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship **FORT WILLIAM**, Captain **FRASER**, to sail in October. For freight Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, September 9th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE **ARDANEER**, Capt. **MacINTYRE** will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to
H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton, 5th September, 1837.

NOTICE—Mr. **DAVID KENNEDY** has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st May last.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Canton, September 16th, 1837.

NOTICE—Our firm in this place is to day dissolved, and Mr. **H. CONSTABLE**, failing whom Mr. **JAMES INNES**, are furnished with the requisite powers to settle all pending business.
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Canton, September, 1837.

FACTORY TO LET—From the 1st October The Lower Hall No. 5 **DANISH HONG**. For terms apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE**, No. 5 in the same Hong.

NOTICE—Mr. **JOHN SMITH** has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of **MARKWICK & SMITH**.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, **CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH** beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Warehouse that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of **MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.**
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837. **RUSSELL & CO.**

CHING, a Native of the Province of **Sze-Chuen**, who was formerly employed in instructing some of the members of the E. I. Company's Factory, in the Chinese language, is desirous of giving lessons to a few European pupils. For particulars enquire at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE at half price, the **Canton Register** for 1825-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 8-9 bound \$ 04. Also, Complete File of the General Price Current of 1835-36. \$ 21. Also the **Anglo Chinese Calendar** for 1837. \$ 1. Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE**, No. 5 Danish Hong. At Lintin, on board the **Hercules**; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE—**BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE**, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at \$2 per 100. **LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING** on laid post, hot pressed at \$ 11 per 100. Apply at the **Canton Register Office**, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the **Canton Register Office**.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, " 1.50
Liquor's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 5.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, " 2.50
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| London | 13th May | Singapore | 2nd Sept. |
| Liverpool | 16th May | Java | 8th August |
| U. States | 10th April | Manila | 19th Sept. |
| Calcutta | 3rd Aug. | Anstr.-Asia | 1st June |
| Bombay | 30th July | Madras | 19th Sept. |

ARRIVED—**PORCIA**, [Am.] Swift, from Manila.
SAILED—**HORATIO**, [Am.] Howland, for Manila.
NEW GROVE, Johnston, for Manila, Singapore and Mauritius. **RUBY**, Hews, **GLENNIA**, Langley, **SHAN ALUM**, Evans, for Singapore and Calcutta. **CHARLES FORBES**, Willis, for Singapore and Bombay.

THE SCALEBY CASTLE, Morgan, was despatched yesterday, for Manila and Bombay, and the **LOWZER FAMILY**, Rowland, is to be despatched tomorrow for Singapore and do.

PASSENGERS—Per **HORATIO**, The Honble J. C. and F. C. Drummond, G. C. Schwabe, Esq. Per **NEW GROVE**, W. G. Dick, Esq. Per **RUBY**, Mrs. Brightman and family, E. W. Brightman, Esq. Mrs. Ilbery.

We are still without arrivals either from England or India.

The length of the official documents has again obliged us to postpone the continuation of the 'Account of Fuhkeen'.

The promises and threats contained in the report of the governor of this province and the orders of the naval commander-in-chief of Fuhkeen, to the captains of the opium vessels, appear to be backed up with acts which manifest an unwonted degree of zeal. The captain of a vessel, lately arrived from the east coast, has informed us that the imperial fleets are this year much better appointed than usual, both as to *matériel* and the number of men; and the supplies of water, provisions, and fruit, which had been hitherto furnished unhesitatingly and abundantly to the opium vessels, are now entirely cut off.

The officers of Fuhkeen appear to have conducted the examinations respecting the *Fairy's* men with great diligence and anxiety; the conclusion of the report on this subject will be given in next week's Register.

On Sunday last a party of ten English gentlemen started a little after 6 A. M. for a walk round the city walls; which they accomplished without the least annoyance or interruption. On their arrival on the east side, they struck off from their line of

march into the artillery ground, where some archers were exercising both on foot and on horseback, the latter letting fly their arrows when at full speed, the horse being led by a groom. One foot archer hit the bull's eye once; and they were so civil as to allow one of the English party to enter the lists; but he did not reflect any honour on his companions—*Puh Chung*; he hit nothing, but the ground; he sent the arrow, however, far beyond the target.

The party also diverged to the execution ground; and in that Golgotha the head of a criminal was exposed on a wooden frame, his name was written upon a small slip of wood fastened to his hair; the head was covered with a piece of matting. The frame was sprinkled with blood, and scull-bones were scattered on and hair tangled round it.

COMMUNICATION WITH MACAO.

During the present irregularity in the running of the European passage boats between Canton and Macao, it may be interesting to the public to be informed that scarcely a day passes without opportunities occurring for forwarding letters by Chinese boats at the old charge of a mace per letter; and letters so conveyed are usually delivered in great safety. In former times, indeed, Chinese boats formed the only means of communication by letters with Macao; and instances of miscarriages were comparatively rare.

We have published the first private circular to which the *Morrison Education Society* owes its foundation.

The establishment of this Society was one of the first fruits of the *Free Trade*; and it germinated in that fruitful soil almost immediately after the death of the learned missionary, of whose name and services it is intended to be a lasting monument.

The circular was drawn up by some of our most active merchants, who, no longer cabbined, cribbed, confined, bound in by the watchful jealousy of the E. I. Company—to the credit of which corporate body we cannot attribute, notwithstanding their long and profitable *Tea*-connexion with this country, any one effort to mutually improve the relative positions of Englishmen and Chinese, beyond the tables of addition and multiplication,—who at once devoted their time, talents, and means to those efforts most calculated to impress the people and government of China with a more favorable opinion of our national character and manners.

OPIUM & SYCEE.

[Concluded from No. 40, Page 166.]

We, your Majesty's servants, respectfully re-pectfully remember the words of the edict 'be not slothful, be not careless.'

Now we have again received an edict expressing the imperial will, giving orders that the store ships should sail away, which it is our duty to respectfully obey; and we have given orders to *Howqua* and his colleagues, to be particular in sending the edict to the English foreign superintendent, *Elliot*, telling him that

hoppo for his information.

Respect this. We have respectfully received the above edict, and kneeling have read it with reverential care. Looking up we behold the holy lord careful to pick out and eradicate the least causes of evil; that the first thoughts of the imperial mind are to teach, explain, and lead onward in the ways of righteousness; and we are excited to gratitude for the profound instructions.

We have humbly examined and found that opium is a foreign medicine; and was originally included in the list of foreign goods on which duties were levied; afterwards it was strictly prohibited, and dealing in or using it was forbidden; and fixed punishments were appointed to every violation of the law; and yet we have not been able to cut off its circulation by the foreigners; the poison now flows in from far and near, and silver is becoming extremely scarce: this is truly a curse and a calamity to China.

Formerly, the English vessels, when they arrived, anchored at Lintin and other places in the offing with the vessels of other nations, where they waited for pilots to carry them into the port; then the name of store-ships was not heard of. Afterwards the ships were used for storing up opium and foreign goods, under the hopes of being able to smuggle them unobserved; and from this cause they were called (Tun) store-ships. The English, Country and American ships, generally speaking, are the most numerous; successively they have been often driven away; they have gone, but have as often returned. Of late years they have made a pretence of avoiding the Typhoons; and both merchant and store-ships have, every year when the S.W. monsoon became strong, run into and anchored in the Kumsingmoon, where natives and foreigners linger about forming connexions with each other; which originates vicious habits and increases disorders. I, your minister Tang, entered on the duties of my office in the 12th moon of the 15th year of your majesty's reign.

The fooyuen, Ke, then informed me of the matters connected with the opium smuggling, and we met and consulted on measures for putting a stop to it; and in the second decade of the 9th moon of the 16th year all the ships retired (from the Kumsingmoon). Being apprehensive that their old indications might return, in the middle of the winter of the same year, I first sent orders to the hongmerchants and then a proclamation to Kumsingmoon and its neighbourhood, strictly prohibitive (of the return of the ships). In the spring of this year I sent despatches to the naval commander-in-chief, Kwan, to station his cruising vessels, and to the Hee and Heen of Heangshan, to keep a watchful guard over the harbour of the Kumsingmoon and prevent the ships from re-entering. Before this I had secretly prepared fire ships with the intention of attacking the foreign vessels with them, on hearing the report of which they became afraid.

In the 2nd moon of the present year we made a supplementary report; and received the vermillion reply, (as follows) ordering us to arrange and settle the affairs: in doing which we were ordered to be fearless of difficulties, and not to be careless and remiss, consulting our own ease until the accumulating evils would be difficult to subdue. Be diligent be active. *Respect this.*

Looking up we rely on the wide-spreading power and majesty of the emperor.

Since the strict prohibitions of the present year were issued until now the ships have not re-entered the Kumsingmoon; therefore we have managed according to the established regulations this spring and winter, and have not been remiss or self-indulgent; thus, from our watchful and diligent exertions the foreign ships have been entirely cut off from the Kumsingmoon: that's a fact. But as to the ships remaining in the offing, it is necessary to establish fresh laws to drive them away; and by degrees the old and evil practices may be, by degrees, abolished, and purity restored, and all causes of apprehension of future consequences will cease.

(To be concluded next week.)

The following report is appended to the above, the translation of which we have not yet finished; but as there is not much connexion between the two, we have thought it as well to publish it in our present number.

On the 7th of the 8th moon (6th inst.) we also received a despatch from the council of war, stating that they had received the following imperial Edict.

To-day *Nu-uh-King-gh* (the Manchow fooyuen of Hoonan) has reported that the following places, Hang-yung & Lowkwei, in Hoonan, are close to the province of Canton, and that it is a very easy matter to bring in Opium across the borders. I gave orders to the magistrates of the Foo and Heen districts to meet and consult together, and from first to last they have been successful nine different times in seizing the opium dealers from Kwangtung province, and they have taken more than twenty criminals, and seized upwards of two thousand taels of opium: such is the report.

Opium, that flowing poison, has increased to an excessive degree; all this depends upon the vigilance of the district civil and military officers in examining and seizing strictly and secretly; then the opium will not inundate all the provinces.—I order Tang and Ke to look strictly after the civil and military officers and troops who are stationed on the confines of the two provinces of Kwangtung and Hoonan, and see that the whole of them really exert themselves in seizing (the smugglers). And when criminals are captured let the law immediately take its course, without the least laxity or connivance. Forward this edict with orders that they inform themselves of its contents. *Respect this.*

We have humbly examined; On the N. W. of Canton province, Shaouchow Foo has under its government the two Heen districts of Lo-chang and Yu Yuen; and Leenchow (in Canton) with Linwoo, Kwei Yang, E Chang (in Hoonan) border upon Leichang; and there is one communication, by river-navigation to the westward, between Hoonan and Canton; by which the resident and transient dealers travel: this is the throat (an important pass) of Hoonan and Canton.

It is right for us to respectfully obey the edict, and to issue orders to the Sze officers for them to direct the military commandants of the districts of Nan, Shaou, and Leen, to give orders to the district civil and military officers and troops, to secretly cut of the communication and seize (the offenders.)

We are of opinion that, as the province of Keangse is on the northern boundary of Canton, from which it is separated by the Tayuling mountain, which is a most important pass for visiting merchants, it should be put under a strict surveillance, in order to prevent opium from being taken beyond the mountain.

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And you have them much cheaper, ma'm. Well—I don't want none of your sauce, at no price. (Nantucket Inquirer.)

* Thus the governor's secret preparations could not, by his own account, have been conducted with much secrecy. Ep.

the longer stay of the store-ships in the Chinese waters, is not only a violation of the prohibitions and orders of the celestial dynasty, but is also in opposition to the instructions of his own country.

The favour of the great emperor flows over China and to the outside nations; his diffusive benevolence pervades both land and sea; but if it is desired to break the bad connexions of native vagabonds, a stop must be put to the exciting schemes and delusive wiles of foreign traitors.

At the present time the holy edicts are severe, and intelligible. It is imperative on us to do our duty with zeal and fidelity; the said superintendent must immediately and respectfully obey the imperial commands, and give us ant orders to the store-ships anchored off Lintin and other places to return to their country; they cannot be allowed to linger anchored there as formerly.

Hereafter, the merchant ships will be only allowed to carry on a lawful trade in lawful goods, but as to those articles that are prohibited, such as opium &c. none of these can be allowed to be imported from the ocean, and circulated in commerce: thus the spring of vicious courses may be cut off, and the empire governed according to the laws of the land.

Now as to the ports of the province of Canton; through the gracious favour of the imperial dynasty an open trade is there permitted; and this province is the principal mart for the foreign trade; and there the foreigners, of every nation, arrive from afar, crossing the wide ocean, and it is particularly incumbent on them to trade only in legal articles; but if in grasping after gain they offend against the prohibitions, and abandoning themselves to self-indulgence they linger about—then the terrible majesty and power or the lenient kindness of the great emperor will be manifested (as the case may require); and they themselves will choke up the channels of commerce.

The said superintendent is a person who understands the management of affairs; he should certainly give his most serious attention to this matter, and not idly sit still when he sees the store-ships acting in obstinate opposition to the laws. Say this to him.

Moreover, I further order the said leading merchants to make an immediate report to me when the store ships leave, for examination. If the ships dare to delay, we shall again conjecture the motives, and deliberate on what should be done.

As to the long stay of the store-ships, if it was not for the brokers, smugglers, and other vagabonds, who connect themselves with the foreign traitors, how could they abandon themselves to such profligacy, and perpetrate such devilish, crafty schemes?

In the past year I gave especial orders to the Footseang (colonel) of my division, *Han-shau-king*, to select the Shidwei (captain) *Taeoan Peau*, and the Tseen-tsung (lieutenants) *Tseang-la Peau* and *Lung-chau Kwang*, to meet and consult with the probationary Chee-heen, *Tseang-leik Gang*, and the Kwang-chowfoo's expectant Kingleih, *Pang-pang Min*; and these officers, through their spies, succeeded in apprehending at seven different times, exporters of sycee, owners of fast boats, shopkeeping and vagabond smugglers; and these officers on account of their active diligence and exertions have been twice reported for some mark of the imperial favour and promotion, as is on record.

A complete clearance has already been made of all the fast boats; but outside there are the *Tofung* and other fast-boats, which are extremely swift. There are also different kinds of boats that belong to the people, which steal into the port, and assist in the smuggling.

The list of the fast smuggling boats is long; A complete clearance has already been made of all the (inner) fast boats; but outside there are the *Tofung* and other fast-boats, which are extremely swift. There are also the different kinds of boats that belong to the people, which steal into the port, and assist in the smuggling.

The opium smuggler *Tring-ching Hin* and his *Heangshan* boat have been seized.

The list of the fast smuggling boats is long; and it will be difficult longer to bear with the profligate connexion of the brokers and traitorous vagabonds with the fast-boats of the smugglers.

We respectfully received the former imperial orders, and in obedience thereto we sent post-baste orders to all the Yung, Taou, Poo, Peau, Chin, and Hoo officers to issue strict orders to the officers commanding vessels, for the whole of them to cruise about and capture the smugglers; and the said *Footseang, Han-shau-king*, was particularly ordered to meet the deputed officer (the chee-heen), and without making their intentions known, to make both open and secret enquiries in all places, and on discovery to instantly seize offenders.

I also reminded them how much they had been indebted to the imperial favour; the said *Footseang* and *Chee-heen* having been formerly praised and promoted for slight services; they should, therefore, particularly exert themselves to act with heavenly principles and a good heart, and make a return for the imperial goodness by increased efforts; and be especially careful, having been diligent in the beginning, not to be slothful in the end; and so ungratefully turn their backs on their imperial benefactor.

The exit of sycee silver and the entrance of opium, the smuggling of foreign goods and the pozzing out of the duties,—the trade in all this is carried on board the store-ships. After minute enquiries as to the sources of these evils, we have ascertained that Lintin, and other places in the offing are the most important smuggling stations; these places are under the authority of the Hoo of Heangshan, the commandant of the Tanang garrison, and the naval commander-in-chief: there are batteries on the left and right, and the lookouts are arranged numerous as the stars, and planted regularly as chessmen, and the cruising boats of the naval officers traverse the waters in all directions as swiftly and as ceaselessly as the shuttle of the weaver; thus there is sufficient ability and power, if properly and zealously applied, to search for and seize the smugglers; and although the resort of the store-ships cannot be prevented, what difficulty can there be in cutting off the communication between the ships and the boats of native vagabonds.

I have ascertained that the Tiger's mouth is close to Shauke, which is the very throat of the passage into and out of the river; I therefore gave orders to the naval commander-in-chief to make that his own station, taking in person the command of the outside waters, uniting and applying his whole power and influence to this one and most important object of his duty.

I have already forwarded despatches to admiral Kwan, directing him to make enquiries and to deliberate on measures for getting rid of this mountain of long-existing vicious habits; and to give immediate orders to the nearest cantonment officers, and cruisers, to head their men, and, with increased diligence, to cruise about all weathers and all times, and cut off the smugglers; and not to allow one of the native boats to approach the store-ships; not even, without some reason, to allow them to be sailing about for any length of time; if they chance to be near a smuggling boat, they must pounce upon and seize her as a hawk does its prey, and forward the criminals to the provincial city for trial and punishment. Let secret search be made for the nests and dens of the brokers, and speedily seize them, confiscate their property, and punish them with the last rigor of the law. If the said cantonment officers and those under their command, as well as the civil and military officers afloat and on shore, disobey the orders, so that some of the smugglers escape out of the net—by whatever means this neglect is discovered,—or whether the Wei-yuen seizes (those who have escaped) and sends them to the provincial capital, in the examination of the criminal he shall be made to tell where the broker's shops are; on what day he escaped outside, and by what route; and the commanding officers, who neglected to examine and seize, with the commanders of cruisers and everyone concerned shall be immediately deprived of their rank, tried and punished.

Further if they dare to accept bribes and conceal, or sell a free passage for money, or should they prevent the government boats to the use of the smugglers, the whole of them shall be subjected to punishment one degree heavier than the original offender; the punishment to be apportioned according to the quantity of the (smuggled) goods; by which our advice and warning will be manifested. The immediate superior officer who has been neglectful in examining shall also be punished, to cause him to be more watchful and attentive (of the conduct of his subordinates).

The officers and soldiers who really exert themselves, and who are reported for seizing opium brokers, smugglers, and other vagabonds, or making heavy seizures of smuggled goods, or of sycee silver, besides bestowing on them as a reward the goods and sycee, the opium and boats shall be burnt; and the whole of the facts reported to the emperor, who will confer exciting praises and rewards. This certainty of rewards and punishments will cause a dread of crime and a striving after meritorious actions; and the merit of having swept away all the dens of the opium brokers, will be by degrees attained.

If any of the custom-house attendants connect themselves and assist the smugglers, the hoppo will immediately seize and punish them severely; there will not be the least indulgence or favour.

In the province of Kwangtung there are four entrances and eight thoroughfares from the ocean. (It is much exposed to the sea.)

As to the opium store-ships, it is to be apprehended, from the increased strictness of the preventive guard in this province, they may remove to other places; and not only in time frequent *Hwuychow* and *Chau-chow* (near Fuhkeen), but we fear it will be difficult to be sure that, availing themselves of the wind, they will not enter the Fuhkeen waters; and thus the same curse and calamity will be only removed to another province: this is a matter which the authorities of both provinces must infallibly take into their most serious consideration.

We have already given the strictest orders to the camps and stations in *Hwuychow* and *Chau-chow*, to be on the alert and drive away the store-ships, not suffering them to delay one moment; and we have sent post-baste despatches to the governor of Fuhkeen and Chekeang, that he may direct all the officers under his authority to act with secrecy and vigour, and guard against and expel the opium store-ships.

We have received great favours from your imperial majesty, and it is our duty to guard the seas: the consequences (of the stay of the opium ships) is a matter of the first importance to the government of the country and the welfare of the people; and if we are not able to effect their early expulsion, the imperial mind will be troubled with anxious care; for this we lay our hands on our hearts, and find repose and quiet difficult.

Although we may not be able to strike immediately at the root of these evils, and cut off their sources, we must devise effective means and stratagems.

This is a time that requires the most prompt and decisive measures, and ten thousand plans and schemes; and thus we trust that the oft-repeated commands and warnings of your imperial majesty may be carried into effect.

Thus have we consulted upon and managed affairs in respectful obedience to the imperial orders. We have united and prepared this report, humbly requesting the imperial glance thereon, and further instructions.

A respectful report.

The naval Commander-in-chief in Fuhkeen &c. to the commander of the foreign vessels.—24th September, 1837.
Chin, commander-in-chief of the naval

forces of Fukkeen; and of the troops of Formosa, and Lou, Commanding in Kienmun and other places,—again issue their orders to the commanders of foreign vessels, requiring them to be fully acquainted therewith.

I, the commander-in-chief of the navy, treat men with liberality and indulgence, and make it my aim to be kind and compassionate. I lately sent you a special order, speedily to return southward to Canton, that all necessity for having recourse to weapons might be removed. I could not bear to cut you off, unwarned; but I did this, with the conviction, that first should come, polite treatment, and afterwards martial force. Yet you, foreigners, persist in unvarying folly, and presume to seek for mutual intercourse between the vessels of barbarians and of the Chinese; saying, that such intercourse has been of common occurrence,—that with your cargoes of woollens you wish to trade, and are willing to pay duty thereon,—and that you must have harmonious intercourse granted, in answer to your requests. It is hence manifest that you obey not my admonitions, but are disposed to resist.

Ask, now, yourselves, in regard to your expectations, that traitorous natives will you supplies,—who, while I, the naval commander-in-chief, am anchored here, with a whole fleet of vessels of war—who will dare to have intercourse with you; or will venture to take small boats, alongside you? Here is one point of view, in which, though you remain at anchor, looking around, and cherishing hopes, yet it is plain you will after all, be unable to carry on your cunning and would-be-clever practices.

Moreover the admitted laws of our celestial empire permit your vessels to trade only at Canton, and allow you not to pass over the bounds into other provinces. Though you say, that your cargoes consist of woollens, yet you cannot be suffered to dispose of them among the people. At the end of the summer of this present year, the great man, our governor, sent a memorial to the great emperor, saying that he had resolved to command you to return to Canton, and not to permit you, after the manner of past years, to come and go at your own pleasure. He also took the depraved natives of the families of Shay and She, who, on examination, confessed their intercourse with foreigners, and executed the laws upon all of them; so that no depraved native, who has the least regard for himself or his family will for a moment dare again to have intercourse or to traffic with you. Besides which, all along the coast, the civil and naval officers are at present numerous as the stars, and orderly arranged as pieces on a chess-board, so that in every spot they are at hand to search and apprehend. Here again it is plain, then, that your looking about and cherishing hopes will be labor in vain, and that you will find no relief.

I, the commander-in-chief, have received a communication from the great man, our governor, desiring that I should myself put to sea, and at the head of the fleet drive you away. Obey, and you shall be treated with kindness; resist, and you shall be overwhelmed with terrors. I, the commander-in-chief, have not made a display of terrors, and omitted to manifest goodness. I began with giving orders for your general information. Yet you have after all presumed to reply in the language of resistance. But while you use absurd and contumacious language, and indulge foolish expectations, I cannot allow you to indulge in illegal conduct and foolish actions. So long as your ships defer their return even so long will I delay my departure. I will then call together the fleets of Kienmun and Heamun (Quemoy and

Amoy), and will try with you our relative positions, and enable you to compare the respective results of obedience and contumacy. I fear that, with only two ships, and in a distant province and your powder, your water, and your grain no longer flowing in to renew your supplies, repentence will come to you when it is too late.

We therefore again give you our special commands. Can you be induced to obey the laws of the celestial empire, and to follow the wishes of the officers appointed by the court? These officers have rules (rules are laws), which it is indeed a hard matter in the least degree to transgress. Return then immediately southward to Canton; and you will do well. If you will not, you can no longer be thus indulgently treated; but must immediately be attacked and fired on. We will lead on our vessels, and will command the whole squadron forthwith to discharge their guns and attack you. Say not that this nation has no tenderness towards foreigners, no gracious intentions. It is for yourselves to choose between honour and disgrace. After these our commands, if there be any further folly and stupidity shown, and you do not reform, we cannot gain stop to give you orders. Tremble with fear! These are our special orders.

FAIRY'S CREW.

(Report from the Fukkeen government.)

A report in reference to some unfortunate foreigners, who having been shipwrecked, were robbed and plundered by our people. The criminals have been apprehended and the property recovered. The foreigners were forwarded to Canton, and I communicated the facts of the case to the Canton government. A respectful report is now forwarded for the inspection of the emperor.

Ching-kwo chuy, the acting magistrate of Changpoo Hsen, presented a petition saying:—On the 8th of the 7th moon of the 16th year of Taoukwang (19th August, 1836) thirteen foreigners swam to shore at Nanshay, having encountered a storm at sea; on examination I find that no one understands their language, nor do I know to what country they belong.

In reply we directed that the foreigners should be sent to the provincial city for examination; but because there was not in the provincial city any interpreter who understood the foreign language of the strangers, we sent to Amoy, as there are native merchants who traffic in foreign goods, and who understand foreign languages. One interpreter, named Philip Peason, was obtained, and forwarded, whom we ordered to translate the examination; but he replied that he only understood the Spanish language; and these distressed foreigners are men from the western ocean; but of what nation he knew not, nor their names, nor why they had wandered hither &c.

Ching-kwo Chuy has again reported that the villagers of Nanking, Chih-hoo, and Leshay have detained two wounded and distressed foreigners; in reply we ordered them to be forwarded to the provincial capital, and directed the magistrate of Minchow to examine them; the left ribs of one and the right temple of the other bore the scars of wounds which were already healed. We then examined these distressed foreigners,—that since they had been wounded, as to where they received the wounds, and what was the cause of their having been wounded, and whether they were connected with the other body of thirteen men. As it is necessary that we should clearly understand this affair, in order to make a true report, we forthwith communicated with the governor, and lieutenant-governor of Canton, and despatched an officer convey hither Heuseang, a linguist well-skilled in foreign dialects, that through him we might conduct the enquiry. And we directed the Sze officers to order the Poochowoo &c. to see that the enquiry and translations were made with strictness.

It appears that the linguist Heuseang, said he knew the Portuguese language (or of the nations of the western ocean); but that he did not understand the language of Ho-la-pa (Batavia) and other places in the western ocean. Then turning to the two men Mateo and Jaze, and commencing to interpret, the following is the translation:—It appears that the names of the thirteen distressed foreigners are as follows:—Mateo, a Portuguese; Malah Maomaleah Shihthi, Lopoh, Tansing, Laousun, Holoma Sze, Weipae, Langkinjib, Hokin, Pene, Maomwan, who are all from Batavia, and other places; the two men, who came after them, are Jaze, a Portuguese, and Walesse, who is from Batavia.

In the 5th moon of the preceding year the said foreigners were desirous of going to Canton and Macao, with rice from the western ocean, to be delivered to the officers of their country for sale. Their ship had forty men on board and one small boat; they had been at sea upwards of fifty days, when they met with a gale of wind; the ship foundered, and all the men crowded into the boat, which was small and the people many. On the 6th of the 7th moon (17th August 1836),

being still at sea, they met with another gale, and the boat capsized and sunk; as to the remaining twenty-five men, they knew not whether they were alive or dead, or whether they had gone. Mateo and the others, fifteen in number, having been used to the water from their boyhood, were drifted with the current and in time gained the shore, and then went about begging for something to eat, and were robbed of their money by the natives; and Jaze and Wat-Sze were wounded in the night-time by the natives, and they know not for what cause; the wounds are now perfectly healed, such were the circumstances. The evidence was placed on the records and a prepared report drawn up.

We gave positive orders to the Hsen and Hec of Changchow for Hsen, limiting them to time, to seize the criminals who had robbed and wounded the foreigners, and to forward them to the provincial capital for trial and punishment. And having also given urgent orders to the Ting-uen on the coast, &c., having examined strictly, reported that, except the fifteen, no other foreigners had been drifted to shore.

The magistrates of Changchow have apprehended Chinluh and six other criminals, and have forwarded them to the provincial capital, as also Chuntow-Foo and Chingnang, who fed the distressed foreigners, and the important witness, Chinjo Ching. The acting judge, Wangweu Shin, having united with the acting treasurer, Cuang-chung, met the Poochowoo, to conduct the trial, and have forwarded their report to us. We summoned the linguist, Heuseang, and carefully noted the translated evidence of every circumstance connected with the foreigners, which perfectly agreed with the former evidence. We then summoned Chinluh and the other criminals, and subjected them to a strict examination: the circumstances are as follows.

Chinluh, Chinkcen, Chingshan, Chingching, Chingchung Wuh all belong to the Pooheen district. On the 6th day of the 7th moon of the 16th year of Taoukwang Ching-chung and Ching-chung Wuh met with the runaway Chingtsing Leang in the coast villages Nanking and Chibhoo, and seeing Mateo and his companions, thirteen in number, swimming in the water and successively gaining the shore, pointing to their mouths and begging for food, the natives thereabouts knew they were shipwrecked foreigners in distress, and they gave them both clothing and food, for which they did not receive any money; and they took Mateo and his companions to an unoccupied temple to rest themselves. The said foreigners had been in the water for several days and they were utterly exhausted, and they all immediately fell into a deep sleep. The three men Chingchug, Chingchung Wuh, and Chingtsing Leang, being close to Ma-lo, Maluh and Maomwan, felt about their bodies and stole six dollars which were wrapped up in their clothes; went out of the temple and divided the money. It happened that Chinluh, and five others came suddenly upon Chingchung and the two others, who forthwith ran away.—[To be concluded next week.]

MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The first Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the residence of the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, the corresponding Secretary, on Wednesday the 27th Ult. The gentlemen present were:—Messrs. Dent, Jardine, Green, Reeves, King, Turner, Lieut. Bolleau (Bengal Engineers), the Revd. Dr. Parker, Revd. E. C. Bridgman, Hon. J. R. Drummond (Lieut. R. N.), Messrs. Williams, Moller, Gilman, Schwabe, Cox, Morrison and Slade.

The meeting was opened by the President of the Society, Mr. Dent, who considered it only necessary to call the attention of the meeting to the report to be read by the corresponding secretary, as embodying all the proceedings of the Trustees.

The report was then read by the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, approved and ordered to be printed.

The following Officers were then elected by ballot to serve for the ensuing year.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| President | L. Dent, Esq. |
| Vice do | J. C. Green Esq. |
| Treasurer | W. Jardine, Esq. |
| Corresponding Secty. | Revd. E. C. Bridgman. |
| Recording | do. J. R. Drummond Esq. |
| Auditors, | R. Turner, C. W. King, Esqs. |

SOME SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE

to the formation of an Association to be called
THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY
IN CHINA.

The advantages which foreigners have derived from a knowledge of the Chinese language are very great; and as this knowledge increases, the impositions and restrictions on their commerce, and the hindrances to free and friendly intercourse will be gradually removed. In promoting these advantages, the labors of the late Dr. Morrison were pre-eminent. By his long and arduous efforts a medium of communication, for the interchange of knowledge, has been opened between the 360 millions of this vast empire and the two great nations of the western world, by whom its foreign commerce, the pioneer of improvement, is chiefly engrossed.

If we except the Pastors and Teachers who visit, ed Formosa, with the Dutch, about two centuries,

ago, Dr. Morrison was the first Protestant Missionary who ever reached the Chinese Empire. Chiefly by his labors the Sacred Scriptures have been translated into the Chinese language, and a foundation laid for the diffusion among one fourth of the human family, of that true religion which is one day to pervade the whole earth. And though his great object was to benefit the people of China, yet the good which he has conferred on others, particularly those who speak the English language, demands of them a tribute of grateful acknowledgment.

It is proposed, therefore, since it has pleased the Author of life to remove his faithful servant from this scene of his labors, to adopt measures to carry forward the work which he commenced. As a knowledge of the Chinese language has been of great advantage to foreigners, so an acquaintance with the English tongue will be of equal or greater advantage to the people of this empire. With a view, then, of conveying this benefit to the Chinese, and, at the same time, of advancing the great work which Dr. Morrison commenced, it is proposed to erect, in an Institution characteristic of the object to which he devoted his life, a testimonial more enduring than marble and brass, to be called the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.—But as the small contribution which our limited community can be expected to afford, must be utterly insufficient for the object in view, we look to the enlightened and liberal of other countries to co-operate with us. In the hope that the design will be generally supported, we proceed briefly to define the object of the proposed association.

1. The object of the Society shall be to establish and support schools in China.
2. The primary object of the schools shall be to teach Chinese Youth to read and write the English language; and to place within their reach the varied learning of the western nations: the study of their own language is not to be neglected.
3. The schools shall be under European Superintendence; but Chinese may be employed as teachers whenever competent persons can be obtained.
4. The Bible and books on Christianity, shall be read in the schools, but without requiring faith in their doctrines,—maintaining in this respect perfect liberty of conscience and the right of individual judgment.

It has been well observed, that merely learning to read and write is not in itself knowledge, but only the means of its acquisition; and capable, like any other, of being used either for good or for evil, for the extension of truth and justice, or for the practice of fraud and the infliction of injury. While it is the primary object of this Society to afford to the Chinese youth, instruction in reading and writing, its great and ultimate object is to create among the Chinese a desire of knowledge and a taste for the arts, sciences, and literature of the west, so as to pave the way, in God's good time, for the introduction of Christianity and all its happy accompaniments. The Chinese are addicted, perhaps above all other nations, to give a preference to utility; and it is no visionary prospect to look forward to the period when the scholars, imbued with learning under the auspices of the Morrison Society, shall be founded so superior to the rest of their countrymen in knowledge, which is power, as to be in request for situations under government. Already a Chinese educated at the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca, has been advanced to the station of Government interpreter at Peking. And our prospects, if not ourselves, may see the Chinese, at a very distant day, not only visiting Europe and America for commercial, political and literary purposes, and interchanging with the inhabitants of those countries the kind offices of humanity and friendship, but, having thrown away their strong antipathies, their superstitions, and their idolatries, joining with the multitudes of Christendom in acknowledging and worshipping the living and true God.

P. S. The foregoing suggestions having been submitted to the perusal of several of Dr. Morrison's friends, they have desired them to be circulated among the foreign residents.

As soon as twenty signatures shall be obtained, a provisional committee will be appointed to act, until a general meeting of the subscribers shall be convened by public notice, to form a board of trustees. January 26th 1835.

N. B. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Dent & Co; Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co; Messrs. Glynn & Co; Canton, and at Dr. Collidge's Dispensary, Macao.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—I had thought that from the general manner in which I have always declaimed against smuggling being done in any boat belonging to me, so well known that I should not have been called on publicly to do so; but I cannot allow your late remarks to pass without notice. You say that the "passage boats" smuggled largely and in the most open, daring manner, was too notorious; it would have been more candid had you named the boats which did smuggle a fact well known to every resident

without mixing them together in such a sweeping clause. Again you say:

"The original cause of the sending away of the boats was the extensive system of smuggling which they persisting in." Why not have said the cause was from two of the passage boats doing so: this would certainly have been the more open way of commenting on the subject. The facts above stated, namely, of not allowing smuggling to be done by my boats, was the reason of my not answering your former notice of the same tenor; being the first person who established a passage boat in China, in the year of 1826, I should imagine there had been a sufficient time to have brought any charge of the kind against me; and it was well known to the senior hong merchant who are the guilty persons, as also, Mr. Editor, I imagine to yourself; and of what avail would a formal protest have had with the Chinese government? I would they have granted me that which was not granted to others, or would any of the proprietors of private boats submitted to have seen those belonging to me abreast of the factories while their own were at Whampoa? I had from the first of the stoppage thought it advisable to remain quiet, and let it work its own way back, being convinced that too much notice of the affair to Howqua would only protract their being kept longer away from the former indulgence.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. Servant,
ROBT. EDWARDS, owner of
Passage Boats
Macao, 3rd Oct. 1837.
Union, Sylph, & St. George.

We are glad that Mr. Edwards has addressed the foregoing letter to us, and that he has had the firmness to do himself justice in thus publicly disavowing that smuggling has ever been practised in his boats, the Union, Sylph and St. George.

We beg, however, to inform Mr. Edwards that we should not have been justified in naming or exempting any one of the passage boats as having been concerned, or not, in smuggling goods of any description. We are ignorant of the fact; and except public rumour, we have not any positive knowledge to guide us in hazarding an opinion; much less, then, an accusation or exculpation; it is true, we can declare to the best of our belief;—but the belief or the credulity of one man is not a sufficient plea to bring the guilt or innocence of another into question. We request Mr. Edwards also to refer to the advertisement, dated April 4th. 1836, informing the public of the days of sailing of the boats. The public are thereby informed that application for passage in the following boats, Bombay, St. George, Rose, Union, Jane, Sylph, from Canton, is to be made on 1 British Hong.—Now we beg Mr. Edwards to reflect whether it was in our or the public's power to distinguish the fair-traders from the smugglers in these six boats; and some letters and circulars which Mr. Edwards has lately written on this subject will tend, we think, to prove the impossibility of drawing such a distinction as he claims for his own three boats—the Union, Sylph, and St. George; namely: total exemption from the charge of smuggling; but while we declare the impracticability of our drawing a conclusion, so favorable and so creditable to Mr. Edwards; we have no hesitation, now he has publicly declared that smuggling has never been practised in his boats, in as publicly declaring our belief in his declaration.

We beg also to be permitted to state that the public are indebted to the public spirit of Mr. Alexander Robertson for the privilege of having private passage boats between Canton and Macao. That gentleman built, in the summer of 1824, the "Sylph," which he succeeded in establishing as a regular communication with Macao, for the accommodation and amusement of himself and friends, notwithstanding much opposition from the local government and from the forts.

We repeat that we are glad that Mr. Edwards has written his letter; the ground is now narrowed, and it is easier for the public to direct its opinion to the real smugglers, who have so unfortunately and unadvisedly allowed an undue regard for their private interests to entail a serious public inconvenience and privation.

Selections from *Americans Papers*.—The editor of the *Boston Morning Post* informs his readers, that no paper will be issued on Friday, as he received a glorious Thanksgiving turkey, which he meant to eat in peace! What would the readers of the *London Morning Post* say to a similar announcement?

The editor of the *Herald*, published at St. Joseph's, Michigan, laments his awful predicament thus:—"His only journeyman has thirteen little impressions to take care of, and has been for weeks past hunting for a roof to shelter them; his devil is sick, and he has all the work to do himself! He begs hard for help, but candidly confesses that he cannot offer many inducements." It seems this gentleman cannot take it quite so easy as his brother editor of Boston.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them, yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every-day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most laboured description of the historian. Who can take up a paper half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tomb-stone at the head of an epitaph? It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay the trouble; for, like that of wine, their value increases

with their years, and if they have sometimes been sold at prices too startling at to mention.—*Monthly Magazine*.

In Kirkcaldy and neighbourhood there are several old seamen who feel proud of having had the honour to be shipmates with his Majesty. James Kilgour, who died a few weeks since, was wont to boast that he taught William the Fourth to splice a rope; and of no circumstance was the old man more vain than that the King had recalled his shipmate, and sent him £5 to relieve his necessities. John Miller, who resides in the Links, and is nearly 80 years of age, also boasts of having had it in his power to do a personal favour to his Majesty. His story is thus related:—Prince William sailed from Spithead, as a midshipman, in the Prince George, Admiral Digby, the fleet being destined to relieve Gibraltar, which was then besieged. In their way to the rock, the British squadron, when off Cape St. Vincent, fell in with a Spanish force, of which seven were destroyed—the St. Julian having struck to the Prince George. When the order was given to clear for action, it became part of Miller's duty, as captain of a gun, to throw overboard a writing tablet, which he, with the natural caution of a Scotchman, thought prudent to knock to pieces; and in a drawer in it he found a splendid purse, marked with the Prince's name, containing money and papers; these he put in his hat. After the action the Admiral made inquiry as to the table, and was highly pleased with Miller's preservation of the papers, &c. Miller feels quite certain that his Majesty still retains a lively recollection of the circumstance.

The following extracts from one of Lieut. Barran's letters, dated on the Red Sea, will be read with interest by the admirers of the much abused Bruce:—"I cannot quit Bruce without mentioning one fact which I have gathered here, and which ought to be known far and wide, in justice to the memory of a great and injured man, whose deeds I admired as a boy, and whose book is a true romance. Lord Valence calls Bruce's Voyages in the Red Sea "an epistolical fiction," because he is wrong in the latitude of an island called "Macowar," which Bruce says he had visited. Now, this sea has just been surveyed for the first time, and there are two islands called Macowar, the one in lat. 23, 50, visited by Bruce, and the other in lat. 20, 42, visited by Valence! Only think of this violation of Bruce's Memory." Major Head, who knew it not, wrote his life, and it is worth a thousand pages of defence.

SINGULAR QUICK PERCEPTION IS A DOG.—During the late war, when the Leander frigate was stationed off Halifax, in Nova Scotia, there was an old Newfoundland dog on board. He had been attached to the ship many years, and several instances were recorded of his extraordinary sagacity and sense. The sailors, one and all, declared that he understood what was said, and the following circumstance would appear to prove it. He was a great favourite with the crew, and of course had been kindly treated. He was lying on the deck one day when the Captain in passing by said, "I shall be sorry to do it, but I must have Neptune shot, as he is getting old and infirm." Whether there was anything in tone of voice which frightened the dog, I leave my reader to judge, but he immediately afterwards jumped overboard and swam to a ship which was near the Leander. He was taken on board, and remained in it till he died. Nothing could ever induce him to return to the Leander. If the dog happened to be on shore, and any of her boats or crew came near the place where he was, he immediately made off, and nothing could make him approach his old acquaintances. The lady who told me the anecdote was at Halifax at the time, where the circumstance I have been relating was the subject of much conversation. She herself heard it from the captains of both the ships.—*Jesse's Gleamings*.

DIED.—At Canton, on the 3rd of October, FRANK RICH PERCEVAL ALLEYN, Esq. formerly, for many years, Surgeon of the H. C. S. General Kyd; much esteemed and deeply lamented by an extensive circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by the amenity of his manners, and the warm-hearted kindness of his nature. His professional abilities were of a high order, and always freely at command, when applied to, from whatever quarter. During the suspension of the East India Company's trade in 1829, Mr. Alleyn was the only individual of their service, permitted by the Factory, to remain here, for the purpose of affording medical advice, at the general request of the Community, in consequence of the serious illness of the practising physician of the place. And his gratuitous services on that occasion, were acknowledged by the presentation of a handsome piece of plate, with a suitable address, from the American merchants, of whom Society at Canton was then chiefly composed.

Many Chinese merchants, who valued his friendship and benefited by his kindness, participate in the general sorrow occasioned by his death.

The remains of Dr. Alleyn were conveyed to Macao, by order of the Protestant burial ground

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1837.

NO. 42. PRICE 1/60 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 6th October, 1837.



FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain F. Ager, has commenced receiving cargo, and will positively be despatched on the 1st Proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, October 16th, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitted a Partner in our concern from the 1st May last.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Canton, September 16th, 1837.

TO LET.—The spacious and commodious House belonging to DOMINGOS PIA MARQUES near St. Joseph's Church, where he at present lives and expects to remove from in all November. The House is in a good situation with fine accommodations and well appointed rooms, clean and ready to receive any family in, has three large halls beautifully lined with Europe paintings in paper. Application to be made to the owner.

Macao, 9th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE.—STANFORD & MARKS will sell by public outcry on Monday the 23rd day of October 'on account of whom it may concern' about (98) ninety eight Packages of British piece Goods, consisting of Plain, White, and Grey Cotton, Printed Cottons, Cotton Yarn &c. Also sundry Ship's stores, having been saved by the Captain and crew of the Ship, *Blackly*, from a wrecked vessel on the Paraels: supposed to be the wreck of the *Martha VINKA*, from Liverpool. The sale will take place on the premises of P. J. LOUREIRO Esq. at Gamboa in Macao—Catalogues with full particulars will be issued in a few days.

Macao, 13th. October 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse, Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their friends and the public, a continuance of the Patronage, that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

THING, a Native of the Province of *Sze Chuen*, who was formerly employed in instructing some of the members of the E. I. Company's Factory, in the Chinese language, is desirous of giving lessons to a few European pupils. For particulars enquire at the Canton Register Office.

LONDON.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, JUNE, 1837.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 20.

A bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Lord John Russell, one of his late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

"Windsor Castle, Tuesday, June 20.
"It has pleased Almighty God to release from his sufferings our Most Excellent and Gracious Sovereign King William the Fourth.

"His Majesty expired at twelve minutes past two o'clock a. m. this day.

"MATTHEW JOHN TIRNEY.
"WM. FREDERICK CHAMBERS.
"DAVID DAVIES."

E. I. House.—Mr. Weeding gave notice that at the next Court he should move a resolution for discontinuing the East India Company's Agency at Canton.

The determination of the East India Company to renew the acceptances of the importers of produce hypothecated to them from India and China for six months has a had beneficial effect upon the market here. The sum thus renewed will amount to one million sterling.

Lord Palmerston has obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish courts in China to facilitate our commerce with the celestial empire. The Bill was read twice in June.

The *London Gazette* of the 27th of May contains an order in council, by which the license to embark in the service of the queen of Spain, is extended for one year from the 10th of June 1837.

We have read with very great regret the passage which we transcribe from the New York "Sunday Morning News." It is impossible for us to ascertain whether the views of Mr. Stevenson (the American Minister at our Court) are therein correctly set forth; but with whomsoever they may have originated, it appears certain that they had their effect in inducing the American government to pursue the course which they have adopted.

That the governments of foreign countries should wish success to those parties in other States which act on the same principles with theirs is to be expected. But that the Minister of a friendly power should, advisedly and without disguise, recommend to his government the adoption of measures which he considers calculated to superintend "a great financial and political convulsion,"—that is to say, bankruptcy and revolution,—does appear to us the most extraordinary proceeding that the history of national intercourse has ever furnished. We have ourselves never varied in our earnest desire to forward the course of Reform, full but maturely considered. Neither have we been led by the misapplication of a phrase ("the wisdom of our ancestors") to involve in indiscriminate abuse those Institutions which we have found and yet find useful. Persevering in this course of moderation, we venture to tell Mr. Stevenson that the Whig party, to a man, hold in the utmost abhorrence such opinions as he is reported to hold. For many years that party struggled with constant but unsuccessful efforts against the domination of the Tories: placed now in power it continues its course with success; but we feel confident that both success and power would pass from their hands were they once to give up the constitutional means which they have hitherto pursued for securing the ends they have always openly professed.

The following is the passage to which we allude:—

"Letters were also produced from our Minister in London, from our Consul at Liverpool, and others, suggesting that every practicable method should be resorted to by the Government to retain the specie now in the country. They state that England is on the brink of a great financial and political convulsion, and that the Bank of England will be obliged to suspend specie payments unless the efforts then making for procuring a supply from the United States should succeed; and that the question, in fact, was whether the banks on this side of the water or on that, should first blow up. The political disturbances of England (says Mr. Stevenson) are greatly promoted by her financial embarrassments, and if the latter continue, the former must soon come to a crisis. If the money power is crippled and embarrassed, the democracy of the country will triumph, and Ireland will be emancipated. To send our specie to England at this crisis would, therefore, destroy ourselves and the British Tories in their present death-struggle with the people."—*Observer*, May 21.

We are much gratified at finding that Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, has availed himself of the opportunity which we afforded him, of disclaiming the most numerous proceedings charged against him by the Journals of his own country. This disclaimer of Mr. Stevenson would have been still more gratifying if he had expressed his reprehension of those motives which have suggested the present unfortunate policy of his Government towards our mercantile interests. But although Mr. Stevenson may have withheld any such general disclaimer from the press, against which to whom he has confided his defence against his own American Journals, it is not our assembly to conjecture that he may have taken other and more formal means of relieving himself from any participation in that Anti-British policy.

Mem 25th.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Dr. Morrison's Library and the Professorship of Chinese.

Before the balloting commenced some objection was made to the proposed institution of a Professorship of Chinese, according to the terms agreed upon with the Trustees of the late Dr. Morrison, when the arrangements for the transfer of his Library to the College were being made.

Mr. HANKEY rose to vindicate the appointment, and entered into an interesting account of the travels, studies, labours, merits, and especially the patriotism which distinguished Dr. Morrison. When the Doctor went to India (China), he succeeded Sir George Staunton as translator to the local government. (E. L. O.'s factory). He was distinguished by his zealous efforts for the propagation of Christianity in China; and it was his exertions that the Chinese and English public were indebted for the institution of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, which had existed about thirty years, and where between thirty and forty natives were now learning the languages of the far West (East). In the course of these labours, Dr. Morrison collected the library now under consideration, and a few years since he came to this country in the hope of being able to form an arrangement with some English Literary Association, for the establishment of a Professorship for teaching the Chinese language. To effect this the Doctor proposed to make a free-will offering of his library, which had cost him not less than £2000; not succeeding, however, he left England, leaving the library in the hands of three trustees (of which he, Mr. Hankey, was one), with power to sell it; but, though the trustees had frequently offered it to public bodies, they did not succeed in effecting a sale. He (Mr. H.) had considered this the more disgraceful to England, for while she, having such an extensive and valuable intercourse with China, gives our countrymen no national opportunities to learn the Chinese language, France, Prussia, and other European powers, having comparatively no connexion with China, had, however, appointed professors under their respective governments, for teaching Chinese to their countrymen. Dr. Morrison died, while accompanying Lord Napier on his way to Canton, and not leaving sufficient funds for the support of his family, the trustees proposed that government should purchase the library. The preliminaries went on—a catalogue was desired by Lord Palmerston, but after the lapse of some time, an answer was received to the effect, that the lords of the Treasury would not feel justified in buying it with the public money. The trustees then got up a public subscription for the family, and complied with Dr. Morrison's patriotic desire, that the library should not be lost to England, by offering it to the London University, on condition that the council would institute a Chinese professorship, which had been agreed to, and under which a professor would receive £80 a-year for five years, and no longer. The value of the library might be inferred from the fact that it had been collected while the Doctor was engaged in translating the Scriptures into Chinese, and in compiling an elaborate Anglo-Chinese Lexicon. The professor they intended to appoint was considered fully competent in the opinions of the most eminent judges.

Colonel Jones had no objection to the purchase of the library, and the appointment of the Chinese professor, if the University could afford it. But the fact was, the Council were now but emerging from their difficulties. The Council had, moreover, imprudently plunged themselves into disputes with the proprietors in consequence of Chait's having been promised to Professors who could not be remunerated, and they had appointed a gentleman to one chair who

had now not a single student, after all the great anticipations that had been held forth about the vast public advantages the appointment would confer—he referred to the professor of political economy. (Laughter.)—*Item 21.*

Spain.—*Iran* was taken by assault by the British legion on the 17th May; and *Fontarabia* offered no resistance, and capitulated at noon on the 18th.

By royal decree a plenary amnesty was published on the 18th of June.

The latest Spanish news received from Gibraltar is of ill omen for the cause of Queen Isabella. A letter of the 6th July, from a well informed Spaniard of the liberal party, mentions that Don Carlos had invaded Catalonia and had succeeded in crossing the Ebro, and was supposed to be marching upon Cuenca and thence to Madrid. The court was panic struck, and was deliberating about removing to Badajoz or Seville.

Portugal.—Another change of ministry has occurred. The capital was disturbed, and attempts were made to excite the national guards. The latest intelligence informs us that Miguelite plots and popular resolutions were dreaded.

CALCUTTA.

OPIMUM NOTIFICATION.

The following Rules and Conditions under which Adjustments will be made with Shippers of Opium, purchased at the January, February, March and June sales of 1837, are published for the information of Parties concerned.

1.—Shippers to China of Opium, purchased at the sales of January, February and March, 1837, if the Ship left this Port before the 1st August last, will receive at the rate of One Hundred and Forty Company's Rupees per Chest.

2.—Upon Opium of the June sale, shipped in Vessels which left this Port before 1st August, nothing will be paid.

3.—Upon Opium of the Sales of January, February and March, 1837, shipped from this Port to any Port of the Straights, or Eastern Archipelago, before the 1st May last, nothing will now be paid, but if it shall be hereafter proved by the production of Bills of Lading, and other evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, that any part of this Opium has been sent on from Singapore, Malacca, or Penang to China, before the 1st June, 1837, then the Shipper thereof at such Port will receive the same amount per Chest, as all other Shippers of Opium of the said sales to China; viz. at the rate of 140 Rupees per Chest.

4.—Shippers of Opium of the sales of January, February and March, 1837, to the Settlements in the Straights, on Vessels which left this Port after the 1st May last and before the 1st August last will receive the same amount per Chest as Shippers to China; viz. One Hundred and Forty Rupees on each Chest of the said first three sales of the year 1837, but no payment will be made upon Opium of the June sale as already provided in the 2d of these Conditions.

5.—Payment of the amount per Chest as above allotted, will in each instance be made by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium to the actual shipper from this Port, or from Singapore, Penang or Malacca, as the case may be.

6.—The Board of Customs on being satisfied as to the actual shipper of any Lots or Chests, will grant to him an Order on the General Treasury for the amount payable under these Rules, taking a receipt specifying that the Party receives the amount on behalf of all Parties concerned, or interested in the said Lots or Chests. The Order of the Board on the General Treasury may at the option of the holder be cashed, or paid in satisfaction of any demand of Government.

IT IS FURTHER NOTIFIED.

7.—That the Public sale price per Chest of all opium purchased at the sales of 1837, which was cleared, or left this Port after the 31st July last, will be adjusted with the following Abatement.

On Opium of the January, February and March sales. 300 Rupees per chest will be remitted from the price of such chest.

On Opium of the June sale, 150 Rupees per Chest will be remitted from the price of such chest.

8.—On all opium paid for but not shipped between the 31st July, and the 26th Instant, the amount allowed in abatement as above will be refunded to the Party producing in this Office, the Pass or order upon the opium Godown-keeper for the delivery of such opium, and prior to its being returned to such Party the readjustment of the price, and the amount refunded will be notified on the Pass.

9.—On all opium paid for, and shipped between the 31st July and the 26th Instant, the amount allowed in

abatement, will be refunded to the shipper and a receipt taken as in the 6th Condition.

10.—On Opium neither shipped or cleared before the 26th Instant, the amount allowed in abatement will be remitted from the price at the time of payment being made, in full, and orders for the delivery of the opium being taken from this Office.

IT IS FURTHER NOTIFIED.

11.—That the opium of the sale of February, 1837, remaining unpaid for on the 14th September next, will be repaid on account of Government on the following day, the Deposits being previously forfeited.

12.—That the opium of the sale of March, 1837, remaining unpaid for on the 13th October next, will be repaid on Monday, the 16th October. The Deposits being previously forfeited.

13.—That the opium of the sale of June, 1837, remaining unpaid for on the 30th November next, will be paid on the 1st December. The Deposits being previously forfeited.

By order of the Board of Customs, Salt and opium, the 28th August, 1837.

S. G. PALMER,

Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY.

We have had an opportunity within the last few days of seeing a piece of plate which for splendour of execution and elegance of design is decidedly superior to any thing with which our taste for such productions has been for a long time gratified. It consists of a silver, two feet five in diameter, richly chased, and bearing upon it the following inscription, surrounded by a Peacock, as a Crest, with the initials J. J. in the centre;

PRESENTED TO JAMES JEFFREY ESQ.,

OF BOMBAY,

BY JAMES CATHORNIUS REMINGTON,

MATHEW THEODORUS DE VITAE,

AND

MANSFIELD FORBES, ESQUIRES,

AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR SINCERE

FRIENDSHIP AND ESTEEM.

31st July 1836.

To be placed upon this silver is a pedestal, having a base profusely ornamented with devices emblematical of India, such as the leaves of the palm tree, the Pariah dog, Brahmim Bulls, while the upper part, divided into three compartments, contains respectively a beautiful view of Bombay Harbour, the flag staff, and all that portion of the Town in its vicinity, taken, we imagine from Malabar Point, by sunrise; the second a view of the ancient Persepolis, the cradle of the ancient Persians, the cradle of the Maji, whose tenets, tradition still assigns to the followers of Zoroaster; and the third an inscription similar to that upon the silver. Shooting out, as it were, from this upper pediment is seen a branch, which in the perfect imitation of its foliage looks more the work of nature than of art, round which are clustered groups of plantain trees, surrounded on every side by the spangle eyed tails of three Peacocks, as if anxious that the winds of heaven should not visit them too roughly. The frequent appearance of the Peacock, if may be as well to account for, by stating that not very long ago James's friend, Sir Charles Forbes, procured this as a crest for him from the Herald Office in London. Upon the very apex of the Branch a burnished Vase is placed capable of containing, we should say, about 3 Gallons of generous wine, which, from the stem of the tree being hollowed can be received from three several pipes in the upper part of the pedestal. Upon the whole, the gift, which is one equally worthy of the donors as it is of the enterprising merchant to whom it is presented, is a rare specimen of art, that cannot fail, when in a proper position, to be in strict keeping with the splendid mansion which it is destined to adorn.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| London | 3rd July | Singapore | 23rd Sept. |
| Liverpool | | Java | 13th Sept. |
| U. States | 2nd June | Manila | 25th Sept. |
| Calcutta | 3rd Sept. | Austral-Asia | 20th July. |
| Bombay | 16th Aug. | Madras | 26th Aug. |

ARRIVED.—Oct. 9th NAPLES, [Am.] from Manila. 10th EDINBURGH, Marshall, Singapore and Bombay. RED ROVER, Wright, do and Calcutta. SOPHIA, Macnair, from Madras. PUTTAY SALAM, Gillet, from do. and Bombay. GEORGE 4th, Drayner, from do. and Calcutta. SYDEN, Dan, Bard, from Lomboc. BROTHERS, Towne, from Sydney and Sourabaya. LADY MACNAUGHTEN, Hustwick, from Sydney. TRESCOTT, [Am.] Lindsey, from Samarang. JEANETTE PHILIPPINE, [Dut.] Boulet, MEDORA, [Dut.] Woe, and HANOVER, [Am.] Leach, from Batavia. BLAKEY, Snipe, from the Triton Shoal.

PASSENGERS.—PER EDINBURGH, Captain Fine. T. MacMicking, George Coles, Esqs. PER RED ROVER, Alexander Matheson, Esq. PER GEORGE 4th, D. Dyce Sombre, J. J. Nicholson, Esqs.

SAILED.—HARLEQUIN, Chiene, for the West Coast of America. SCARLETT CASTLE, Morgan, for Manila. LOWEY FAMILY, Rowland, for Singapore and Bombay. CHARLES GRANT, Pittman, ALLALEVIE, Clark

for Singapore and Calcutta. ADRENAR, [Fr.] Leford, and BLAKEY, Snipe, for Manila.

The Ann, Griffith, was despatched yesterday for Manila; and the LORD AUCKLAND, Willie, is to be despatched to day to Singapore and Calcutta.

The following vessels from China had arrived in England:—At London, Castle Huntly, Vact. Melbourne, Kellie Castle, Judith, Orixa.—At Leith, Coventry, Favorite.—At Liverpool, Mary Ann.

From the Spectator June 24th.

Arrivals of Vessels from China.

At Liverpool 9th June, Tigris, Titherington; Brilliant, Rogerson. Off Cork, 2nd. Patriot King, Clark, (from Batavia). At Bristol, 22nd Canton, Mordaunt. Off Poole, 22nd Orwell, Lancaster.

At St. Helena from China. May 7th Clifon, Worn. 12th Prince Regent, Biles; leaky. June 9th. Tyrer, Ellis. 12th Neponset (Am.) Scobie.

The 'Sailor King' has loosened from his earthly moorings, full of years, and honours. William the 4th had all that.

'shou! I accompany old age.

As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends—These he 'looked to have' and had them.

Our local readers have been fully informed of all the circumstances of his late majesty's illness and death by the profuse details of the Calcutta and Singapore papers; it is, therefore, unnecessary for us to quote from those publications on the interesting events of the demise and succession to the crown of the United Kingdom. We only republish the following anecdotes as proofs how 'the divinity that does hedge a King' was, in William the 4th, tempered and humanized by the feelings of the man.

The following has been given as a correct statement of what the late King said when the tri-colour from the Duke of Wellington was presented to his Majesty on Sunday, the 18th of June:—"Tell the Duke I wish I could have received this flag at his dinner among the diminished ranks of his brave associates. I am very ill, I know, but I hope it may please God to carry me through this day, as I should grieve to think that my death should cast even a momentary gloom upon a day which is so bright in the annals of my beloved country."

On Sunday, when the banner by which his Grace the Duke of Wellington holds Strathfieldsaye was presented, the King seemed much affected, and said "God bless the Duke of Wellington; and may he live long to enjoy it." He then turned to Dr. Chambers and said, "If you do not keep me alive for another day the Duke of Wellington will not be able to hold his annual festival in celebration of the battle of Waterloo."

There was another peculiar trait in the disposition of his late majesty, which has been simply noticed, but neither praised nor commented upon by the London Journals; namely: it is stated to have been the late king's practice to divide yearly amongst his children his private funds. We think that Solomon himself would have said this practice was wise; wise under every view in which it can be considered; wise as it affected his own character, and the claims, hopes, prospects, and expectations of his children; wise as it affected the constitution and public morality: this fact alone proves William the 4th to have been a superior man as to judgment and determination; as it also proves him to have been a strictly constitutional king; the 'Patriot Prince' which Bolingbroke saw in his imagination, but perhaps despaired of the impersonification.

The same London Journals, that inform the Eastern empire of the loss of our beloved and respected sovereign, contain the most inconceivable allusions to her present majesty. It is openly stated that lord Elphinstone has been recalled from Madras in order to hold some high appointment in the royal household; and it is also as openly said that this indecent and hasty recall has for its exciting motive an attachment between H. M. and lord Elphinstone; which had some time ago become so apparent as to lead to the removal of his lordship to India.

Her present majesty was eighteen years old in May last, and has been brought up under the eye of her mother, the duchess of Kent, in a rather strict seclusion.

Well did Burke say—the age of chivalry has passed!

Were a man to breathe the slightest taint of lying scandal on the reputation of any respectable female, he would be kicked and hunted out

of society; yet in the instance of a queen, eighteen years old, called to the most harassing and important duties, when the body of her royal uncle is scarce cold in his coffin—certainly before he is added to the long series of entombed monarchs in St. George's chapel—this young, virtuous, interesting and royal personage is made the sport of a newspaper paragraph! O tempora! O mores! O Editors! O Penny-a-liners! O court newsmen! Sorry are we that we are of the fraternity. But, most seriously, do we expect and hope that our next advices from England will inform us of the public indignation at such shameless profligacy, such villainous scandal. As to the recall of lord Elphinstone, we do not believe it; and, if his lordship has seen the English papers alluded to, he will pause, we hope, before he accepts, by returning home, the character, which they have given him—the minion of a young English queen, in the 19th century of the Christian era.

TRITON SHOAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—Thinking that the following sketch and description of the Triton Shoal and reefs may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, I send you the following particulars, forwarded to me by captain John Snipe, of the Blakely.

"The vessel left the Typa on the 16th of September and sighted the shoal on the 21st; but, from light winds and strong current, did not succeed in anchoring until the 25th. On the 23rd the wind fell light as I was running in, and in 12 hours we had drifted 24 miles from the shoal. Had we been on the east instead of the west side, nothing could have saved us from destruction. Before running so near again, I sent the boat, and found the island to be a small sandbank, about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ long, in a NE. and SW. direction, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ to a mile wide, though not a regular oblong. At high water it's elevation above the surface is not more than two to three feet. It is surrounded by a dangerous reef, extending at several points, a mile from the land. No bottom at 100 fms alongside the reef. There are no soundings but on the east side, where the Martha lays. My sights upon it gave the mean Lat $15^{\circ} 45'$ N. Long $111^{\circ} 11'$ E. I was at anchor one day; the next morning was squally, wind and current dead on the reef; and seeing no chance of saving both ship and anchor, got a spring on the cable, made sail and slipped; leaving an anchor and 60 fms of chain. Altogether it is a forbidden, ugly, dangerous place."

The engraver has disappointed us, and the publication of the sketch of the shoal must be deferred until our next number.

Boat's Crews.

Letter from the Hong-Merchants.

We respectfully communicate.—As the ship's boats are now passing up and down, we shall be obliged by your prohibiting the sailors from carrying knives about their persons, in order that accidents may be avoided; and that you will so arrange that the boats may arrive early, so as to return in the evening, and not delay because the natives near the factories on the banks of the river are a mixture of good and bad; and indeed we fear there are thieves and vagabonds among them, who entice the sailors away with the intention of robbing them; and when the sailors are drunk it is probable some disturbance may arise, that may lead to serious consequences.

It is for this we write, &c. Signed by the hongmerchants. Canton, Oct. 10th. 1837.

On the 23rd inst., the governor goes to review the troops in the distant districts of Hwuy, Chao, and Keaying. It is said W. E. will be absent fifty days.—On the 26th inst. the Foo-yuen commences the examination of the military graduates of this province in the exercises of horse and foot archery, on the artillery ground on the east side of the city.

POLITICAL HONESTY.—A grandiloquent minister, finding his grandeur in a little danger, cried out, "Wain pomp and glory of the world, I hate you!" He assures

his audience that he took office against his will, in writing he was too old for it; but he must not abandon the king. He reproaches a little longer; that is, as long as he can, another grandee has also a duty to perform (of course to the court), and cannot refuse to coalesce with the party that is uppermost. A third suddenly discovers that he has been in error all his life, but has become open to conviction; that he sacrifices all the principles for which he had fought for years when his friends were in power, but in consequence of this conviction, sides against them now they are out.—Illustrations of Human Life.

FAIRY'S CREW.

(Report from the Fuhkeen government.)
[Concluded from No. 41, Page 169.]

Chinluh and other natives then gave both clothing and food to the foreigners; and, as they had money, thought they should pay for what they received; and, consulting with Chinkoen and his companions, proceeded to take (the money) by force; having observed that after they had been robbed the foreigners still possessed a number of dollars; Chinluh forthwith directed Chinkoen &c. to snatch the money, nineteen dollars, out of their hands; they then ran forth and divided the money amongst themselves.

Further, as to the two men Jozoe (Jozoe) and Wal sa (Wallis). About nine o'clock at night, after they had swum to the beach and gained the bank, Jozoe entered a dwelling and crouched down under the eaves of the house to rest himself; when it was dark a man came and stabbed him in the left side. Jozoe cried out, and the man immediately ran away. After Wal sa had reached the shore, he entered a melon orchard at the entrance of a street, and there laid down to sleep. Chintuen, an inhabitant of the street carrying an iron-shod pole, entered to search round the orchard, and seeing a stranger with his hair hanging in disorder about his head and face, whom he could not distinguish in the dark, he doubted whether it was not some strange thing; and availed himself of his pole, with which he struck and wounded him. Wal sa, sitting up, uttered a loud cry; Chintuen was frightened and ran away. The next day Wal sa went to Chihbooh hamlet, begging food of the inhabitants. Chintow Fuh, pitying the distressed stranger, received and kept him in his shop, gave him food and dressed his wound. At the same time Chinnang, a man of Nanking hamlet, seeing the wounded Jozoe sleeping on the ground, also took him into his own house, gave him medicine and cured him.

The magistrate, Chinkwosuw, has already, at different times, forwarded all the foreigners to the provincial capital, and I have examined fully into the foregoing circumstances; and have again directed the linguist to translate carefully.

Each of the said foreigners had, wrapped up in his clothes, one, two, or three dollars; and it is a fact, that after having been robbed of six, nineteen more dollars were violently taken from them; except this money they lost nothing.

It is true that the two men Jozoe and Wallis, were wounded in the dark.

Besides ordering all the foreigners before me, that they might point out the criminals Chinluh and his companions who robbed them of their money, as well as to acknowledge whether Chintow Fuh and Chinnang are the men who subsisted them, I have also again examined the criminals strictly; and there is no difference in the evidence, nor disguise nor embellishment in the case.

In this matter, Chinluh originated the intention of robbing the foreigners of their nineteen dollars. Here I shall exclude and not reckon the amount of the booty, nor decide upon the lightness of the crime; but Chinluh, according to the clause against violent robbery in open day, in which case the amount of booty is not considered, should be punished with one hundred blows, and banished for three years: this is the law; I decide, therefore that he be punished with one hundred blows and banished for three years.

Chinkoen and Chinnang were accomplices in the robbery, and sharers in the spoil; they should be punished as accessories to the fact; the law awards punishment one degree less; each are to receive ninety blows and be banished for two years and a half. Chinnang, and Chinnangwuh each stole two dollars. In this robbery both of them should be considered as principals; and according to the law against stealing upwards of one tael of silver, the appointed punishment is seventy blows: each of them are therefore sentenced to receive seventy blows.

The offences of each of the above banished and chastised criminals, are much greater as they have been committed against strangers in districts. They are therefore to be first exposed on the seashore, wearing the wooden collar, for one month; when that period is filled up, inflict the chastisement, send the banished to their several destinations, and close the case, after branding them on the cheek. I have also made the criminals return the stolen twenty five dollars to the foreigners.

Chintuen, in his examination, said that the night was so dark that he could not see, and he unintentionally wounded Wallis with his pole; the wound is now healed. This is considered by the law as a grave offence; it was decided he should receive eighty blows; but he has died: therefore the decision was ineffective.

Chintow Fuh and Chinnang, who, in pity to the foreigners, took them home and gave them food but who did not immediately report them to the officers, because the foreigners had received wounds which were not healed; their (good) conduct has prevented an enquiry; it is unnecessary to involve them in the matter; they may be set at liberty.

The absent disreputable natives, Jozoe and his companions, were supplied with various goods according to law, and I first sent them under the care of a trust-worthy officer to Canton, and at the same time sent despatches to the governor and lieutenant-governor of that province, for them to deliver the foreigners into the custody of their officer, who was to engage a passage for them to return to their country; and in order to manifest a severe compassion I have conferred on the said foreigners two hundred taels of silver.

With reference to the villager who wounded Jozoe and the runaway and not-yet-taken thieves, Chintoth and others, I have ordered the two, and Hoon magistrates to go in pursuit of those criminals, and also to try them.

Besides preparing copies of the evidence for despatch to the board of punishments, we have united and formed all the circumstances of the examination, translations, and decisions into a prepared report, humbly begging the imperial grace thereon, and that orders may be given to the said board to confirm the decisions.

A respectful report.

BONIN ISLANDS.

This group of islands was taken possession of by Captain B. C. H. in 1827. That officer left the following inscription on a sheet of copper:

"His Britannic Majesty's Ship, *Ross*, Captain T. W. B. took possession of this group of islands, in the name, and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty George IV. (4th June 1827).

After this the first settlers on Peel island were Matteo Mozaro, a native of Ragusa, who had been many years, in the employment of Mr. Bennet, of Rotterdam, near London, an owner of whale ships, in the south sea fishery, and had also served on board an English ship of war, in the west Indies; named "La Morne Fortune." With Matteo Mozaro, came Richard Millicamp, a native of Devonshire, his partner. They sailed from Calcutta the 21st May 1830 with two Americans, one Dane, and a party of Sandwich Islanders, consisting of seven men and thirteen women, in all twenty five persons, under the command of Mr. Richard Charlton His Majesty's Consul for the Sandwich Islands. He supplied Messrs. Mozaro and Millicamp with an Union Jack, and a paper describing them as deserving persons, who had, at their sole expense and risk, effected on the expedition to settle on one of the Bonin Islands.

The period for which the Sandwich Islanders, had bound themselves to labour for Messrs. Mozaro and Millicamp, was at an end last May; and from that time, being free agents, they have done little or no work. Messrs. Mozaro and Millicamp are of opinion that thirty more families; say three persons in each, could be comfortably and substantially located, and fed: having besides a reasonable stock to dispose of to ships, to supply themselves with clothing, tools, and a few dollars per annum. The absence of a fixed head, authorized by government, is severely felt from the want of good feeling among the settlers; frequently occasioned by competition in supplying such whalers as arrive, and frequently by the conduct of their crews: ships which have good crews will not anchor in the Port, fearing their men will desert; others which have bad men; and then, they disturb the tranquillity of the settlers, by putting them in fear for their lives, and properties: as in the instances of the *Cadmus* and *Tory*, and *Admiral Cockburn*.

Peel Island has already in a state of cultivation, sweet Potatoes, Taro, Indian Corn, Onions, Yams, Pumpkins, Water Melons, Sugar cane. Tobacco has been planted, and with such success, that it is likely to give them a great deal of trouble from its spreading so fast and the want of hands to gather it in, and prepare it. It is said to be of an excellent quality. They have a few good Lemon Trees, planted from seed, which bear well, but are neglected.

Pigs are in great abundance. For them it is that the Indian Corn is cultivated, and they are sold at from 84 to 88 each. Wild hogs are also many in number; and a breed of dogs brought from the Sandwich Islands are so well taught that they will at any time, under the direction of their masters, find, attack, and bring down the largest.

The island has also many jungle fowl; for on their first arrival, the settlers managed to let their poultry drift; and in a wild state they have increased greatly to the injury of their corn fields.

Gulls, in a wild state, are on the Southern Head, which at high water is an island, and are many in number; there is only one tame pair on the island.

There are no noxious animals, or snakes on the island; no rats, but many mice: sharks are numerous but small: these the dogs frequently chase into shoal water, and drag them high and dry, on the sandy beaches.

Although the timber on the island is plentiful there is not more than required, if a larger number of persons were to settle. There is none at present; one sort is in great plenty, called *Toomana*, which is used for floors, and plank; being also ornamental, furniture is made from it. The mulberry tree is very hard, used for posts, or stanchions for their dwellings, and never decays in the ground. There is also a small quantity of sandal wood but not sufficient to need remark. Mr. Mozaro, with eight men, being three months collecting thirty picul.

Not the least vestige of previous occupancy has been discovered, by the present settlers, who have now been resident since July 26th 1830, and have examined every part of the island.

• The average is ten pounds, per Spanish dollar.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1837.

NO. 43. } PRICE }
50 CENTS }

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is Closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Hon^{ble} E. I. Company.

Canton, 6th October, 1837.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A General meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at their office on Saturday the 4th November at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a report of the proceedings of the Committee on the cessation of their term of Office, and to deliberate on the same.

2 Danish Hong

By order of the Committee

21st October 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT

Secretary.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual general meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of electing the Committee for the ensuing year will be held here on Monday the 6th November at noon as prescribed by the Regulations.

By order of the Committee

2 Danish Hong

WILLIAM SCOTT.

21st October 1837.

Secretary.



SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will receive freight at LANTIN, and sail about the middle of November. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23 Oct. 1834.

LINTIN & MANILA.

THE BALCARRAS, Capt. VAUX, to leave Whampoa on the 1st Proximo. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 23rd Oct. 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain FRASER, has commenced receiving cargo, and will positively be despatched on the 1st Proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 16th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARDASER, Captain McINTYRE, will sail from LINTIN with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

NOTICE.—Mr. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st May last.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, September 18th, 1837.

TO LET.—The spacious and commodious House belonging to DOMINGOS PIO MARQUES near St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, where he at present lives and expects to remove from in all November. The House is in a good situation with fine accommodations and well appointed rooms, clean and ready to receive any family in, has three large halls beautifully lined with Europe paintings in paper. Application to be made to the owner.

Macao, 9th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage, that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

CHING. a Native of the Province of Sze-Chuen, who was formerly employed in instructing some of the members of the E. I. Company's Factory, in the Chinese language, is desirous of giving lessons to a few European pupils. For particulars enquire at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 bound \$ 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current, of 1833-36 \$ 24. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837. \$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong. At LINTIN, on board the *Heracles*; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and

Rank post 8mo. hot pressed at \$2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at \$ 14 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange,.... \$ per 100 \$t.
Quinn Order and Boats notes,.... " 1.50
Lingist's Reports: Reports of Carcasses, &c., " 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages,.... " 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages,.... " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

To Correspondents. 'True Blue' was too late, he shall appear in our next.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 3rd July | Singapore | 3rd Oct. |
| Liverpool | | Java | 17th Sept. |
| U. States | 23rd June | Manila | 25th Sept. |
| Calcutta | 10th Sept. | Austral-Asia | 20th July. |
| Bombay | 20th Aug. | Madras | 28th Aug. |

ARRIVED.—MARGARET, Cannry, from Samarang. ELIZA and SUSAN [Am.] Webber, from Batavia. VALPARAISO, [Am.] Lockwood, from Philadelphia 22d June. 15th JUMNA, Robinson, from Calcutta 10th Sept. Singapore 2d Oct. EARL of CLARE, Scott, from Bombay. SARAH BUKETT, Atkins, from Singapore. JESSIE LOGAN, Black, from Bombay and Singapore. RICHARD BELL, Rodgers, from Sourabaya. DORTENABER, [Dut.] Abertom, from Batavia.
PASSENGERS.—PER NAUDES (last week). Mrs. and Miss. Pierce, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Hills, Supercargo. GEORGE 4th, (last week) Mr. J. Sharpe, Per SOPHIA, (last week) 2 Misses. McNair, M. B. Kerr, Esq. Mrs. Kerr and Child. Mr. Bell, Per ELIZA and SUSAN Mr. J. W. Stewart.

SAILED.—ANN, Griffith, for Manila. DUCKINGHAM-SHIRE, Hopkins, for Sing. and Bombay. LORD AUCKLAND, Willie, Singapore and Calcutta. ROSALIND, Crouch, for St. Helena, Halifax, and Quebec, Oct. 16th. FRANCIS STANTON, [Am.] Cross, for Manila. The *Valparaiso* spoke the *John O'Gaunt* at Anjer.

We have not received any *Calcutta* Papers by the *Jumna*; and no news of any interest has reached us by the other arrivals.

As the *Register* was going to Press, the *Singapore Free Press* of the 29th of September came to hand, from which we have taken the *Anjer* shipping report for the *General Price Current*.

The ships have returned from *Hongkong* to their inshore station at *Lintin*.

On our fourth page is published a Statement of the Trade in British vessels, for the year ending 30th of June 1837, drawn up under the orders and directions of the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton. We shall publish a Statement of the American Trade as soon as possible; a want of figures has prevented the simultaneous publication of the two statements in the *Register*. (An unlocked for accident has obliged us to transfer this Statement to the *Price Current*.)

Yesterday the governor left Canton on his annual tour of inspection.

The winter-cap was yesterday put on by the leaders of Chinese ton. There is a laughable story connected with this official and opportune custom of changing the summer and winter dresses. Some years ago the governor and lieutenant governor were not 'at one'; and when the governor adopted the winter costume, in which, as a matter of course, he was followed by all his establishment, the lieutenant governor and his tail were clothed in the grassy robes of summer. This scene of cross-purposes lasted some time, and occasioned great scandal.

The publication of the *General Price Current* is unavoidably delayed until tomorrow, one who a page of types having fallen out of the frame, through the awkwardness of the Pressman.

The kindness of a friend has enabled us to publish in our present number the "Abstract of a Bill to authorize the establishing a court or courts with Criminal and Admiralty and Civil Jurisdiction in China."

As it is intended by this Bill to invest H. M. with power appoint a Judge and proper officers for such courts, and, instead of or in addition to the present Superintendents, a Consul-General, Consul, and Vice-Consul, we conclude that the present board of Superintendents will very soon undergo some modification.

We do not think that the Chinese government will make any objections or serious opposition to the establishment of these courts, when they fully understand the objects for which they are instituted; on the contrary, we are inclined to infer, from past experience, that the emperor will accord all necessary acknowledgment and power to these courts: as our reasons for this opinion, we beg leave to lay before our readers the following respectable authorities on the subject, premising that the foreigners in Canton are in a not very different position from the Portuguese in Macao, excepting that they do not, like the Portuguese, hold their position by paying a rent to the Chinese as their feudal superiors.

IN THE CRIMINAL AND ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION FOR THE TRIAL OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA, CONFERRED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON HIS MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDENTS.

This anomalous jurisdiction has been denounced by many as an unjustifiable *imperium in imperio*, which could not possibly be tolerated by the Chinese with any regard to their independence as a nation. This, however, is very far from being the case; and the jurisdiction in question formed no part of the grounds on which the Chinese objected to receive the late Lord Napier. "Of late years," says Dr. Morrison, "the plan adopted by the Chinese, in cases of homicide, has been to demand of the fellow-countrymen of the alleged murderer, that the guilty person should be found out, and handed over to the Chinese for punishment. This is in effect to constitute them a criminal court. Were a man to be delivered up by the individuals thus called upon, he would be regarded by the government as already condemned. His punishment, painful experience tells us, would be certain. Since, then, the Chinese are his ready to regard foreigners as the judges of their fellow-countrymen, why should foreign governments hesitate to establish criminal courts?"

Repeated government edicts might be quoted in support of these views. Let one office-issued on the occasion of the American homicide, in 1821:—

"As the officers of government do not understand the language of the foreigners, it has always heretofore been the practice to order the chiefs of the respective countries to find out the murderer, and question him fully, and ascertain distinctly the facts, and then deliver him up to government; after which a Linguist is summoned, the interrogatories translated, and the evidence written down, and the prosecution conducted to a close."

The representatives of Christian powers in Turkey have long exercised a nearly similar jurisdiction. "For very many years," it is stated in McFarlane's Constantinople, "no such thing as an execution of Franks, by Turkish law, had been seen in the Levant, where offenders are given over to their respective consuls, who take into their own hands their punishment, if the offence be light, or send them home to be tried by the laws of their country, if serious."—MATHISON'S China p. 115.

By an order of the Prince Regent of Portugal, in 1803, no homicide shall be given up to the Chinese; the cases shall be tried by the civil authority of Macao; if the criminal be found by the laws of Portugal guilty, he shall suffer death by the hands of a Christian executioner. This command was attended to for the first time, 1805.—LIVINGSTON'S, Macao p. 64.

This regulation was acted upon in Macao so late as 1826. In the spring of that year suspicion fell upon the slave of an officer of the settlement of having murdered a Chinese youth. He was tried by the Portuguese Judge, condemned, and executed in the *Campo*, pursuant to his sentence, by the Portuguese executioner, in the presence of the Chinese authorities and a vast concourse of natives.

As further illustrating this subject, we beg to refer our readers to the letters between the French and English supercargoes, published in the *Register* of March 18th, 1834.

We feel no hesitation in believing that the Chinese will admit this, or any other innovation that the English government may determine to introduce and firmly support, when they are convinced that by yielding they will lessen the chances of any serious and important quarrel,—of 'a great business,'—which may be likely to bring the two nations in contact on less friendly terms than usual. One consideration opens to us as deserving very serious attention, it is this: if a professional Judge is appointed, he will represent the justice, majesty, and mercy of the laws of England; the professional representative of these laws must not be placed in an equivocal position such as may lead to a compromise of his dignity, a ridicule of his pretensions, a mockery of his decisions. Such results will only cause us to fall lower and lower not only in the opinion of the Chinese, who are, perhaps, not the best judges in this matter, but in the opinion of all civilised nations. But if the Judge is properly supported, his office, nay the very trappings, costume, and ceremonies of his court ('the wisdom in the wig'), will not be without their effect on the minds and opinions of the Chinese.

* From a paper by the late Dr. Morrison, in his son's Commercial Guide, p. 61.

27th June 1837.

Abstract of a Bill to authorize the establishing a Court or Courts with Criminal and Admiralty and Civil Jurisdiction in China.

1. WHEREAS it is expedient with a view to the preservation of good order among Her Majesty's subjects trading or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China, and for the purpose of promoting the amicable intercourse between such subjects of Her Majesty and the subjects of the Emperor of China, and for the prevention of disputes by which such intercourse might be interrupted, that a British Court or Courts be established in the said dominions with the advice and consent of the Queen's most excellent Majesty and the Lords and Commons, in this present Parliament; AND THAT it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by any commission or order in Council under Her Royal Sign Manual to establish such Court or Courts of Justice within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, for the trial of all offences committed by Her Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and also for the deciding of all civil cases which shall be brought before such Court or Courts on any subject relating to trade or commerce arising within the jurisdiction of such Courts, with right of appeal, either to Her Majesty in Council or to any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Justice in the East Indies, as Her Majesty may be pleased by any order in Council to appoint; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint a judge or judges and proper officers for such Courts, and to establish forms of proceeding in all matters Criminal and Civil coming under the cognizance of such Courts; and also by any order in Council, either by reference to the provisions of any act now in force for administering justice in the East Indies or otherwise, to make any rules and restrictions concerning the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects being within the jurisdiction of such Courts and concerning the exercise of such jurisdiction, with a view to the enforcing such rules and restrictions; and it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty by any order in Council to authorize the sending out of the jurisdiction of the said Courts, any person who shall be duly convicted of having wilfully violated any of such rules or restrictions; and it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty by any order in Council to impose penalties and imprisonment for any breach of any such rules or restrictions, with reference to any offences triable by such Courts; which penalties and imprisonment shall be enforced in such manner as in the said order in Council shall be specified; and all such orders in Council shall have the full force and effect of laws, in the same manner as if they were enacted in and made part of this act.

2. AND WHEREAS cases may arise within the jurisdiction of the said Courts, wherein the interposition of such Courts may be required by the subjects of foreign powers trading to the said dominions, or by the subjects of the Emperor of China, in the determination of differences or disputes between such persons and British subjects; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any order in Council, to make and issue in the same manner as aforesaid directions and regulations for the guidance of such Courts in such cases.

3. PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted, that every order in Council issued by the authority of this act shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not be binding and effectual until six months after it shall have been so laid before both Houses of Parliament.

4. AND WHEREAS by an act passed in the third and fourth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth's reign intitled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India" authority was given to appoint Superintendents of trade to China; and whereas it is expedient to authorize the appointment of other officers: Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by any commission or warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state for the time being, to appoint instead of or in addition to such Superintendents as aforesaid, and for the same purposes, a Consul General, Consul and Vice Consul, or officers not exceeding three in number, under any other designation which Her Majesty may deem expedient, and with such powers and authorities as to Her Majesty may seem meet.

5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that all the provisions of the aforesaid act which relate to such Superintendents as aforesaid shall be equally applicable to every such Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul or other officers appointed in pursuance of this act; and all acts, matters and things done by any such Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul or other officers, shall be of equal validity and effect as if done by such Superintendents as aforesaid.

AND BE IT ENACTED, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or in pursuance of any orders or regulations made by virtue thereof, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact was committed and not afterwards, except when the cause of action shall have arisen in any

place not within the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts having Civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such Court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except when the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office, by an act passed in the twenty fourth year of the reign of King George the second intitled "An Act for the rendering justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to the warrants;" and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any such action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

ORDERS FROM THE TREASURER AND JUDGE TO THE HONGMERCHANTS.

The hongmerchants are hereby ordered to make a speedy and accurate examination into the debts now owing to foreigners; and to consult upon measures to prevent any future debts: this is impressed upon the hongmerchants as their especial duty, in order that the affairs of the foreign merchants may receive due attention and regard.

The English foreign merchants, Jardine, Dent, and others have petitioned accusing the hongmerchants, Yenke Chang, of the Hingtae hong, of having involved himself in debt to them.

We before reported to the governor requesting H. E. to order the senior hongmerchants to direct Yenkechang to produce Yenke Tseang; and that both the brothers should give a clear explanation of every one of their successive debts to foreigners, making an explicit and public declaration of all facts as to the years and circumstances connected with each debt; and that the senior hongmerchants should consult together, and form regulations, and report each fact clearly to us, the Sze officers, in order that we should submit them to the governor for H. E.'s decision. Such were the circumstances (of our report).

Afterwards, Yenkechang, having refused to produce Yenke Tseang, was delivered into the custody of the *Nanhai Heen*; and the appearance of Yenke Tseang was insisted upon within a limited time.

Further, we the Sze officers, having already issued orders to the senior and the rest of the hongmerchants to meet the foreign merchants, and begin the examination of their accounts; after our orders had gone forth, the said hongmerchants petitioned, saying:

"We humbly consider that the accounts of the Hingtae hong did not originally pass through our hands; and if we went into the reckoning we feared we should find something wrong; we therefore made a public choice of three foreign merchants, and they, also, publicly chose three of us hongmerchants, that there should be a mutual adherence to justice; and then settle each item of the accounts faithfully and honestly."

We have examined and ascertained that the foreign plaintiffs claim upwards of 2,500,000 dollars as the amount of debts due to them. In this sum is contained an original claim by Keating, of 20 or 30,000 dollars; but it has been clearly proved that this claim is irregular, and should therefore be struck off.—Nasservanjer also originally claimed 380,000 dollars as due to him, besides interest to the amount of 33,900 dollars. We have examined and found that this claimant has no books to prove the debt; and there are no means how and where to carry it to account. We must wait until Yenke Tseang returns, and settles the matter with him in person.

Now, according to the amended claims of

the foreign creditors, they amount to 2,797,415 dollars 81 cents.

We hongmerchants publicly consulted with the foreign merchants, as to what interest and claims should be disallowed; the amount to be struck off on all these accounts is 477,329 dollars 68 cents; and the real debts to foreigners will then amount to 2,320,086 dollars 23 cents.

We have ascertained that Yenke Chang originally denied the claims for interest; and that he desired interest money to the amount of 614,390 dollars 69 cents should be struck off. In public consultation we have considered that interest to the amount of 289,711 dollars, 49 cents should be added to the accounts.

Further, the Hingtae hong gave goods in charge to some foreign merchants to sell on account of the hong; the prime cost of the goods thus delivered is reckoned at 1,039,537 dollars 72 cents; and according to the explanations of the foreigners he has in all received from them for the value of the goods, reckoning decimally, 685,736 dollars one cent; exclusive of this receipt, the balance due on these goods is reckoned at 333,822 dollars 71 cents.

Moreover, according to what the foreigners say, Hingtae has put the extreme price on the goods delivered to them; but of late years Chinese goods have been very cheap (in England); and that when the goods are all sold it is to be feared enough will not be received to cover the decimal advance on them; and, waiting the sale of all the goods, when a correct account will be forwarded to Canton, if the amount of the proceeds of the sales falls short of the decimal advance, the deficiency should be added to Hingtae's debts; and if there is a profit on the goods, it should be carried to Hingtae's credit, proportionally. This is what the foreigners say.—We hongmerchants have united, and prepared separate lists of the foreign debts of the Hingtae hong, and of the prime cost of the goods delivered to the foreigners to sell on account of the hong, which we now present by petition; for the facts to be managed. Such are the circumstances.

This petition has been authenticated by coming before us, the Sze officers.

We have examined and found that originally men were selected to fill the situations of hongmerchants on account of the affluence of their families. Hitherto in the trade between the hong and foreign merchants, the legal practice has been to barter goods for goods; and when any money remained due on account of balances, the amount was reckoned next year; and there are also fixed regulations against incurring heavy debts.

In this case, Yenke Tseang and Yenke Chang, of the Hingtae hong, who have been on the list of hongmerchants but little more than seven years, have yet dared to involve themselves in debt to the foreigners to upwards of 2,000,000 and some hundred thousand dollars. It is manifest that they must have indulged themselves in the most wasteful extravagance; greedily receiving foreign goods, when they well knew that their debts were daily increasing, with the secret intention of involving all the hongmerchants in supplying the deficiency. This crime deserves banishment, which is the consequence of their own misconduct; and the rest of the hongmerchants, who are guiltless, will not be preserved from bitter involvement; and what is still more detestable, Yenke Tseang had long and secretly cherished these crafty and fraudulent intentions, and then privately absconded before the crisis: nothing could be more villainously crafty than the thoughts of his designing heart. If the affair is not strictly investigated and thoroughly sifted how will it be possible to punish his crafty deceit, and vindicate the dread majesty of government.

Besides subjecting the offenders to the strictest and severest legal enquiry and punishment;—since the hongmerchants have united with the foreign merchants, and both parties have mutually chosen just and upright men to examine with strict impartiality each item of the accounts; which, with the accumulated interest, amounts on the whole to upwards of 2,320,000 dollars; although Yenke Tseang has at present concealed himself,—the said merchants having made a general list of the proper deductions

from the account as well as what should be deducted from the interest, and struck them off; all which has been done justly and equitably free from any selfish views;—when Yenke Tseang appears to take his trial hereafter, his crafty evasions will be useless and need not be feared.

All outside foreigners have hitherto been grateful for the kindness which the celestial dynasty cherishes towards men from afar; and when trouble comes the sincerest compassion is abundantly increased.

Formerly, if a hongmerchant involved himself in debt to foreigners, however small the sum, there is no instance in which it has not been paid according to the accounts.

In this matter of the debts of the Hingtae hong to foreigners, their great amount has been caused by the compliance of the foreigners in trading with it; year after year, without any regular settlement of accounts, thus allowing it to involve itself to so great an extent: such conduct is contrary to the fixed regulations.

At present, as the debts have accumulated to an immense amount, it is not easy to expect that a time can be fixed for payment; nor in what manner the payment is to be arranged; these are matters for consideration; there is not proof that the hongmerchants have finished their deliberations on the subject.

Besides this apprehension (of Hingtae's debts); as the foreign trade lately has not been so profitable as in former years, it will be difficult for other hongmerchants to keep themselves free from debts; all should take this opportunity and early settle their accounts; and not again, through carelessness and concealment give occasion for vague reports and two different accounts, until by daily gatherings and monthly accumulations, they tread in the footsteps of Hingtae.

The hongmerchants have all got families; we suppose they all endeavour to get an honest livelihood; and we, the Sze officers, have the most sincere compassion for the foreign merchants, and intensely desire to put an end to these old practices and to establish new and clear regulations, which may put a final close to all litigations, and under which the foreign trade may daily improve and flourish. It is right, therefore, for us to issue orders on the subject; when the said orders reach the senior and the other hongmerchants, let them forthwith obey every article accordingly. The bond debt of the Hingtae hong, amounting to 2,320,086 dollars 20 cents let them properly apportion to each of the brothers; then let them consult and determine in what way the debts are to be paid, and send in a report thereon. At the same time, let them set against the names of all the hongmerchants the amount of any debts that they may have incurred to foreigners, and examine each one separately; and order the debtors themselves to give every explanation, assembling the foreign creditors and setting the accounts in their presence, in order that all may clearly understand them; and a time should be fixed for the payment by instalments; and then, after this clear understanding of old accounts, the foreign merchants will thenceforth know in what manner the hongmerchants are forbidden to contract debts.

But if money is required for the payment of any unsettled accounts at a time when the debtor is not provided with funds, and both the foreign and hongmerchant are willing that a small debt should be owing, the amount of it must be limited, and a clear report of it made in the next year, when it must be discharged at once or by instalments; there must not be any private understanding or agreement; in order that heavy debts, which it will be difficult to pay, may be prevented.

Further, examine into the amount of duties now owing by each hongmerchant, and how and when they are to be paid; and what will be the most proper management henceforth with reference to exports and imports observing strict and equal justice, and correct, straightforward conduct; the foreigners and hongmerchants acting with truth and honesty in all their dealings; let there be no cheating, let there be no frauds; then Chinese and Foreigners will receive equal advantages; and the payment of the duties without any deficiencies will be ensured for ever, and private property will also be secure.

The hongmerchants must immediately with their whole hearts consult on and settle safe regulations, by which it is to be hoped the occurrence of (such) vicious conduct may long be prevented. Let them report to us, the Sze officers, that we may examine the facts, and then explain them clearly to the governor; who will issue official orders that they be obeyed. Let there be neither carelessness nor delay, which will be criminal. Hasten! hasten! The orders are important. 9th moon, 6th day (Oct. 5th).

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF BLACK TEAS.

(Continued from No. 42 Page 174.)

After the leaves have been properly rubbed,

they are then fried in iron boilers; but in frying the leaves there are also certain rules to be observed; thus: when the boilers are well heated, the tea is to be thrown in by handfuls, and each grain (leaf) of tea will emit a sound whilst being fried; when the leaves are all equally fried, then they are taken out quickly by handfuls, for if the leaves are snatched out too slowly they will be burnt to ashes. The taste is clean, fragrant, and long continuing. The water in which the leaves are boiled should also be carefully selected.

After the leaves are fried, they are then fired in baskets over clear-burning, smokeless charcoal fires; the fires are made thus: not more than ten catties of the best charcoal being made into one fire, for fear that the firing may not be equal; the charcoal is burnt to a clear red heat and then covered with ashes; after the baskets are put on the fires the leaves must be constantly stirred about with the hands, and when the fire-colour is equally diffused though the mass of leaves, they are fired sufficiently; they are then quickly packed in chests, and pressed down closely with the hands and feet. The chests are then covered with paper which has been aired at the fire. The tea should then be put in a dry place; for if it is exposed to any damp, the effects of firing are lost, and it becomes colourless and tasteless and the leaves untwisted. Care should be taken that the chests in which the tea is packed should be unbroken and sound.

With reference to the manufacture of the superior teas which are grown on the summits of the hills, as Pouchong and the best Camoi, &c., it is somewhat different. The time, nay the very hour of gathering must be particularly attended to; this is the reason that these teas are so celebrated, and have obtained their peculiar names.

On an appointed day one day is selected for the gathering; which is made known by a slip of bamboo hung on the tree on which is written the appointed time, that it may be known and remembered. Then some of the best workmen are chosen, and each is directed to his task in gathering the leaves, which is done in the most careful manner possible. If the leaves are a little too old or a little too young, they are not plucked; and all yellow and broken leaves and stalks are rejected. After the gathering the leaves are carefully packed in bamboo baskets in quantities a little more than ten ounces; it is spread thinly out and dried in the wind; when the leaves become flexible they are rubbed very gently with the hands; it is of the last importance that there be an equal pressure, and that each leaf be speckled with red dots, and that the edges be of a golden colour; it is then fried, only ten leaves or so being put at once into the pan; this quantity must not be exceeded; if it is the leaves will not be equally fired, and then they will be colourless and tasteless. They must be stirred very quickly; if this is done too slowly the fire scorches the leaves black, and they are useless. When the firing is finished the leaves are put into bamboo baskets for selection; and all those that are not equally fired, or have not the golden edges, or are not speckled with red dots, are rejected; they are then placed where the wind blows upon them for upwards of an hour. Then clear charcoal fires, made of the small, round pieces of the very best charcoal, are got ready in earthen vessels; and when the fires burn clearly without smoke they are covered over with charcoal ashes, and the baskets are put on the fires, and then lined with one sheet of thin paper, and about ten ounces, certainly not more, of the leaves are put into each basket; for if this quantity is exceeded the heat will not equally pervade the mass.

And in order to attain this indispensable result the leaves must be stirred about without intermission; and it is necessary that the leaves be not tainted in the least with the smoke of the fire; if the least fire-damp reaches it then the whole mass will have a smoky smell which will always continue. The most careful persons should be employed in this duty. When the firing begins, sheets of good, thick paper are also put in the baskets, and when they are well aired the leaves are wrapped up in parcels of between two and three ounces, on which is written from what tree and at what time the leaves were gathered and manufactured. It is then

packed in boxes lined with lead, the lining having likewise previously been aired at the fire. This kind of the famous Powchong tea is all bought up by people from Amoy. Each year advances are made, and the prices fixed for the produce of one tree, whether it produces ten ounces, or one or two catties.

The *Saetungpin*, *Yukkwai*, *Wantan*, *Taycin* and *Taryang* trees generally produce a catty and upwards; two catties is an extreme quantity; the prices are one hundred and some tens of dollars. The other kinds of this tea are worth about twenty dollars a catty; and, on account of the high prices, these teas are never brought to Canton; except in very small quantities as presents to the senior hongmerchants, who have large dealings with the priests of *Tuou* and *Budh*, who present one or two little boxes containing about three or four mace of tea to them; which present is considered a mark of great esteem and respect.

(To be continued.)

Japan.-Careri's voyage the world. (Churchill's collection).

A fruitless Voyage made by the Portuguese, and Natives of Macao to Japan, to resettle themselves in the Trade lost in the last persecution of the Christians.

[Continued from No. 42, Page 174.]

To this intent the city and Jesuits hired a ship, and putting the Japanese aboard, set sail on the 13th of June of the aforesaid year for NAGASACKI, and got into that port on the 2d of July at night. Immediately a Mandarin came aboard the vessel, which was called *St. Paulo*, with an interpreter, and four scribes, or notaries, one of whom was sent by the General, the second by the chief civil magistrate, the third by the city, and the fourth by the prime man in religious matters, every one to write a-part what questions the interpreter put in Portuguese, and what they answered, that there might be no mistake. The interpreter knelt down before the Mandarin. I believe the most severe and crafty judge could never put more enquiring questions to draw the criminal to confess a crime than this Mandarin did to the Portuguese, to make them own the knowledge of the ancient prohibition to Christians, upon pain of death not to come into the Empire of Japan, and in case they did, to be indispensably subject to suffer the Penalty. But they, knowing the Mandarin's design could not be entrapped by him, but answered discreetly to all his interrogatories, still denying any knowledge of such prohibition. In short, the Portuguese were examined about the time the *Bark* was cast away; in what quarter of Macao the twelve Japanese lived; whether they there, or abroad conversed with the Christians; what it was the city of Macao desired of them; whether there were any alien on board the vessel, who could remember what had happened between the Christians and Japanese; and much more too long to insert, several hours being taken up in these questions by the Mandarin, and notaries, who all wrote a-verbally to report it to their superiors. At length, having taken the number of men, and dimensions of the vessel, the Mandarin went off, with all those he brought with him.

The vulgar sort of Japanese are worse than slaves to the nobler, and Mandarins, for they dare not speak to them, but on their knees, hanging down their heads, lifting up their hands together to their forehead, and stretching them out towards the Mandarin, by way of respect, which the interpreter did every time the captain of the vessel answered. And if a Mandarin goes aboard a vessel, in which there are a thousand people, there will not one word be heard, all things being done by signs, and the pilot commands by a fan he holds in his hand, waving it to the right or left to direct the steersman.

The next day the Mandarin set out in a palanquin, carried on men's shoulders, for AMIACO, to acquaint the Emperor with the arrival of the Portuguese vessel, and in the mean while refreshments were sent aboard from the city with much civility, bidding them ask for all they had occasion for, and they should be supplied; and that the Portuguese did not declare their wants, yet the Japanese sent them all that was necessary.

The vessel was beset, and guarded day and night by ten *Funes*, which are barks of the country manned with soldiers, who watched that none of the Portuguese might set foot ashore, as also that nothing might be thrown into the sea, inasmuch that one day a duck flying away, several *Funes* pursued it for some hours, and having taken, carried it to the governor, who sent it back, charging them to take care that no creature escaped, requiring that the fifth of the vessel should be thrown over-board in the presence of the soldiers.

The day after the arrival of the Portuguese, the Dutch came aboard in a small boat, thinking it had been a ship of theirs, and perceiving they were Portuguese, and understanding the cause of their coming they returned, saying in that country it was necessary to speak the truth.

The factory at NAGASACKI enjoys not that liberty the Dutch have in their trade in other parts, nor has it that authority in this port as elsewhere, for as soon as the ships come to an anchor, a Mandarin comes aboard to tell the men, and carry the sails and rudder ashore. When a man dies, a Mandarin must view the body before it is buried. It happened six years before this time, that two sailors were once missing, who had gone ashore, and it was judged they were two fathers of the society, who took this course to

make their way into that kingdom; but it cost much money to conceal their escape, the Mandarin being bribed, and two hillocks showed him as if they had been graves; so that at present the Dutch admit no strangers aboard the ships bound for JAPAN, but only natives of HOLLAND, who can prove they are of that country, and give an account of their father and mother. Nor have the Dutch any communication with the city, but live in their factory, which is seated on a rock, enclosed with a wall, to which there are two gates; one towards the port to ship their goods, and this, when the ships are gone, has five seals put upon it, not to be opened upon pain of death. The other answers to the city, and is continually guarded, no trade being allowed with the Japanese, but only once a year, when they give a pass to the person appointed to go to AMIACO, to visit the emperor from the company.

(To be continued.)

Canton, October 23rd 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—Captain Scott requests me to beg you to insert in your next 'Register,' the accompanying letter with the Postscript. The letter was written for publication in the last 'Canton Press' and I had it put into the letter box, which the Editor of that Paper presents to the Public, at his door, to receive its communications, but into which, it seems, it is not his custom to look; the letter therefore did not reach his hands, before I called on him to enquire the cause of its not being inserted.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,
J. U. ELLIS.

Ship Abercrombie Robinson.

Thursday 19th Oct. 1837.

Whampoa.

To the Editor of the
Canton Press.

Sir,—Having been on board my Ship, since last Saturday, I have only just seen your paper of the 14th Oct. I am averse to Newspaper discussions, and more particularly in a society so limited as that of China; but I feel bound to notice the unprovoked attack upon me in the Editorial column of your paper.—I acquit you, Mr. Editor, of any malice, as I suspect you are ignorant of the real facts, but the temper in which you state your correspondent "Sebastian" to have written, should have made you pause, before you adopted as your own, remarks which could only have been dictated by pique vanity, or party spirit.

It is true, that a man was ordered to be tied up, to receive corporal punishment and the ship's company reviled him; they acted under the delusion (imposed, I believe, at Whampoa) that the master of a merchant vessel has no right to punish corporally—unless it be expressed in the articles of agreement. An unarmed attempt was made to obtain possession of the man, without effect. The men declared, with one voice, that they would resign the man to any punishment—solitary confinement on bread and water—or any other punishment I liked, except corporal, for that was illegal; they were not listened to: for they who can dictate the extent of their obedience are not the governed. But the question was, how to deal with men acting under such feelings? I know the ready answer, and, at sea, no one could hesitate; but the ship was in harbour, the means of assistance were round about, and above all a British authority was at Canton. To him I deemed it my duty to apply, to remove from their minds the impression, under which they were acting. Capt. Elliot kindly and promptly attended to my request;—he came on board, investigated the circumstances, and emphatically declared the right of every master of a British merchant vessel to punish corporally:—it was one with that of a Captain of a man of war.

After some days Capt. Elliot conferred on me the appointment (which has given, you say, such umbrage) unsought, and unexpected by me; indeed I accepted it with reluctance, but the plan was so evidently calculated to operate beneficially, that I considered it would be a dereliction of duty, if I allowed personal feeling to interfere with the services required of me. I may as the same time, without much presumption, suggest, that I had, perhaps, some pretensions to be selected, at the Senior Commander present of the late E. L. C. smart time service, which his late majesty honored by publicly recognising as a "service."

As to the Pains and Penalties, which it seems I may incur, for acting by virtue of the orders of H. M.'s Superintendents, I have no great dread, and I am rather amused at the powers being called in question, when exerted with the view of maintaining good order amongst British Shipping in this Port, after the obedience which, I understand was paid to them, under the late Lord Napier, in much more serious matters: for it is yet to be learnt that any part of them are withheld from Capt. Elliot.

In conclusion, allow me to remark, that Capt. Elliot may or may not possess the power of delegating a portion of his authority to control British seamen; but all who know ought of their character, who can feel for their well-doing or who have interest in it (as who have not in this community?) must earnestly wish that he had it; and, rather than question on loose grounds so desirable an object, would be disposed to wink even at a stretch of authority where mere prevention was the intention.

If the duty of a Journalist be the public good, and not the indulgence of private malevolence, you have taken a part which in my mind can be justified by no considerations. I am, Sir, Your Obedt. Servant.

ROBT. SCOTT.

P.S. The above having come again into my possession, in consequence of the circumstances stated in the note of the Editor of the Canton Press; I take the opportunity of adding a few words more in explanation of the occurrence on board my ship. When the crew had refused full obedience to my orders, I did not feel, under

the existing circumstances, that I could offer for myself an admissible justification, if I resorted to arms. The measure I adopted, as in my judgment suited to the occasion, was to deprive them 'of all food' until I had their entire submission secured. The men asked for their discharges; I said 'No! in the end they should not escape me they might be assured. Well for nearly 48 hours, these men were without food, yet no act of violence or insubordination occurred; thir whole conduct was reserved, and personally respectful. I believe now, as I did then, that they thought they were resisting an illegal order, and had resolved to endure the consequences with patient submission. To afford them the opportunity of submission, and to give them a caution, as to any outbreak, to which the pressure of hunger might impel them, I called the hands out on Sunday morning. To my question of submission the answer was 'It was useless, they would not submit to it, but any other punishment I pleased.' I then told them, the coercion I was using should be kept in force, till I had it, and to beware of any attack on the property of the ship, for I would shoot any man concerned in it. They were piped down, and in my life I never saw a Sunday on board ship passed so quietly and decently.

Five men were sent out of the ship by Capt. Elliot (they were most of them good men till this occurred); after a few days had elapsed, on Capt. Elliot's suggestion of their penitence, I consented to receive them again. They were brought alongside as prisoners and one by one came on the quarter deck to express their contrition before the crew. The satisfactory conduct of the crew since that time, makes me at least contented with my own proceedings.

The attack on my professional character, repugnant, I am certain it will be, to every generous mind, has drawn this detail from me, that the public may judge how far it is damaged by this affair: I do not fear their decision: they must admit that I acted with humanity, and I think with a prudence and firmness suited to the necessities of the case: one of pure delusion. Generally, the assumption is a gross one, that, because a mutiny occurs, it is the result of the inability of the officers: experience does not bear it out.

In the "Canton Press" of yesterday a letter is published from "Sebastian"; he might have been more worthily and usefully employed: to attack private character is a sorry office at the best. The cloak of "public character" is an old expedient, likely to find favour with few; and to endeavour to impede the operation of a measure so needful as Capt. Elliot's must meet with the reprobation of all. It is my earnest hope that the commanders of British ships will not look to the *Individual* who temporarily hoists the flag of office at Whampoa, but to the positive advantage which must accrue from the spirited adoption of Capt. Elliot's measure; all must see the benefit of having an impartial person to refer to in the event of differences, who may put the ignorant right, and soothe irritability of feeling: its success depends on ourselves, and being for our common good let us endeavour with good will to carry it out. In a little time I shall have a successor, and then it will be my desire to show, by strict attention to his regulations, that I have not been actuated altogether by selfish considerations. I shall treat with the contempt they deserve the assertions of "Sebastian" as regards my proceedings here. He may write on—may indulge his "furor scribendi," and I hope; he will have his proper appreciation, but from me, he will have no notice beyond this.

ROBT. SCOTT.

Triton Island and reef.
Black spot, the *Martha*; Anchor, *Blakely*.



DIED.—At MACAO, on the night of the 21st inst. ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING, Esq.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1837.

NO. 44. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 6th October, 1837.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A General meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at their office on Saturday the 4th November at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a report of the proceedings of the Committee on the cessation of their term of Office, and to deliberate on the same.

2 Danish Hong By order of the Committee
21st October 1837. WILLIAM SCOTT
Secretary.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual general meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of electing the Committee for the ensuing year will be held here on Monday the 6th November at noon as prescribed by the Regulations.

By order of the Committee
2 Danish Hong WILLIAM SCOTT
21st October 1837. Secretary.



FOR MANILA:

THE PRINCE GEORGE, will take freight for the above Port; Apply to

WM. MACDONALD
Canton, 30th Oct. 1837. No. 1 Creek Hong.

CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, & PENANG.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Capt. Jas Scott, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 30th Oct. 1837.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will receive freight at LINTIN, and sail about the middle of November. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 23 Oct. 1834.

LINTIN & MANILA.

THE BALCARRAS, Capt. VAUX, to leave Whampoa on the 1st Proximo. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 23rd Oct 1847.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain FRASER, has commenced receiving cargo, and will positively be despatched on the 1st Proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, October 16th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARDASER, Captain MCINTYRE, will sail from LINTIN with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. N. CURSETJEE
Canton, 6th September, 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

WITH immediate possession to 1st March No. 6 Danish Hong, with the Commodious Godowns attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st March. Enquire on the premises

Canton, 29th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—The spacious and commodious House belonging to DOMINOS PRO MARQUE near St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, where heat present lives and expects to remove from in all November. The House is in a good situation with fine accommodations and well appointed rooms, clean and ready to receive any family in, has three large halls beautifully lined with Europe paintings in paper. Application to be made to the owner.

Macao, 9th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & CO.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

CHING, a Native of the Province of Sze-Chuen, who was formerly employed in instructing some of the members of the E. I. Company's Factory, in the Chinese language, is desirous of giving lessons to a few European pupils. For particulars enquire at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 8&9 bound \$ 61. Also, Complete File of the General Price Current of 1834-36 \$ 21. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837. \$ 41. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 5 Danish Hong. At Lintin, on board the Hercules, at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo, hot pressed at \$2 per 100, LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at \$ 1 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 5 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 91.
Opium Order and Boats notes, " " 1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Caravans, &c. " 1.50
Policies Auction Bills and Folio papers, " 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Japan. Careri's voyage the round world, (Churchill's collection).

A fruitless Voyage made by the Portuguese, and Natives of Macao to Japan, to resettle themselves in the Trade lost in the last persecution of the Christians.

[Concluded from No. 43, Page 177.]

The Mandarin returned from court 35 days after his departure thither, having stayed so long by reason of its distance of 120 miles from Nangasacke. He and the Notaries with the interpreters, went aboard the Portuguese vessel, and concealing his Journey to Amacao, told the Captain, that the Emperor and his counsel were not informed of their coming, but that having acquainted the Secretary of state with it, he had taken that affair upon him because the King could not be spoken to; and therefore they might go their way, enjoining them never more to return to those Islands upon any account whatsoever, forasmuch as at present they pardoned and gave them their lives in return for the kindness they had shewn their countrymen, whom they carried to Nangasacke; but it was never known, whether they put them to death or not.

Then the Portuguese Captain asked, in case any other Japanese bark were cast away upon their land, what they were to do, to which question no answer was given.

Afterwards they read the Emperor's order, which they had received by letter from the Secretary, and every time the Emperor was named, the Mandarines knelt down. At last, having assigned the time when they were to be gone, they bid them give an account what provisions they wanted, further advising them in case they should be forced back by stress of weather, to come to Nangasacke, and bidding them have a care of going to any other port, because they would be in much danger. When the Mandarines were gone, the vessel was towed by several Funes, or Barks about a cannon shot out of the harbour of the city, where it stayed six weeks for a wind, and when the weather was fit, on the day prefixed, the Japanese brought them the provisions and water they had asked for, tasting it before them to take away any suspicion. Then they restored them the picture, beads and crosses, taken from them when first they came to Nangasacke, which they kept locked up in a box, because of the great aversion those people have for the cross, and other Christian devotions. They had asked them at their first coming, why they bore the cross in their colours: to which the Portuguese answered, it was the ensign of their kings. Thus the vessel returned to Macao, without any return after all their expense.

Resides, this account of the matter of fact already given, the master, mate, and several others, who went that voyage and with whom I discoursed aboard the vessel called the Rosary, told me it was very difficult getting in to the channel of Nangasacke, by reason of the flats, rocks, and islands that lie in it; besides, it is necessary to come to an anchor four times, by reason of the tide, which sometimes is for, and sometimes against them. It is secured by five guards in as many several posts upon the channel, and two garrisons at the mouth of the bay, who, as soon as they discover any ship, presently send notice of it to the city, which preserves itself without walls or cannon, only by its vigilance. The houses of the city are of Timber, the streets are barricaded at night, and watched by Captains, who are to give an account of all that happens. Nangasacke looks towards the west, and is above a mile in compass. There men also told me, that the Japanese shave from the forehead to the crown of the head leaving the rest of the hair short, and that when they go abroad they are bare-headed only the Mandarines wearing a very fine strawhood. They shave the upper and under lip, their garment is short, at least, that I have seen some Japanese wear, bound close about them with a girdle, in which they stick their two scimitars, one long, and the other short. The women are clad after the same manner, and wear their hair loose, they have no handkerchiefs to blow their noses, but use paper, which serves but once. The country about Nangasacke is mountainous, but fruitful, to such a degree that it bears most European fruits.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 37, page 154.)

This declaration was the rupture which occasioned that long and bitter animosity between the Jesuits and their fellow-labourers in China, transmitted through many changes to the present time. Maigrot used every argument and remonstrance to bring the Jesuits over to his opinion. But it was a vain expectation, that a body of men would be flexible, who possess the heart of the greatest Monarch on earth, enjoy affluence, dignity and respect, and are besides, in their own opinion, so much more wise and meritorious than other men. They persisted in their conduct, and threw out imputations of the Emperor's and the Pope's displeasure. Maigrot was so little disheartened at this, that it rather animated him. He commenced the war, and ventured to become the aggressor in the year 1693. A manifesto of his was published, in which by virtue of his apostolical office, he interdicted, to all Christians and their teachers, the use of the names *Tien* or *Chang-Ti*, and the worship of Confucius and their ancestors, under pain of excommunication. This might be truly styled a piece of spiritual heroism; that a stranger, who wanted both money and friends, and was neither a bishop nor plenipotentiary from the Pope, should dare to bid defiance to men, who enjoyed all the intimacy of friendship with the sovereign of the country; and that he should venture this, without applying to his principal at Rome, and by his own authority supersede a decree of the holy inquisition, and that confirmed by a Pope! Religious zeal makes no difficulty of surmounting ordinary rules; this seems to be his only excuse. He was sensible himself, that his conduct would require much apology. In the same year therefore, in

which he published his injunction, he sent it to Rome with a letter to the Pope, and an humble petition, that judgment might be passed at Rome, whether he had done well or ill. In his letter to the Pope he complained strongly of the Jesuits, and asserted his holiness that it would draw tears from his eyes to see the machinations and abominations introduced into the church in China by these ecclesiastics. These papers and complaints were received very powerfully in the year 1696, by the personal appearance and application of Charniot, a fellow-labourer of his. He earnestly solicited the Pope, and the court of inquiry for a due examination of the final decision of the affair, and was vigorously assisted in his solicitation by the enemies of the Jesuits, that is, by a very considerable number of persons of rank and ability in all parts and countries of the Romish communion. The matter was delayed for some years at Rome, doubtless because the Jesuits employed all their talents and interest to prevent an inquiry. At last Pope Innocent the twelfth, who then filled the chair, was prevailed with, and appointed in the year 1699 a committee of the most learned and principal members of the holy office, maturely to examine and adjudge at this dispute. But he died in 1700, before the committee had time to make any progress in it.

His successor, Clement the eleventh, immediately upon his promotion to the papal see, ordered them to proceed. He was more favorably inclined to the society of the Jesuits than his predecessor. And had he followed his inclination, he would have saved them their anxiety about the event, by dissolving the committee. But the Pope was not always at liberty to indulge his own humour. The affair was become too important to be laid aside. The church of Rome was alarmed, and all Europe waited impatiently to see on which side the victory would be conferred. Both parties employed the ablest hands to set forth their cause in public writings. The society at Paris, to which Maigrot, Charniot, and the other combatants of that party belonged, truly espoused the cause of their members, and printed a strong address to the Pope, in which they represented the Jesuits in China as deceivers and corruptors of the faith; these, on the other hand, delivered a paper, which commanded attention and respect, and seemed alone more powerful, than all the writing and complaints of their adversaries. The great Emperor C-m-hi, sent a testimony under his own hand, that the customs, rejected by Maigrot were mere political ceremonies, upon which the peace and welfare of the empire in some measure depended. And a thousand Chinese, believers as well as unbelievers, learned and unlearned, rich and poor, confirmed upon oath their Monarch's testimony. Never was an accusation opposed by more specious and respectable evidence. There was now no room to hinder the affair from taking its course. A few years had been spent in consulting and deliberating, judgment was at length pronounced. On the 20th of November in the year 1704, the holy office decreed, "That the two Chinese words *Tien* and *Chang-Ti* should no longer be applied to God, but that instead of them the word *Tien-Cha*, which signifies a Lord of heaven, should be introduced; that the tables upon which were written in Chinese letters *King-Tien*, or the Honour of heaven, should be removed from the Christian churches; that Christians should by no means assist at these sacrifices, which are offered in spring and autumn, at the time of the equinox to Confucius and their ancestors; that they should likewise abstain themselves from those houses and temples, which are built in honour of Confucius, in order to pay to that philosopher the worship due to him from the *Literati* of the empire; that they should thenceforward upon no account pay that worship, which is paid by the Chinese to their ancestors, where or in what manner soever it be offered; and in the last place, that those tablets of their forefathers, upon which was written in Chinese letters, *The seat of the soul or spirit of N*, should be removed from the houses of all Christians."

{To be continued.}

Translation of two Imperial Edicts concerning the Propagation of Christianity in China, dated in the Year 1805.

SECOND EDICT.

It having been discovered, that the European residents at Peking have maintained a correspondence with our Tartar subjects, for the purpose of instructing them in the doctrine of their religion, and have likewise caused books to be printed in the Chinese and Tartar languages, with a view to facilitate the propagation of their tenets, we issued an edict, strictly prohibiting the same, and also direct that all the books containing their doctrine, which should be found in the different European establishments at Peking, should be immediately seized for the purpose of being destroyed. The contents of several of their books have been already investigated by our council for state affairs, and having by our desire been submitted to our inspection, we think fit to notice some particular passages.

In "the useful introduction to the doctrine" it is said, "Tien-chu (i.e.) the master of heaven, is the great king of all the nations;" but, in "the Calendar of Saints," it is said, that "Jesus the incarnate is the great king of the earth, and of all creatures." Again: "Infidelity is the left road: without meditation it is hardly possible to pursue the straight road, and obey the will of the Lord." Is this truth, or good sense? Then we are informed, that "all creatures are subordinate to the great master of heaven and earth: kings, princes, learned, and the people, in general, should all renounce their errors, and seek truth: when the holy religion prevails, it will soon produce the permanent benefits of order and tranquillity." Again: "The master whom I adore is the true master of heaven and earth, and of all created things: through him is the way to the kingdom of glory; but the way of this world are the ways of the flesh—Holy men were

desirous of embracing the opportunity of propagating the doctrine in China."

In the "Instructions concerning the Institution of Marriage," it is said, that "those who are not of the religion are no better than slaves of the devil."

The foregoing passages are sufficiently absurd and extravagant; but this is not all; there are other observations still more false and irrational, making light of the obedience due to parents, and declaring, that "the highest degree of impiety consists in disobeying the will of the Tien-chu;" a story is related of a Saint Ursula, who, refusing to obey a command, was killed by the hands of his cruel father, whereupon the Tien-chu being incensed, struck him dead with lightning; and this is denounced as a warning to all parents, relations, and friends, who attempt to obstruct the designs of their children; and so forth.

This is surely as contradictory to reason and a civil order, as the wild fury of a mad dog.

In another place we are told, that "there was a Plei-te, (i.e.) a Tartar prince, who used to commit many bad actions, and never attended to the exhortations of the Po-tai, (i.e.) Tartar princess, his wife, who endeavoured to dissuade him from his wickedness. One day, a legion of devils seized the Plei-te, and carried him to hell, and the Tien-chu, seeing that the Po-tai was a good and virtuous woman, privately informed her, that her husband was suffering everlasting torments in a sea of fire." From which it is inferred, that those who neglect pious exhortations, cannot possibly escape the everlasting punishment inflicted by the Tien-chu.

Now this is absurd and extravagant in the highest degree: where did the Europeans become acquainted with the appellatives Plei-te, and Po-tai, except it was in their interviews and conversation with the natives of Tartary, from whom they have adopted them in order to fabricate this idle tale!

We do now mean rigorously to investigate what has been done heretofore; but, it is obvious, that this account of a Plei-te carried to hell by devils, is given without any kind of evidence, and does not possess the least shadow of truth or credibility. It would appear, in short, to be a tale which their ingenuity has contrived; and, upon this principle, what is there that we may not readily expect them to say or to write!

If, instead of an early prohibition, we suffer them to go on diffusing their tenets and fabricating their stories, still more egregious falsehoods and absurdities will be obtruded upon us.

Nothing, indeed, but a severe and exact execution of the laws, can prevent the most dangerous consequences: it is better, therefore, to take salutary and efficient precautions, and we have thought fit to direct Look-kang, the noble officer superintending the European establishments at Peking, to deliberate with his colleagues on an adequate mode of procedure; as well as to examine and strictly investigate every case of the kind that may occur. In the mean time we have selected the preceding passages out of their books for general information.

For the future, we earnestly exhort our Tartar subjects, to attend to the language and adumbrations of their own country and government; to practise riding and archery; to study the works of the learned and virtuous, and to observe the social duties. If the sects of Foe and Tao-see are unworthy of belief, how much more so is that of the Europeans? Let it be their care to wash away this foul stain, and to beware of giving ear to these sinister and fallacious doctrines.

Those who will not awake from their delusions; who neglect the truth in order to follow what is false and perverse, are unworthy to be considered as men, and ill requite the care and instructions anxiously bestowed on them by their sovereign. We here declare our sentiments, that they may be generally known.

Respect this.

* The name is here evidently incorrectly stated.

Treasury Chambers 22nd May 1837.

Gentlemen.

The Lord Commissioners of His Majesty Treasury having had under their consideration your memorial on the subject of your letters forwarded by private ships from Canton, and also praying some relief upon Newspapers and Prices Current sent from China: I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that they cannot accede to your request so far as relates to ship letters (this was to have them at a postage of 4d.; the same as from British Possessions in India): with respect to Newspapers and Prices Current I am to inform you that my Lords have been pleased to sanction the charge of postage of 2d. on each Newspaper, the same as Newspapers from any other foreign country, and on Prices Current 1d.

I am Gentlemen, Your Obedt. Servt.

(Signed) F. T. B. RING.

The Committee of the East India and China Association, London.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

| LATTEST DATES. | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 3rd July | Singapore | 3rd Oct. |
| Liverpool | | Java | 17th Sept. |
| U. States | 23rd June | Manila | 25th Sept. |
| Calcutta | 10th Sept. | Austral-Asia | 20th July. |
| Bombay | 20th Aug. | Madras | 26th Aug. |

ARRIVED.—QUEEN. [Dut.] Wallace, from Batavia. JOHN O'GAUNT, Robertson from Liverpool, 4th June. NEPTUNE, [Fr.] Salan, ARAS, Forrier from Singapore. TWEED, Lawson, from Bombay and Straits. MOSCOON, [Am.] from Manila. OMBRA, [Am.] Hillert, from Batavia. INGLESBOROUGH, Ricketts from Liverpool. JANE BROWN, Dunlop, from Glasgow. GRACE, [Dut.] from Java. SULEMANY, Macfarlane, from Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, (last week) Mrs. Ennia, and Mr. LeGeyt. Per LORD AUGLAND, Lieut. and Mrs. Boleau. Per JOHN O'GAUNT, Mosses, Robertson, Matheson, McKean, Dudgeon, Davidson, and MacConochie.

SAILED.—ENFIELD, Thomas, and FAVORITE, (Fr.) Larroque, for Manila.

The *Jane Brown* has brought Glasgow dates to the 10th of June. We have heard that the Bank of England will sustain losses, in consequence of the late commercial disasters in England and America, to the amount of some hundreds of thousands.

Kinqua, the Security merchant, died on the 21st inst. aged 77 years.

In our 4th page will be found a Statement of the Trade in American vessels to the Port of Canton, drawn up under the orders and by the directions of the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton.

We have at length found room in our columns to continue the memoirs by the chancellor Mosheim of the Christian Church in China.

Most of our local readers are, we trust, acquainted with the facts detailed in the following letter from Captain Pearl, R.N. to Mr. Matheson; a correspondence between Captain Pearl and the governor-general of the Netherlands India, and extracts from the log-book of the English ship *Indiana*, having been published at the Canton Register office last summer for private distribution.

We now insert, with much pleasure, the handsome letter of Captain Bider, in which he makes a forcible appeal in behalf of a "brother sailor," whose extraordinary exertions for the saving of human life were crowned with an extraordinary success; for the annals of the ocean do not narrate a similar rescue from inevitable death of so many human beings with such paucity of means. It is strange that this instance of British intrepidity and persevering humanity has not before been given to the world in the pages of the United Service Journal or Nautical Magazine, those publications being peculiarly devoted to such records.

Proclamation of Queen Victoria at Madras Extract from a private letter.

Our young queen was proclaimed yesterday amid a profusion of powder, cocked hats, and cheers. No one can have been more studious in preserving a good-feeling between the two nations than captain La Place, of the French frigate *Artemise*, 52. He fired minute guns for the late king's age, keeping the Union and his own Colours halfmast all the day; and yesterday fired at noon, and again in the evening when the Queen was proclaimed. Madras, August 28th

This is as it should be, and beautifully harmonizes with the conduct of the Chinese, in the honours they bestowed on the semblance of Royalty in the person of Lord Napier; testifying their concern even for his illness by salutes and all manner of noises, until they went well nigh to kill him with their kindness, actually doing so in the result. 'Tis gratifying to know that such attentions have been gratefully acknowledged from home, as is witnessed in the commercial favors which, with an utter abnegation of self, *Johnny Bull* has been heaping on *Johnny Tuck* ever since the compliments were paid.

We are proud of the approval of "True Blue," as evinced in his letter to us.

Liverpool, 18th June, 1836.

To JAMES MATHESON, ESQ.

My Dear Sir,—In April 1835, I had the

honor to address a humble Petition to the Chinese Government, detailing an authenticated narrative of my having been the means, under a gracious providence, of saving the lives of one hundred and ninety eight Chinese subjects, whose vessel, a Junk of the largest class (Called the *Teck Seuen*), belonging to Amoy, had been totally wrecked on the Belvidera shoal in February, 1822. At that period I was the sole owner and commander of the ship *Indiana* of 364 and was on a commercial voyage of great speculation, solely on my account, principally in opium, of which I had 175 chests, upon which I should have made a certain profit of at least one lac of rupees, on my arrival at San Cowas, in Borneo. But it pleased a gracious Providence to order it otherwise. For on the morning of the 7th February, when I was near Gaspar Island, I discovered the sea covered with human beings for many miles. It was not for me to enquire who they were. They were in distress, and must perish but for my aid; this aid I gave them with every energy with which the Almighty had blessed me, and at the risk of my own life. I succeeded in saving 198, of them; the dreadful state of destitution, and suffrings from wounds and bruises of the unfortunate Chinese, rendered it necessary for me to deviate from my voyage to land them as Pontians; this I succeeded in doing after having had them on board three weeks, during which period I had to administer to all their wants, which I did most liberally, as well as furnished them all with clothing, they being naked and in rags, from having been thirty six hours floating in the water.

This necessary deviation from my voyage, in the cause of humanity, was the ruin of my speculation; and I eventually lost *eleven thousand pounds*, on the prime cost of my cargo, beside all expenses attendant thereon, which I never recovered in commerce, nor have I ever received any pecuniary return nor consideration; solely on account of their being Chinese. It is, therefore, solely to the Chinese nation that I look for some return for my ruinous loss in the cause of humanity to their countrymen, which I earnestly pray may not be in vain.

Having this day, shown you some of the official testimonials, connected with the subject and a valuable medal which the king of Holland has presented me with, in consequence of the Chinese having been previously living at Batavia; I beg, as a particular and generous act of kindness, that you will use your powerful influence through the hong merchants, or other channel as you may deem proper, to obtain for me the pecuniary consideration I so much need, in consequence of my ruinous loss, from humanity to the suffering Chinese. I remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES PEARL.

Commander R. N.

P. S.—Lord Palmerston, Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, two years since sent instructions to the Superintendents at Canton to bring my claims to notice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The cause of humanity, and the disinterested zeal which directs to that envious course, must ever bear with predominant influence, and claim the praise and admiration of every community. Although a present appeal to the generous feelings, and that manly support which is due to conspicuous merit, may be solicited during a season remarkable for adversity, yet, I cannot refrain from urging that appeal in behalf of a gallant and meritorious officer whose services have scarcely ever been equalled and have only yet obtained the reward of self-conviction, that he himself has done his duty (at a great personal sacrifice certainly); but he can say with pride and the rectitude of god-like charity

my exertions resided from imminent peril—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHT HUMAN BEINGS—*yellow creatures of my own*—and but for this timely interposition these men must have perished.

To those who have witnessed the heart felt joy evinced by a gallant crew when one of their number has been rescued from a watery grave and the dauntless exertions ever displayed by men of every rank and station to save the life of a fellow creature, the merits of CAPTAIN PEARL will present their true and genuine claim. He shall now speak for himself, but I must venture to exceed the limits of his appeal, and suggest the payment of a debt due to pre-eminent worth, due to public gratitude; and as it now stands unredeemed by the Chinese government, surely these attributes of justice and liberality devolve upon an enlightened and a Christian public.

I have authority to state that a subscription list is open, and has met with support; it will be found at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

I am, Dear Mr. Editor, faithfully yours,

CHRIS. BROWN.

Canton, October 27th, 1837.

*Hail "Queen of earthly Queens" VICTORIA hail
May joy and peace thro'out thy realms prevail;
A patriot voice proclaims, and dures foretel
That thou, of British Queens, will FAR EXCEL.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The public at large owe you the utmost praise and commendation for the generous and manly feelings you have evinced by repelling in terms of merited indignation, a foul slander, an infamous calumny touching the unsullied character of our beloved Queen.

It is to be regretted that the paragraph in question has obtained any circulation through the medium of the press; so gross an outrage, so vile and scandalous an insult to the whole British Empire ought to have been scouted and blotted out with the first impression. The foul monster of malignancy should have been stifled in its birth.

But, as this evil report has spread far and wide, it behoves every true friend of his country's honour and reputation to mark with detestation and abhorrence a just sense of an indignity and national insult disseminated, as it doubtless has been, with envious and malicious intent. If the retributive hand of justice can lay hold of the villainous and dastardly author, the enraged feelings of Englishmen may be appeased, whilst the Editor who lent his aid to such un-English and base purposes, together with his dirty paper, ought to be scouted from all society, and consigned to utter oblivion.

*"Their names, their coward names to every eye,
The climax of all scorn, should hang on high;
Exalted over less abhorred composers,
To fester in the infamy of years."*

We have every reason to think the generous and noble minded loyalty of Britons will imbibe a fresh and heart-stirring impulse in their love of country by their zealous devotion to the cause of a young and amiable sovereign. Around Victoria's throne, shall and will rally as staunch and true a host of patriots as have ever done honour and won renown in the service of the mightiest potentate.

A Queen, born and educated to wield the sceptre and adorn the crown, spotless in character, pure in principle, and taught to cherish an ardent love for the constitution of her native country, will surely win the love and faithful allegiance of a great and enlightened, a free and a generous people.

May her reign be long and prosperous, may lasting health, increasing happiness, with every joy and comfort the blessings of heaven can bestow, and earthly felicity can indulge, be granted to our beloved Queen Victoria, is the universal wish of her devoted subjects, and the heartfelt prayer of, dear Mr. Editor,

Your's faithfully TRUE BLUE,

* Our gracious Queen was proclaimed on the anniversary of the glorious Victory of Vittoria, which was fought on the 21st of June 1813.

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF BLACK TEAS.

(Continued from No. 43 Page 177.)

Method of sowing the Seed.—In the spring of the former year the seeds are soaked in sand and water until they begin to germinate, and when the rains of spring have fallen, the seeds are then sown in the alluvial soil; if the germs reach the surface the plant will

certainly bear. The seeds are not watered after having been sown, but are fertilized by the rains. The thin and rich soils should be distinguished; the tea from seeds sown in the latter may be gathered in something more than a year; but the tea from seeds sown in the former may not be gathered in less than two years. The next consideration is the weather: if there is too much rain, and the weather is dark and cloudy, then the leaves will be spoilt and yellow, and the shrubs weak and drooping with a thin foliage; if the weather is very dry, without rain, the leaves will also be small in quantity and many of them yellow. But if the rains are seasonable, and after the great rains the sun shines clear and cloudless, then the trees will be strong and flourishing, and will produce an abundance of leaves, the taste of which will be clean, fragrant, and lasting, the colour (of the tea) a light green, the leaves thick, and when twisted their strength and goodness will be apparent.

The best soil should be chosen by those who sow the seeds; if the soil is fat and rich, then the plant will be healthy, strong and the leaves thick, the taste good and lasting, and the tea will bear several waters; but if the soil is thin and poor, then the plant will be stunted, the leaves very thin, the taste without much fragrance and soon lost, nor will the tea bear more than one or two waters, after which trial it becomes insipid and tasteless.

The extreme stony heights are the best situations; the trees planted there are hardy and the leaves thick, the colour of a beautiful light red, the taste clean, fragrant, and lasting, and the tea will bear eight or ten infusions. The obscured places situated at the bottom of the hills, where the beams of the sun do not reach, are unfavourable, and the tea plants do not thrive there; the foliage is thin and scanty, and the leaves are colourless and tasteless; insects also feed upon them; and, in short, the plants are subject to so many injuries that it is difficult to narrate them all; and the buyers should be extremely careful to distinguish from what place the tea comes; the colour of the leaf and the taste of the tea; the richness or poverty of the soil; the firmness or laxity of the leaf: all these matters are of the greatest importance.—Next the market prices should be enquired for, and whether the article is *Gin* tea or *Chow* tea, or *half-way-hill* tea. If the tea has been grown on the extreme heights of the stony hill, it is then called *Gin* tea; if on the earthy hills, it is called *half-way-hill* tea; if at the bottom of the hills, it is called *Chow* tea. The *Gin* tea is far the best; next the *half-way-hill*; and the *Chow* tea is an article of the third quality.

There is also a class of swindlers who buy the teas of *Gin*ke and *Keangyang* in the province of *Keongse*, and mix it (with the teas of the *Woo E* hills), selling it under a false name; great care and the strictest examination is necessary (to detect the imposition.)

(To be continued.)

INEQUALITY OF HAPPINESS.—I would sooner trust a well-natured, open-hearted Turk than a cold, calculating, as-the Christian. Then as to happiness, my travels convinced me how very little real difference is made in the sum of it by rank, fame, or fortune. A duke or a link-boy has the same passions, ambition, disappointments, affections, and sufferings; and it depends entirely upon themselves whether the amount of their happiness shall not be the same. The whole is in the mind, and the minds of all men are equally disposed to happiness from nature. Hence, therefore, inequality of happiness is a work of our own, and altogether artificial; and all who are content have equality, spite of appearances. It is the wish for change, the pining after what we have not, or the hankering after what we have had, that generates uneasiness sometimes unbearable. He who rises in his station, a little and a little higher, though his original was the very lowest, was more gratified than he who is born in the highest class, and cannot change without descending. Alexander wept because he had no more worlds to conquer. Had he been a sergent of Alexander, instead of Alexander himself, he would not have wept. When Turenne was killed, one of his own drummers contented himself with saying, *Eh bien, voilà un pas de gagné.*—Illustrations of Human Life.

BIRTHS.—At Manila, on the 24th September, the Lady of JAMES STRACHAN, Esq., of a Daughter.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF TRADE IN AMERICAN VESSELS AT CANTON,

from 1st July 1836 to 30th June 1837.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | EXPORTS. | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | Quantity. | Average Price. | Per | Total Value Sp. Dollars. | | Quantity. | Average Price | Per | Total Value Sp. Dollars. |
| Broad Cloth | Yds. 283344 | 1.26 | Yard | 316013 | Tea, Bohea | Chests 2183 | Pls. T. 1266 a 11 | Tails 13826 | |
| Catlets | Pcs. 5042 | 25. | Piece | 126050 | = Souehong | " 29139 | 17483 a 20 | 349660 | |
| Long Ellis | " 34472 | 9. | " | 310248 | Pouchong | " 4644 | 2322 a 25 | 56050 | |
| Bombazettes | " 6344 | 11. | " | 69784 | Pecco | " 1604 | 802 a 30 | 24080 | |
| Woolen Yarn | Pla. 78 | 100. | Pecul | 7800 | Black | 37570 | Pls. 21873 | T. 445966 | 619027 |
| Blankets | Pairs 1251 | 4. | Pair | 5004 | Hyson | " 19686 | 9993 a 45 | 449085 | |
| Cotton Yarn | Pla. 4332 | 40. | Pecul | 169280 | Young Hyson | " 93056 | 63278 a 28 | 1771784 | |
| Long Cloth | Yds. 3005226 | 1.21 | Yard | 450723 | Hyson Skin | " 24557 | 12524 a 22 | 275528 | |
| Do. Dyed | " 391117 | 14 | " | 54756 | Twankay | " 6211 | 3181 a 28 | 89068 | |
| Domestic | " 489620 | 10 | " | 48962 | Gunpowder | " 9373 | 7790 a 50 | 389500 | |
| Handkerchiefs | Doz. 20783 | 1.50 | Dozen | 31173 | Imperial | " 8051 | 5722 a 47 | 269834 | |
| Chintz | Yds. 194904 | 1.21 | Yard | 24370 | Green | 160234 | Pls. 102488 | 3244499 | 4503248 |
| Cambrics | " 3000 | " | " | 375 | Total Chests | 197504 | Pls. 124361 | 3690195 | 5125270 |
| Velveteens | " 4400 | 20 | " | 880 | PIECE GOODS. | | | | |
| Linon | " 5726 | 1. | " | 5726 | Crape Shawls | No. 38962 | 82. | Each 77924 | |
| Canvas | Bolts 420 | 12. | Bolt | 5040 | Do. Do. embrd. | " 44017 | 5. | " 22085 | |
| Ginseng | Pla. 1509 | 60. | Pecul | 90540 | Do. Do. damasked | " 40150 | 2. | " 80300 | |
| Cochineal | " 132 | 180. | " | 23760 | Levantine Do. | " 4300 | 3. | " 13080 | |
| Quicksilver | " 501 | 115. | " | 57615 | Crape Scarfs | " 17549 | 2. | " 35096 | |
| Tin | " 834 | 19. | " | 15846 | Damasked Do. | " 7950 | .90 | " 7155 | |
| Spelter | " 3049 | 5.50 | " | 16770 | Black Handkerchiefs | Pcs. 41629 | 4.75 | Piece 197738 | |
| Lead | " 9946 | 6. | " | 59376 | Pongee Do. | " 36310 | 7. | " 254170 | |
| Iron | " 3490 | 3. | " | 10470 | Sarsnet Do. | " 1791 | 5.50 | " 9850 | |
| Copper | " 2288 | 20. | " | 45760 | Lutestring Do. | " 100 | 10. | " 1000 | |
| Betel Nut | " 6015 | 3. | " | 18045 | Levantine Do. | " 48 | 10. | " 480 | |
| Gloves | " 122 | 28. | " | 3416 | Crapes | " 1282 | 8. | " 10256 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shells | " 449 | 4. | " | 1796 | Senshaws | " 11814 | 10.25 | " 121093 | |
| Nutmegs | " 39 | 120. | " | 4680 | Do. Black | " 475 | 10.25 | " 4869 | |
| Opium Bonares | Chests 5 | 683. | Chest | 3415 | Saranets | " 8242 | 7.60 | " 61815 | |
| Turkey | Pla. 446 | 611. | Pecul | 272506 | White | " 3014 | 16. | " 48224 | |
| Pepper | " 2292 | 8. | " | 18336 | Common | " 3166 | 13.50 | " 42741 | |
| Rattans | " 3781 | 3. | " | 11343 | Coloured | " 1719 | 12. | " 20628 | |
| Rice | " 577578 | 1.50 | " | 866367 | Levantines | " 2332 | 9. | " 20958 | |
| Skins Beaver | No. 1455 | 4. | Each | 5800 | Satin | " 2572 | 14. | " 36006 | |
| Fox | " 1198 | 1.20 | " | 1438 | Coloured | " 6583 | 15. | " 98730 | |
| Land Otter | " 6773 | 6. | " | 40338 | Damasked | " 1250 | 18.50 | " 23125 | |
| Sea Otter | " 560 | 40. | " | 22400 | Camlets | " 1031 | 20. | " 20620 | |
| do. Tails | " 310 | 4. | " | 1240 | Pongees White | " 40154 | 11. | " 441694 | |
| Musk-rat | " 410 | 1. | " | 410 | Szechuen | " 22267 | 4.50 | " 100202 | |
| Sundries | | | Value | 8450 | Lutestrings | " 1476 | 8. | " 11808 | |
| Treasure, Dollars | | | | 428435 | Do. mixed | " 499 | 7. | " 3493 | |
| Plata Pina | | | | 35435 | Minchow | " 200 | 4.25 | " 850 | |
| Balance | | | | 3,678,696 | Concan | " 225 | 9. | " 2025 | |
| | | | | 4,524,173 | Figured Silk | " 290 | 20. | " 5800 | |
| | | | | | Silk Dresses | No. 100 | 15. | Each 1500 | |
| | | | | | Taffeta | Pcs. 592 | 34.50 | Piece 20424 | |
| | | | | | Grass Cloth | " 12330 | 8. | " 98647 | |
| | | | | | Do. Handkerchiefs | " 1325 | 4. | " 5300 | |
| | | | | | Gauze | " 2525 | 4. | " 10100 | |
| | | | | | Nankins Blue | " 44956 | .65 | " 29221 | |
| | | | | | Yellow | " 4950 | .70 | " 3465 | |
| | | | | | Sewing Silk | Pls. 410 | 450. | Pecul 184500 | |
| | | | | | Raw Silk | " 125 | 400. | " 50000 | |
| | | | | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| | | | | | Alum | Pls. 10 | 2.50 | " 25 | |
| | | | | | Aniseed | " 20 | 10. | " 200 | |
| | | | | | Baskets | " | | Value 120 | |
| | | | | | Camphor | " 1980 | 35. | Pecul 69300 | |
| | | | | | Cassia | " 5800 | 10.50 | " 60900 | |
| | | | | | Do. Buds | " 30 | 14. | " 420 | |
| | | | | | China Ink | Catties 231 | 1. | Catty 231 | |
| | | | | | Ware | " | | Value 32179 | |
| | | | | | Crackers | Boxes 21700 | 1. | Box 21700 | |
| | | | | | Dragon's Blood | Pls. 6 | 60. | Pecul 360 | |
| | | | | | Fans & Fire Screens | No. 161143 | .11 | Each 2417 | |
| | | | | | Peaher Fans | " 2200 | .40 | " 880 | |
| | | | | | Galangal | Pls. 127 | 3.50 | Pecul 445 | |
| | | | | | Gamboge | " 19 | 55. | " 715 | |
| | | | | | Ivory Ware | " | | Value 5528 | |
| | | | | | Lacquered Ware | " | | 5929 | |
| | | | | | Matting | Rolls 26342 | 4. | Each 105368 | |
| | | | | | Mats Bamboo | " | | Value 33 | |
| | | | | | M. O'Pearl Buttons | Gross 184300 | .10 | Gross 18430 | |
| | | | | | Slabs | " | | Value 56 | |
| | | | | | Paper | Pls. 10 | 20. | Pecul 200 | |
| | | | | | Rattans Split | " 100 | 20. | Pecul 2000 | |
| | | | | | Rhubarb | " 95 | 40. | " 3800 | |
| | | | | | Spice Oils | " 173 | 120. | " 20760 | |
| | | | | | Sugar | " 15469 | 8. | " 123752 | |
| | | | | | Sugar Candy | " 40 | 7. | " 280 | |
| | | | | | Sweetmeats | " 2225 | 14. | " 31150 | |
| | | | | | Trunks | Sets 157 | 23. | Sets 3611 | |
| | | | | | Sundries | " | | Value 2287 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 8,025,869 |
| | | | | | AVERAGE DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | |
| | | | | | 11 Ships at Whampoa | | 8000 | 66,000 | |
| | | | | | 63 do. do. rice | | 1500 | 94,500 | |
| | | | | | 22 do. Lintin | | 750 | 18,500 | 177,000 |
| | | | | | Spanish Dollars | | | 8,202,869 | |

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1837.

NO. 45. 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company.
Canton, 6th October, 1837.



CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, & PENANG.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Capt. Jas. Scott, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 30th Oct. 1837.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. Clark, will receive freight at LINTIN, and sail about the middle of November. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 23 Oct. 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARDASER, Captain McIntyre, will sail from LINTIN with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

WITH immediate possession to 1st March No. 6 Danish Hong, with the Commodious Godowns attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st March. Enquire on the premises

Canton, 23th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos and the Infante Inf Solsona on the 19th (June) and advanced on Berri pursued by the Baron de Meer, who had 16,000 infantry and 900 cavalry. The distance between the pursuer and the pursued was from twenty-five to thirty leagues—a safe distance for both parties. De Meer's object is to keep between the Carlists and the Ebro to prevent their junction with Calatrera; in this he is aided by Oras, who is on the right bank of that river, at Caspe. Baron de Meer, it is stated, is a Belgian by birth.

Another Carlist expedition left Navarre on the 20th, unopposed by the Christians under Espartero. They are believed to have crossed the Ebro and entered Catalonia. Cabrera, it is said, has been struck blind by lightning. He raised the siege of Caspe on the advance of Oras, but not till his soldiers had fired the town in several places, the garrison having retired to the fort. His view

in taking Caspe was to secure the passage of the Ebro.

The Queen has, in honour of the proclamation of the constitution, granted an amnesty to state prisoners, smugglers, and minor offenders.

The Carlist forces in Navarre are 6,010, commanded by Garcia; in Guipuscoa, 5,200, under Guilelme; in Alava, 3,000, under Aguirre, in Biscay, 3,700, under Adehaga, making 20,270 men, commanded in chief by Muga, and they have forty-six pieces of cannon of all calibres. The customs of Navarre bring in to Don Carlos 2,000 a month. The Christian force is—in Navarre, 22,300, under the general in chief, Espartero, Count de Luchana; in Guipuscoa, 12,000, commanded by Count Vitoria; in Alava, 5,650, under Das Antos; and in Biscay, 6,300. If the Carlists can keep this force employed in the north they will do well.

According to a despatch from Perpignon of the 27th, it appears that the expedition under Don Carlos proceeded on the 21st to Suria, between Cordova and Mansem.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a Royal ordinance, dated the 19th, restoring to the enjoyment of their officers and honours all those who had refused to take the oath to the present Constitution. Another ordinance enacts, that hereafter the 18th of June shall be kept a holiday, and that the royal calendar shall record its having been the day on which the promulgation of the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy took place in Madrid. This, with the amnesty, and the repeal of confiscations, ought to collect around the Queen many of the friends she has lost.

THE QUEEN'S CONTEMPORARIES.—It may be well, at the commencement of a new reign, to glance at the persons of those who sway the sceptre over the other kingdoms of Europe, and who in history will rank among the contemporaries of Victoria of England. We shall, therefore, being with her Majesty:

—Great Britain, Alexandria Victoria, born May 24th, 1819; Holland, William Frederick, born August 24, 1772; Belgium, Leopold I., born December 16, 1797; Austria, Ferdinand I., born April 19, 1793; Prussia, Frederick William III., born August 3, 1770; France, Louis Philippe, born October 6, 1773; Spain, Isabella II., born October 10, 1830; Portugal, Maria II., born April 14, 1819; Denmark, Frederick VII., born January 28, 1768; Sweden, Charles Bernadotte, born January 26, 1764; Russia, Nicholas I., born July 6, 1796; Turkey, Mahmoud II., born July 30, 1785; Greece, Otto I., born June 1, 1815.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND.—Exclusively of Matilda, we enumerate since the Conquest five Queens of England in their own right:—1, Mary, reigned from July 6, 1553, to Nov. 7, 1558; 2, Elizabeth, reigned from Nov. 7, 1558, to March 24, 1603; 3, Mary, reigned from February 13, 1609, to March 8, 1702; 4, Anne, reigned from March 8, 1702, to August 1, 1714; 5, Victoria, began to reign June 20, 1837, and "Long may she reign over a free, loyal, and happy people," must be the heartfelt prayer of one and all of her loving subjects.—(Atlas, July 2.)

"TREASURY CLERKS."

Who are Gentlemen in the Treasury? Clerks at small salaries who, without pretension, ape the manners of persons of consequence, wear boots with gilt spurs, flourish little whips, and sip gunpowder tea with blue smoking bellies, sage dowagers, and precocious chivaliers. These little appointments are given away: as a matter of great grace and favour they commonly commence at £120 per annum, and gradually increase to £1,500. If any of our readers will take the trouble any morning about 11 o'clock, to walk on the Parade opposite the Horse Guard, he will see troops of these conceited clerks tripping down to the Treasury. Their labours are not such as to produce in any instance what Sir Astley Cooper would term, a "disease of the spinal marrow." The expense of the establishment is enormous; these gentlemen clerks form in the office little clusters for conversation, and there is a very free circulation of

gossip and scandal. Interest.—Parliamentary interest is the "Dagon" worshipped by the *magi* who have the appointment. At 4, the Treasury clerks sit at all the Gentlemen Clerks, leaving only within the walls, such as are termed by the *proteles*—clerks who have travelled, "the camels of the desert." Wherever clerks are required in public offices, they ought to be men of business, paid at moderate salaries, kept to good hours, 9 till 5, and they have no business to be called Gentlemen of the Treasury—a most ridiculous and improper term. One of these gentry dined some time ago at the Beef-Steak Club, and sitting next to a Duke, forced his Grace into conversation. The next day the Clerk met the Duke in the street, and addressed him as familiarly as he had done upon the day before. The Duke seemed surprised, and the Clerk said, "I met your Grace yesterday at the beef-steak dinner. I am Mr. Timms of the Treasury." "Then," replied his Grace, "Mr. Timms of the Treasury, I wish you a good morning; a very proper rebuke for these upstart gentry—fed at the public expense."

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.—Behold on this broad sheet a gorgeous composition of fraud, falsehood, and folly. Look at the array of advertisements. One offers to find fifty thousand pounds on good security who scarcely possesses fifty pence; another desires to sell a horse, warranted without blemish, and only to be disposed of because the owner has no further use for it. The last part of the sentence alone bears any relation to the truth, as the animal can be of no use to the owner, or to any one else. A third is eloquent upon the virtues of a vegetable pill, which cures all diseases; to which it should have been added, by destroying both the disease and patient. A fourth, acknowledging the most disinterested intentions, delicately confesses his want of a wife possessed of a moderate property, while stating himself to be a gentleman of middle age with a small income but, in truth, his income is so small, that it might have been named without the use of figures, and the middle of his age is as near the end of his life as may be. Here a worthy citizen offers some pipes of foreign wines of the most approved vintage; and he is the most likely person to know the genuineness, having manufactured them in his own war-bouse. Here, an honest tradesman announces that he is selling off his goods, much under prime cost for the benefit of his creditors, which benefit will prove to be a great loss, he having most successfully swindled every person who would give him credit. Wherever the eye glances, it finds evidence that one set of people preys upon another, as one species of insect is devoured by a more powerful race. *Mephistophiles in London.*

"There sad to tell, and long to trace
Each step from glory to disgrace."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

The raging spirit of discontent and disaffection which prevails to an alarming extent throughout the merchant service has drawn asunder that bond of harmony and good-will which once distinguished the conduct and character of British seamen.

As a steady and impartial observer of this contaminating and contagious influence, I have no hesitation in saying that the fury of it is ungodly course has a fatal tendency to taint the loyalty of our sailors, and is rapidly urging forward to an utter subversion of good order and essential discipline.

The present display of ill-will, amongst seamen is at total variance with their former conduct; pretended grievances are now held to be a justification for contempt and disobedience, and the signal for every act of lawless outrage.

Discipline has been taught a fatal lesson! Mutiny and insubordination have triumphed with impunity; and to regain the position yielded by ill-timed concession to violence, must require the sternest measures: past negligence and present indifference to this all-important subject will then be aroused most fearfully, and complaints to the tribunals of justice may ere long reach them written in characters of blood.

Seamen have ever required a steady, cautious, and discriminating control; it is the bounden duty of those in command to keep a watchful eye over their habits, and to preserve that system which shall, on the one hand, guard them from every wrong and oppression, prevent as far as possible, any cause for grievance and complaint; and, on the other, check insolence

and disobedience on the first display; and when any real grievance is respectfully made known, it should be attended to, enquired into, and impartially decided upon. Even-handed justice, and the maintenance of resolute authority, constitute the palladium of naval discipline.

Those cases of insubordination and mutiny amongst the crews of ships within this port, which have been the subject of discussion in the columns of your contemporary, establish the charges I have alleged against the character of seamen.

The new feature which their character portrays is entitled to the most serious consideration, as it strikes at the root of all discipline and sets authority at defiance in so menacing an attitude, that cases may easily be imagined and will speedily ensue when it will become the duty of all commanders and officers entrusted with life and property to protect, with every means in their power, so important and inviolable a charge. If one mode of punishment fails in effect, another must be resorted to, even to the last fatal alternative, when a stern sense of imperious justice shall demand the life of one or more mutineers, rather than all should be involved in imminent peril under the lawless sway of a turbulent and a refractory crew, who never prove to follow one daring excess by a still greater crime.

Seamen of the present day are guided and governed by feelings which condemn all authority when the least restraint is imposed on a single act of disobedience or laxity of duty on their part; and when one of their shipmates has incurred the displeasure of his superior officer for skulking, or some offence which ten years ago would have aroused the indignation of a ships crew against the offender, this new impulse excites a spirit of revolt and, as on board the *John O'Grant*, an open display of mutiny.*

I attribute much of this fatal change to the increasing influence of pettifogging lawyers on shore, and the baneful effects which result from having on board more than one or more *sen-langers* who have imbibed a reckless contempt for all authority and presume to put their own construction on every clause of our very ill-defined and imperfect code of maritime laws. Sir James Graham's Bill is their text book;† every sailor has a copy of that compound of folly and ignorance, and they disregard the fundamental principles of those original laws which are still binding and can always be appealed to when high crimes and misdemeanours demand their imperative control.

And here, Mr. Editor, we reach that well-known cause of past and present evil; and we cannot withhold the language of censure which casts a shame and reproach on the legislative councils of our common country. At this enlightened period of England's influential away, when commerce is the very source of her greatness and prosperity, the care and management of that commerce, under the most critical circumstances which can befall it, is bereft of any recognized bond or principle for its government; no just or well defined tie to obedience on one side, and no sanction of due superiority and essential power on the other. Thus despised and neglected recourse is had to the costly, uncertain, and tedious quibbles of common law.

Good seamen have nothing to fear from the severity of a punishment which a noxious hue and cry attempts to eradicate from our naval code, and while it forms a part and parcel of the statute law of the land, must, for the well-being of efficient order and control, be submitted to on board merchant ships.

Corporal punishment should never be resorted to except as a last resource, when all other means have failed of reclaiming an offender. Crimes at sea and on board ships in harbour have been subdued under the infliction of the lash, to which the civil code attaches the penalty of death; and it is well known that it was not obnoxious to seamen at one time; for during the mutiny at the *Nore*, flogging was resorted to with ten-fold severity by the delegates themselves!

* In this case an order was given by the chief mate, was refused obedience to by the seaman, who was warned and expostulated with by the captain in the mildest terms; after a due lapse of time he was again admonished, when his determined defiance compelled his commander to put him in irons, and then the ship's company, to a man, advocated the culprit's cause, and refused to do any more duty: this defection took place on the coast of Palawan.

† This Bill is notoriously absurd and defective: nine tenths of the clauses are in favor of the sailor, the residue bears with oppressive injustice on the owners and commanders. The penalties on the one side are chiefly prospective, and consequently uncertain; on the other they are always tangible and binding.

The evil under this enactment is so great that sooner or later it will force a cure.

Recent decisions in the courts of Westminster, Guildhall, and the Admiralty court, have proclaimed the legality and the efficacy of corporal punishment, and those commanders who have defended their conduct rather than yield the sterling principles of discipline to the threats of worthless seamen or still more disreputable attorneys, have been acquitted of every charge of tyranny and oppression.

But the process of common law is too uncertain, and occasions both serious delay and heavy expense; and, consequently, is inconsistent with the celerity and despatch essentially necessary in all maritime and mercantile affairs.

This evil admits of a sure and certain remedy, by the legislative enactment of such a code of laws as will embrace every duty and every necessity incidental to the sea service; but efficient rules and regulations, with legal injunctions attached thereto, and well adapted to all capacities, cannot be enacted without the aid and suggestions of practical men, well-qualified by a long experience in that profession.

Maritime courts or tribunals empowered to dispense the claims of justice with promptitude and vigour, are the next grand desideratum; and these should be established at home and abroad.

But, Mr. Editor, until this great national question is scrutinized and amended, the mischief, now increasing with fearful and alarming progress, will surely cramp the energies of British seamen and lessen every confidence in their skill and enterprise.

The present state and condition of our mercantile marine is derogatory to the character of Great Britain, and is fraught with evils which threaten to upset those standard principles of security and integrity that once governed her system of Navigation and Commerce.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
CHRIS. BIDEN.

Canton, November 3rd, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Canton, 6th Nov. 1837.

Sir,—An event of considerable importance to the members of the Canton community has lately occurred; I wish through your means to invite attention to its consideration.

A chop boat, in which Messrs. Maclean and Layton were proceeding from Macao to this place, was during the last week boarded by a mandarin boat, the baggage of the passengers as well as the boat which conveyed them was searched, and opium it appears was discovered on board; the gentlemen, at much personal inconvenience, were compelled to return to Macao, where, although at first some show was made of detaining them, they were released on the promise I understand, of the chief superintendent that they should be forthcoming if required.

It is well known that the chop-boats are our only legal and authorised means of conveyance; that of these we are not permitted to avail ourselves without due notice being given and security being entered into that our baggage and effects are subjected to strict scrutiny both at loading and disembarkation; and that search is made at two stations appointed for the purpose between Macao and this place. Under these circumstances Sir, would not Foreigners be evidently justified in resisting any such extraordinary exertion of authority as that in question, and is not it therefore now advisable that the annoyance be protested against to prevent its repetition? It matters not that opium, an illegal commodity, was actually secreted in the boat in this particular instance. Had the government officers done their duty properly at the appointed places it could not have escaped their search; and it is well known that the masters of the chop boats are continually in the habit of taking whatever freight offers, wholly without the concurrence or even knowledge of the parties by whom the boat is hired, who, therefore, cannot guard against the transgression of the Chinese laws. Suppose, then, that resistance had been offered, as I maintain it justly might have been, and that one or more of the Chinamen had lost their lives in the affray, our countrymen would doubtless have

been by this time within the walls of the city and (in the absence of any means by which we can work upon the apprehensions of the authorities) in the course of a week or two they might probably be strangled. Another must then have been added to the long list of our grievances, or we must have called the Chinese to a bloody reckoning for the deed. If it be urged that no ill consequences have resulted, because of the submission of the parties, further than the inconvenience of the detention to them, I ask, if such visits as have now by authority been made be permitted how can we oppose those who act without? What means have we of distinguishing between the mandarin and the piratical boat, armed and equipped in a precisely similar manner? And might not lives possibly be endangered, and property certainly be sacrificed by mistaken submission?

This then is my argument: that the gentlemen in the present case would have been justified in resisting by force any other than the legal search at the appointed stations; that should unhappy events result from this just and necessary principle being acted upon, the Foreign community would be bound to protect those who might be endangered maintaining it, and that therefore some immediate steps should be taken to inform the Chinese government of our determination, should the necessity arise, so to do.

I am, Sir, Your's Obedtly.

J.—

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 3rd July | Singapore | 3rd Oct. |
| Liverpool | | Java | 10th Sept. |
| U. States | 23rd June | Manila | 25th Sept. |
| Calcutta | 10th Sept. | Austral-Asia | 20th July. |
| Bombay | 20th Aug. | Madras | 28th Aug. |

ARRIVED.—None.

PASSENGERS.—Per *OMEGA*, omitted last week, Mr. Shillaber.

SAILED.—Per *GEORGE*, Holton, for Manila. The *SYDNEY*, (Dan.) Bird, and *EARL BALCANHAL*, Vaux, for Man la. *FORT WILLIAM*, Fraser, for Bombay and SUIWANT, Macfarlane, for Singapore and Calcutta are under despatch.

For several days past the rumour that it is the intention of some of the British merchants to open, as it is technically called in commercial language, the Tea market, has excited not only attention but surprise and regret. We have been informed that the hong merchants themselves are not anxious to commence transactions with the Teamen what insane impulse, then, is impelling the Foreign agent to precipitate matters? Is the dear-bought experience of the last two years so utterly ineffective to teach us that delay in dealing in the Canton market is not dangerous? From various representations that have been made to us we are justified in believing it to be the general wish of the Foreign agents (of course with some exceptions) interested in the Tea trade that the Tea market should not yet be opened; that is, that no Teas, of any description should yet be bought; and this wish is originated by a sense of what is due to the best interests of their constituents. If, then, such be the general wish and opinion, that man must be rash and presumptuous, regardless of the past and careless of the future, who would, by his own unadvised acts, compromise the interests of the whole trade, which interests are his constituents and his own. We presume to think that this subject is well worth the speedy and serious attention of the committee of the chamber of commerce; and although that body is powerless to lay down any rules, still if its well-considered and decisive opinion were emphatically expressed, such opinion might deter the too eager speculator, teach him to mistrust his own judgment,

and convince him that the interest of one Foreign party in the market of Canton is the interest of all; for it is only by some combined understanding amongst themselves that Foreigners can ever hope to successfully resist the commercial combinations of the Chinese dealers; to overcome the combination of the laws and the political combination of the government against all without the pole of the empire will require national efforts: the unacknowledged exertions of individuals on these great points must either be useless;—but it is, in some degree, in the power of the Foreign mercantile community to protect the pecuniary interests of their constituents; and in the case in view this protection can be given without the least effort: all that is required is to remain inactive and passive, commercially, for the next six weeks or two months: intemperate haste to open the market will only be another proof of the truth of the saying:

Qui deus vult perdere prius dementat.

To prove that there is not any occasion to hurry the export of Tea from Canton this season for the supply of the home market, we subjoin the following statement.

Stock 1st Jan. 1837 lbs 60,065,000
Shipped 1836-37 +37,844,000

97,906,000

Consumed and re-exported from
Jan'y. 1837 to 1st April 1838,
estimated at 40,000,000 lbs per ann.—50,000,000

Probable stock 1st April 1838 lbs + 47,906,000

which is about one year and a quarters supply.

July Mail.—By the unlucky determination of the Postmaster at Bombay to forward this mail to China by the *Rajasthan* we have still to regret it's non-arrival; had the Postmaster's choice fallen on the *Puty Salam*, these letters would have been received a month ago. Let us hope that on all future similar occasions the ship first sailing may be selected to convey the packets for China to their destination.

We perfectly agree with J— as to the right of resistance to an illegal search by the Chinese authorities; and not the right only but the duty of resistance. We trust this matter will be at once taken up on high grounds by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

We point attention to Captain Biden's letter. This officer deserves well of the merchants and maritime service of his country generally for his unwearied zeal in advocating more serious attention to the conduct and discipline of sailors.

The hoppo has issued an edict, dated 25th Ulgo, in which complaints are made of the profligacy of the officers and people of this province, and of the perverse, rebellious, traitorous foreigners, Jardine, Dent Tye (!) and Morrison, who are ordered to be driven away. We must postpone publishing a translation until next week, for want of room.

We have just time and space to state that the result of the Ballot for Members of the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, is the reelection of the former committee.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED THE DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE, SUBMITTED TO A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH 1837.

REPORT

THE Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, previously to the cessation of their functions, have the pleasure of submitting to the members the opinions they have arrived at on various points of General interest, which have, from time to time been referred to them, and which, unless otherwise determined at the General Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 4th November, they propose shall be considered as constituting the established usage of the Port.

The Committee have not sought officiously to advance opinions unless applied to, under an impression that it is inexpedient to raise discussion on points regarding which no doubt is expressed; and that a General Code of Regulations for the business of the Port can be best laid

down from the slow growth of practice, as developed in the decisions of the Chamber on such questions as may be from time to time submitted.

The Committee have in like manner abstained from attempting to relieve grievances in cases where their aid has not been so fully requested, from a conviction that under the peculiar circumstances in which Foreigners are placed in this country, much evil is apt to ensue from such attempts, when unattended with success and the greatest caution is necessary to avoid diminishing by a display of ill-will, the influence (however inconsiderable) which they possess.

The Committee of the Y. w. Trade Statements will probably be considered as the most useful of the Committee's labours; and those they regret will be found more imperfect than could be desired, owing to the Chamber having been formed at so late a period that most of the shipping of the Straits had taken their departure, before the Secretary entered on the functions of his office, from which cause the difficulties of the task were greatly increased. But from the total want of Official sources, the work must, under any circumstances, be one of difficulty and uncertainty, requiring not only the greatest forbearance, but the cordial co-operation of all classes of the Commercial Community; and on this head the Committee have pleasure in recording their grateful sense of the willing and able assistance which the Secretary has uniformly received. The Committee hope they are not too sanguine in anticipating greater accuracy as well as promptness in the publication of these reports in future years.

The obtaining of additional Factory Room was one of the earliest subjects recommended to the Committee's consideration; but having ascertained that not the smallest chance existed of its being granted at present, it was deemed better a little longer to forbear making application to Government.

The Committee's representation of the unsightly state of the space in front of the factories was well received by the senior Hong merchant, who stated that scavengers were constantly employed by the Colony in keeping the Square clean, and that two boats were always in attendance for the removal of dirt. The Committee believe that the vigilant attention of the Foreign Inhabitants in notifying any neglect of duty that may occur on the part of these scavengers and of their own coolies, is all that is now necessary to prevent recurring nuisances. The Colony made an effort to remove the idle natives who occasionally crowd and obstruct this space, but were compelled to desist in consequence of a popular tumult, which had resulted from their interference, nearly attended with loss of life—the Chinese populace conceiving they have as good a right as Foreigners to frequent the spot.

In consequence of a general wish that Canton should not be without a public time keeper, and the only one it contained having belonged to the East India Company, by whom it was lately ordered to be sold, the Committee was requested by the Foreign Community to arrange for its purchase, which was effected for the sum of a thousand dollars on the authority of a professional valuation. The clock tower, however, having been in such a state of decay as to require renewal, and the space it occupied being required by the new tenants of the premises, it became necessary to erect it elsewhere, which required the expenditure of about a thousand dollars more, and both sums have yet to be recovered from the subscribers. The Committee regret it was not in their power to obtain a more exposed site, or to give the Tower a greater elevation which the nature of the ground would not, but with very doubtful safety, have admitted of; besides being fearful the work might have been interfered with and stopped from the superstitious prejudices of the Chinese, had it been exposed to their observation.

Various causes have prevented the completion of satisfactory arrangements for the sale of fishing of a Post Office. The Committee have given an unremitting attention to the subject, and are now in hope that the arrangements and negotiations in progress will shortly enable Captain Elliot, who has undertaken its management, to carry the wishes of the Community into the fullest effect: while the same measures will restore to the Macao passage boats that regularity of which they want has been lately so inconveniently felt.

The Committee have placed themselves in correspondence with the Chambers of Commerce established at Bombay, Bengal and Singapore, from each of whom they have received the most friendly assurances of co-operation. At the request of the Bombay Chamber an enquiry has been instituted as to the best mode of elevating the great inconvenience and losses those engaged in the Malwa Opium Trade sustain from, as they seem to suppose, a different general appreciation of the quality of the drug here by the Chinese from that of the inspectors at Bombay. The report has hitherto been delayed from the great attention the importance of the subject required; but in the meantime matters have been prepared, and it is hoped that these and the information and suggestions to accompany them can not but prove of material advantage. In the enquiry the Committee have to acknowledge much valuable assistance from the practical experience of Captains Maconduy and Parry, which they most ably detailed.

Canton, October 30th, 1837.

DETENTION OF VESSELS AT LINTIN.

THE Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, having been applied to for their opinion as to the period for which inward bound Vessels may be furnished in remaining at Lintin, to tranship Cargo where no provisions has been made for such an occurrence. The following is the result of their deliberations.

1st. That all Vessels bound for Whampoa, may remain fifteen days outside of the Bocca Tydis, for the purpose of receiving or delivering cargo, when there is no stipulation to the contrary, but any delay in proceed-

ing to Whampoa after that period has expired, should subject the Vessel to all penalties, to which she would be liable elsewhere, for undue detention of goods.

2d. That Vessels bound to Lintin, under agreement to unload there, may be required to retain the Cargo on board, or pay for their being kept in a Lintin receiving vessel, for fifteen days after the consignee's letters reach Canton; at the end of which period it should be incumbent on the consignee to receive them from on board.

RESPECTING THE SETTLEMENT OF DUTIES.

In consequence of numerous complaints lately brought under the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, of the vexatious detention of ships, in not obtaining the Grand Chop caused by the non payment of duties on goods imported in them, the Committee has resolved earnestly to recommend to the General body of Foreign Merchants of Canton to ascertain, on or shortly after the landing of goods to their consignment, the rate of duty that is to be levied thereon. And for the purpose of preventing, as far as may be practicable, the levying of an excessive or extortionate duty, the Committee would further recommend that an efficient person from each consignee should always be present at the examination and measurement of goods by the mandarins, as well as that the attendance of the hong-merchant's purse should be procured. And finally, if notwithstanding these precautions, the mandarins should, nevertheless, persist in demanding an unreasonable rate of duty, the Committee recommend that complaint thereof should be forthwith sent to them, and they will use their endeavours to obtain redress in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to obtain that end, it being distinctly understood that the object sought to be attained by such interference of the Committee between Foreign merchants and the Chinese Government, is that of preventing as far as possible the detention of vessels when ready for sea for want of the Grand Chop.

LIABILITY OF SHIP MASTERS TO DISCHARGE OR RECEIVE CARGO ON SUNDAY.

In reply to an enquiry, whether Commanders of Ships were bound to deliver or receive cargo on Sunday, the Committee were unanimously of opinion that they would be justified in refusing to do so.

RESPECTING HOMICIDE.

An enquiry having been made as to whether it is the duty of Commanders of vessels at Whampoa to detain in custody any of their crews who may unfortunately become implicated in a case of Chinese homicide; a conversation ensued, in which it appeared to be the sense of the Committee that it belongs exclusively to the Chinese Government to vindicate the authority of its own laws, by apprehending those who may be accused of violating them; and without undeniable proof of wilful murder, justly involving the extreme penalty of the law, it would be inexpedient for the Commander of a vessel, to detain the accused party: since it would be affording facilities to the Chinese to enforce their barbarous and unjust demand of life for life, however much palliating circumstances may have occurred to modify the nature of the crime.

PAYMENT OF PORT CHARGES BY CHARTERED VESSELS.

The opinion of the Committee was requested "In the case of a chartered ship, where the owners are bound to victual and man the same, but the charterers to pay all port charges, to which party should the Whampoa compradors cumshaw be charged?"

The Committee were unanimously of opinion that the comprador's fee is at all times a charge to be borne by the ship, as a port charge.

PAYMENT OF FREIGHT.

In answer to an appeal respecting payment of freight, for which no time has been specified in the Bill of Lading, the Committee unanimously agreed that freight is payable on delivery of the goods, when no agreement exists to the contrary. That, when not otherwise expressed, the freight of weighable goods is payable on the net weight delivered.

QUESTION OF INSURANCE.

An agreement had been made to insure "merchandise" on Spanish vessels from Macao to Manila. Are the insurers entitled to refuse the risk on its being declared to be on what?

The majority were of opinion that an agreement to insure "merchandise" was different, under the circumstances of this case, include what.

CHARGES ON RICE-LODEN VESSELS.

After discussing the subject of Charges on Rice-laden vessels which are discharged at Whampoa; and comparing the separate statements, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion, that it would be just and expedient to consider the sum paid to the Hoppo, the accuracy of which in amount was satisfactory ascertained, as a charge on the vessel, and not on the Rice. . . . \$935.50

And in addition thereto, the sum paid on each vessel to the Linzyist for procuring the Grand Chop, and satisfying the mandarins at Whampoa the Sub-Committee are of opinion should also be charged to the Ship. . . . 250

Making a total of \$1,185.50

and that all other charges should fall on the Rice.

Report of the Sub Committee, appointed 4th March to take into consideration the period for which Sellers of Malwa Opium should be liable for loss of weight, damage, or inferiority.

Your Sub Committee were of opinion that three weeks to a month be sufficient time to enable the holder of an

Order for opium to inspect it as to quality and weight; but being satisfied that any alteration proposed should not injure the present negotiability of opium orders in the hands of the Chinese, one of the Brokers was called in (being the only one present), and consulted on the subject; he entered into, and seemed fully to comprehend, the views of your Committee, and thought that one month would satisfy the Broker, but he wished to consult with his principals and other Brokers.

Your Committee would express as their opinion that one month from the date of an order or order should be allowed to the purchaser for ascertaining its weight and quality, after which all responsibility on the part of the grantor should cease, and that a clause to this effect should be inserted in all delivery orders, in addition to the present clause of "risk, expense and responsibility."

QUESTIONS RESPECTING OPIUM.

When an allowance is made for inferiority of Malaya opium and a further allowance for short weight, whether the latter to be in proportion to the reduced, or the original price.

The opinion was unanimous that the allowance for short weight is to be computed from the value of the Chest after the deduction for inferiority has been made.

An Opium order had been purchased from a Chinese, and the Opium was transferred to the purchaser on board the receiving ship. Some months afterwards it was discovered that one of the Chests was six tals short. Upon whom should such a deficit fall?

The Committee was of opinion that the delivery having been completed without objection made, no responsibility can attach to the grantors of the order.

To the question whether the Drawer of an Opium order is liable only to the Chinese broker to whom he sells or to the holder whoever he may be, the Committee answered:

The drawer of an Opium order is answerable to the holder whoever he may be.

An Opium order had been purchased from a Chinese and was retained upwards of six weeks in the possession of the buyer. On presentation at the receiving ship the contents were not fully delivered, but next day Opium of similar quality was tendered to complete the order. The holder of the order requests to know if he can be compelled to accept other opium, or is he entitled to a compensation in money.

It was the opinion of the Committee that if the order had been sent on board the ship for the transfer of the Opium, in reasonable time, the Opium would have been forthcoming, and that unless proof was adduced of its not having been on board for a reasonable time after the date of the order, the holder cannot claim any compensation beyond similar Opium as tendered.

RESPECTING INTEREST.

The opinion of the Committee was requested as to whether it is the mercantile custom to allow interest in account to parties concerning in this port, the returns or which are to be put in produce on bill or hypothecation to the H. E. I. Company and partly in Bills of Exchange.

The Committee replied that it is not the mercantile custom of Canton to allow interest on balances or to keep an interest account with absent constituents, except under special arrangements.

In answer to a question on the subject the Committee came to the conclusion that interest in accounts and otherwise, should be calculated at the rate of 3 per cent and not 3 per cent per annum.

DAMAGE &c. ON TEA.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to take into consideration the most expedient and equitable mode of settling with the Chinese for claims from abroad for country damage and plunder of Teas, and for inferiority to market recently fraudulent. It appears from the information of Mr. Lindsay, a member of the Sub-Committee, and formerly of the East India Company's Factory, that this body was in the habit of adopting three different modes of settlement, varying according to the nature of the loss for which compensation was to be recovered.

In case of Tea being entirely false packed, it was formerly the usage, as well in the East India Company's as the American trade, to require, as compensation from the Chinese, two chests of Tea for each one so found. But of late it has been the more general practice among the Americans, in all cases of damage or fraud, to regulate the amount of compensation by the loss actually sustained; estimating the claim at what the Tea would have sold for if good, with the addition of interest at the rate of one per cent per month to the date of recovery, or calculating the Exchange without interest at the current rate of Bills drawn on Canton at the place of settlement. This course it appears to the Sub-Committee is the best for general adoption; and they recommend that, when practicable, in order to obviate the difficulty presented by a difference in the denomination of the currency in the two countries, the sum to be received be fixed by drawing a Bill at the current rate of exchange, rather than by a charge of interest.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the questions respecting Insolvency.

The enquiry on the subject having been read, it was agreed that insolvency in Canton is constituted as elsewhere by the dishonour of an acceptance &c.; that, in case of insolvency, and the Bankrupt refusing to deliver his property for the benefit of his creditors, it is recommended that publicity be resorted to, that his conduct may be exposed to deserve reprobation, and the public put on its guard against granting him further credit.

As no compulsory measures can be adopted in Canton, it is recommended that merchants be mutually warned.

ing, and in all cases voluntarily and promptly pursue it at once to which they could be compelled in countries where law prevails.

ARBITRATION REGULATIONS.

1. Each Arbitration Committee shall, in its award, fix such fee as it shall deem proper for the particular case, but sixteen Dollars shall be considered the minimum, and one hundred Dollars the maximum of such charge.

2. The Arbitration fee shall be payable by the losing party, but the Committee have power to alter this rule when they see occasion.

3. In respect to reference to the General Committee may charge or remit fees, but if fees should be charged, Forty Dollars shall be the maximum, and Five Dollars the minimum of each case.

4. As reference to the Committee of Arbitration may in some instances involve private matters, and it may be desirable that the names of parties, documents, and evidence should be considered confidential, while the decision of the Committee with the leading points are on the Record for general information, a full report of the grounds of the decisions of the Committee shall be entered in an Arbitration Book to be kept for that purpose, and to this Book access shall be had by members of the Chamber on a requisition of six members to the General Committee, two thirds of whom must concur.

As a branch or member of a public body, the arbitration Committee is to be considered a public Committee, but in practice, when so required by either party submitting a question to its decision (with the knowledge of the other), it is in the strictest sense a private Committee, in which case the members are pledged to honourable secrecy, and the safe keeping of the papers.

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF BLACK TEAS.

(Continued from No. 44 Page 180).

The *Leen-tze*, *Pih-hou*, *Tze-hou*, *Tsoo-she* and *Hungmei* teas, are all made from the first young buds of the *Chow* teas, and when tried with water it is a good sign if some spread out like flags, and others remain curled up and pointed like lances.

Although the *Chow* teas are clean tasted and fragrant, they are whole different from and inferior to the best of the *Gan* teas.

The *Hungmei* tea is wholly grown within a fenced garden which is the reason that it has a watery flavour.

There are also the *Low* teas, so called from being packed in bamboo baskets called *Low*; these teas are distinguished by the names of *Shangshan* and *He-shan Low* tea. The latter is different from the former. These teas are produced on the stony summits of hills near the *Woo-E* hills. The fibres of the leaves are large, open, and uncommonly strong, colour of a light green, taste clean, fragrant and lasting; when it is subjected to the action of fire, the heat does not pervade it wholly on account of the bamboo baskets; these *Low* teas should be packed directly they are bought; it is important to buy them a day or two after they have been mixed at the *Tu-kwan-tuy* (the name of the place where the teas are mixed and packed); if more days elapse, the effects of the firing becomes weaker, the fibres become lax, and the leaves are then useless; and if it is the *He-shan Low*-tea, it becomes more speedily and utterly useless: the tea is without fragrance or taste; the water in which it is boiled is of the colour of a pig's liver, the leaves faded and dead, and if kept long their smell becomes offensive.

The *Kungfoo* teas are divided into the four following classes:—*Shou-chun*, *Urcheun*, *Sanchun*, and *Tseeloo*. *Pih-hou* is manufactured from the first young buds gathered before the rains, which are covered with a white down (*Pih-hou*). The *Shouchun* is gathered at the *Tsingming* term in the third moon; the *Urcheun* is gathered in the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth moons; the *Sanchun* in the end of the fifth and beginning of the sixth moons; and the *Tseeloo* in the seventh moon before and after the *Leihstew* term: hence it's name of *Autumn-dew*.

List of the prices of Teas.

The prices of the best kind of Peko, called *Kuanmei*, fluctuate from one hundred and odd dollars to sixty and fifty per pecul; the price of the Peko of the shops is from thirty and odd to twenty and odd dollars per pecul; *Hueheang* tea is from forty to fifty and sixty tals per pecul; *Sanchi* from thirty to forty tals per pecul, *Hungmei* is from thirty odd to twenty odd tals per pecul; *Lungtuan* and *Lungseu* twenty and odd tals.

In all of the superior kinds of Teas, each tree has a different price; some are worth one hundred others fifty and sixty dollars per caty.

[To be continued.]

In buying Teas on the *hill-top* there is a discount in favour of the buyer, called *Kewaw kow*: thus: if 100 dollars is reckoned equal to 72 tals, the exchange is 67 Tals 5 mace; At the *Sing* village, \$100 = 72 Tals 6 mace; the *Pikow* discount allows 57 tals 6 mace, and the *Kewaw kow* discount 54 tals 7 mace 2 candareens.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 44, page 178).

These severe injunctions were softened by some little indulgences. The new converts were permitted to appear along with their relations in the halls of their forefathers, and to be spectators of the ceremonies there performed, but without partaking in them in the least. The Inquisitions judged this might be done to avoid hatred and bitterness, especially after a previous declaration, that they were Christians, and disapproved of the custom they were to attend. They were further indulged in hanging up the tables of their ancestors in their houses, without any other inscription but the name of the deceased, and a declaration affixed, containing the Christian faith concerning departed souls. And they were allowed to retain such of the ancient funeral rites, as were free from superstition and all appearance of it, provided they were first instructed by the bishops and other principal divines, which of those ceremonies might be esteemed innocent. These trivial indulgences were insufficient to soften the resentment of the Jesuits at the unexpected decree.

Clement the eleventh had two years before this, in 1702, appointed a legate with almost unlimited powers, to visit the new congregations of papistical Christians in Asia, particularly the Indian and Chinese, and by wholesome laws and regulations to accommodate the differences arisen among them. The person fixed upon, was Charles Thomas de Tournon, of an ancient and noble family in Lorraine, a divine, who by his piety and probity had acquired the general esteem and affection of the court of Rome. The Pope himself, to convey the higher authority to his office, consecrated him patriarch of Antioch. It is common at Rome to create patriarchs, archbishops and bishops, as merely titular, as theatrical emperors and kings, I mean that they only represent certain patriarchs, archbishops and bishops. Tournon was one of these nominal patriarchs, and had not the least jurisdiction in the city, or territory, from which his title was borrowed. He embarked on the fifth of August 1703, and landed at Pondicherry on the coasts of Coromandel on the sixth of November in the same year. Here he staid till the eleventh of July in the next year, and arrived in China in 1707. The Jesuits received him with all the marks of honour which a legate of the Pope could expect from the subjects of his master. They even exceeded their duty; they procured him access to the great at court, and an audience of the Emperor, permitted the most honourable of his converts to attend him in his public entries, and prevailed with the Emperor to distinguish him by various favours from all other ambassadors. But this respect lasted only whilst they had hopes, that he would at least have found out a medium between them and their adversaries. The moment he declared against them, a terrible storm arose against him. Tournon was of that party in the church of Rome, who are called the Rigids, and therefore naturally an enemy to the Jesuits and their doctrine, which is more lax and moderate. It might be easily foreseen, that one of this character would not favour them, and their manner of converting; he signified as much soon after his arrival, but for some time kept his zeal within certain bounds. Whilst he was prudent, they continued obliging and respectful. But his prudence failed him as soon as he had an account from Europe of the judgment of the Inquisition against the Jesuits. In the year 1707 he published a strict ordinance in the name of the Pope, agreeably to the decree of the holy office, and under pain of excommunication prohibited all that was prohibited in that decree. This so embittered the Jesuits, that they determined he should feel the whole weight of their resentment. They and their partisans first appealed from him to the Pope, and thereby evaded the censure of disobedience. Next they represented his procedure to the Emperor, as a violation of his prerogative. Indeed it is hard to acquit him of a crime like this. Cam-hi, as was related before, had sent a writing under his own hand to Rome to discontinue the Jesuits, and attest, that the Chinese meant by the word *Tien*, not Heaven, but that Infinite Spirit, who dwells in heaven, and governs the universe; and that the ceremonies permitted by the Jesuits were not religious, but political, and ancient customs of the empire. And here a stranger, a legate of an European bishop, boldly and publicly opposes the Emperor, and in his own dominions, without his knowledge, makes a law to prohibit the subjects from practices enjoined by the laws of the empire. No sovereign prince would suffer a conduct like this to pass with impunity.

(To be continued.)

* See his commission, and further accounts of him in P. Norbert's *McGillis: Historique des Missions des Indes Orientales*, Tom. 1. p. 5.

† Du Halde is much mistaken in calling him Patriarch of India; but this is not his only mistake.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1837.

NO. 46.

PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company,
Canton, 6th October, 1837.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE new ship JESSIE LOGAN, 200 Tons; Capt. Geo. Black. Apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Danish Hong No. 3.
Canton, 13th Nov. 1837.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS will have early despatch from LANTIN, and the EARL OF CLARE, is now ready to receive cargo for her.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, November 8th, 1837.

CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, & PENANG.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Capt. Jas Scott, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 30th Oct. 1837.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. Clark, will receive freight at LANTIN, and sail about the middle of November. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 25 Oct. 1837.

NOTICE—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the subscribers to Lloyd's at this port.

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.
Canton, 10th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—A Dwelling House in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. ILBERT Esq; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

Canton, 12th November 1837.

P. S.—Can be viewed by application on the premises.

NOTICE—The Annual General Meeting of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China will be held at No. 2 American Hong on Monday the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance of members and friends of the Society is requested.

By order of the Committee.

J. R. MORRISON,

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

Secretary.

FACTORY TO LET.

WITH immediate possession to 1st March No. 6 Danish Hong, with the Commodious Godowns attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st March. Enquire on the premises.

Canton, 29th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 24th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 & 8 bound in 6 Gs. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 \$21. Also the Anglo Chinese Kalender for 1837—\$4. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong. At LANTIN on board the *Hercules*; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

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NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
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N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

TYPHOONS OF THE CHINA SEA.

An extract from the journal of an officer of his Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, giving an account of a typhoon experienced by that ship in the China Sea, and information from another source, admit of the following remarks being made. They will show that the operation of the eastern storm is similar to that of the West Indies—a wind gyrating round a centre, from right to left—with this difference only, that in the first instance the tempest progresses to the south-west, and as it recedes from the land curves to the W. S. W.; whereas the West India hurricane advances first to the north-west, and afterwards curves to the northward, and ultimately to the eastward.

It appears from the extract, that on the 4th August, 1835, at 7h. 30m. p. m., the wind veered round to the N. N. E. when the typhoon commenced. At 8. typhoon increasing; at 10, wind veering round to the E. N. E.; midnight, typhoon increasing. 30th August, 3 A. M. wind veering round to the E. S. E. typhoon increasing in violence. The barometer had fallen as low as 29° 30". At 8, typhoon increasing. At 9h. 30m. A. M. the ship was thrown on her broadside; in twenty minutes after the masts went. At noon, the barometer ceased to fall; at 6 p. m. more moderate.

From these concise, but clear observations, we find that the wind shifted apparently round from left to right, whilst it was pursuing a contrary course. And the direction of the changes proves, that the typhoon was progressing to the south-west, which we consider the general course these storms follow near the land; for, had the advance been towards the north-west as is the case with the western hurricanes, the wind would have veered to the north and north-west, and have appeared, as in reality it would have done, to shift from right to left. By tracing the successive changes of the wind with the assistance of a diagram, it will appear, that at the time the *Raleigh* was thrown into the perilous position described, at half-past nine of the forenoon, (or it may have been perhaps at the time, or little before, when she had the wind at east,) she had made her nearest approach towards the centre; at noon she had evidently passed it, and, by six in the evening, was drawing near the posterior verge, the wind lessening.

This practical illustration bears out the assumption in the notes on the West India hurricane, that there is always a maximum in the strength of the wind, and that this is experienced on the nearer approach of a ship to the centre of the circle of operations. These facts, too, clearly inform us that the only difference between the typhoon and the hurricane of the west is in the direction of the course pursued by the tempest. It is very desirable, that in future statements of these violent tempests, in any part of the world, the point where the wind blows previous to the shift

at the commencement of the storm be given, as also that where it settles after the storm lessens in violence, the successive changes, and the hours when these take place in the interval should likewise be carefully noted.

As the limit of alteration in the progressive course of the typhoon is at present undetermined, and it is quite uncertain, in fact we may say unknown, whether these storms, as they proceed, curve to the northward or west, it may be as well to state here, that the actual route of any particular typhoon in the position where encountered may be arrived at, after the wind has veered several points, by consulting the diagram, (the movable circle,) as in the case of the *Raleigh*; and this with perfect confidence, as it is obvious, that from the peculiar mode of operation of the aerial current, (the changes, except near the centre, being regular, and the wind preserving an unchanging direction under every point of the horizon,) consequently becomes an index to direct us to the path pursued by the storm.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, we will enlarge on the subject not only as it is a very interesting fact in meteorology, but as being one also of importance in navigation; and, although unwilling to occupy your limited space with our own private feelings, yet we cannot resist this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction we derive from the consideration that it should be reserved for the *Nautical*, from a *clue* given in your pages by Mr. Redfield, at last to define the character of two of the mightiest perils which the seaman has been liable to encounter, hitherto without a particle of information in which his judgment could receive assistance, and his mind tranquillity. Experienced navigators in the China Sea, from collected observations, inform us that typhoons near the coast generally commence at N. W. or N. N. W., the wind veering very suddenly to north-east and east, from which quarter it often blows with inconceivable fury. From east the wind veers to the south-east, and to the southward of that point when it abates in violence.

This is quite in consonance with the explanations already given of the West India hurricane—the reader bearing in mind that the route of the typhoons is to the south-west, instead of the north-west. The reason why the wind shifts suddenly to the north-east and east may be thus satisfactorily explained. If a ship experiences the first shift of wind from the north-west, it will be evident (by consulting the diagram) that she would be precisely on the anterior line of the progression; and if she lays to in that position, she must eventually approach very near to, if she did not fall into, the centre of rotation, or vortex, where the changes in the direction of the wind take place in rapid succession. Under these circumstances, the north-west wind would continue, without material wavering, until the centre approaches near to the ship's position, when it will shift suddenly to the north, and soon after to north-east and east; and with one of these she will experience the crisis, the wind being at its maximum strength, (a further confirmation of remark on this head,) after which it will veer to the south-east and perhaps southerly; but the intervals of change, as the posterior verge advances, will be lengthened. The inclination of the progression in this instance will be rather southerly of south-west; for if it were at all westerly of that point, a ship getting her first wind from north-west would subsequently experience the changes from west, south-west, and south.

The information goes on to state, that this rotatory motion does not always observe the same regular progress, especially at a considerable distance from the coast. In such cases, after commencing as before in the north-west quarter, they frequently veer to the west and south-west, blowing very severely from thence; still veering southerly, they become moderate about the south-east quarter, as in the former case. Those who are on fait with the subject, will at once perceive, that in this latter instance the progression of the storm must be more to the westward, about W. S. W.; and by a reference to the diagram, (the movable circle,) it will be seen that the crisis, or nearest approach of the centre must be arrived at when the wind becomes south-west, agreeable to observation, and which confirms once more our former remark. When the wind is felt from the south, and to the eastward of that point, the posterior verge will be drawing near, and of course the violence of the wind will gradually abate.

Thus, Mr. Editor, we trust that we have satisfactorily, by the present investigation, confirmed Mr. Redfield's theory, and the general correctness of our former observations on the West India hurricane, based on that gentleman's clue, as given in your fifth volume.

It only remains to be stated, that typhoons generally happen (as the hurricanes do) in the months of August, September, and October, but that they have been known to take place sometimes in June and July; in this also agreeing with the storms of the Caribbean Sea.

We would cheerfully, Mr. Editor, "overhaul" the Bengalee and Mauritian hurricanes, but we have not data sufficiently clear and explicit to warrant us in

und-raking it at present. We may express a hope, however, that as the eastern trade has been thrown open, that there will be found sufficient love of science in the minds of some of the many commanders of ships who voyage in those seas, to induce them to make careful notes on the hurricanes experienced there, should they encounter them, in order that their mode of operation may be investigated for the benefit of navigation.

STORMY JACK.

WINE AND WATER DRINKERS.—Dr Franklin observes that the only animals created to drink water are those who, from their conformation, are able to lap it on the surface of the earth, whereas all those who can carry their hands to their mouths were destined to enjoy the juice of the grape.

SOUTH AMERICAN TEA.—A sale has been made at Rio, by public auction, of some chests of tea grown in the Botanical Garden of the Legation de Freitas, which sold for a very good price. This was regarded as a proof that tea might be advantageously cultivated in the country.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS ASSERTED BY A JUDGE. The following is an extract from the exposition of the law of libel by Baron Richards, at the Munster assizes, where the editor of the *Cork Southern Reporter* was acquitted, according to the manner of strict justice, never before witnessed in Ireland.—“He was of opinion that it was the right of every public journal, fully, freely, and fairly to discuss all public subjects, and to animadvert upon them, in whatever manner the public interests might appear fairly to demand. He considered it perfectly justifiable for the editor of a newspaper, or for any other person in the community, to argue either for or against corporate reform, or to maintain or resist corporate expenditure, according as he might consider it right and fitting so to do. He was of opinion, that it was competent to discuss and canvass the quantum of, or salary paid to the town-clerk, law agent or any other officer of the corporation, provided the paramount object of such discussion or animadversion was that of the public good, and that the same did not proceed from any private pique or malice towards the individual. “Not only,” said the learned Baron, “are those functionaries, and the corporations to which they belong, liable to be made the subjects of fair discussion and criticism; but I am of opinion that no public institution in this country, nor any one connected therewith, is exempt from fair and candid public animadversion. The attorney, the advocate, the judge, the prime minister—in fact, the highest and the lowest grade in every public institution, is liable to be made the subject of criticism, when the paramount object and intention of the writer is the public weal. Upon the other hand, however, it is not to be tolerated that, under the guise or pretence of discussing a public subject, the conduct or character of a private individual shall be held up to contempt; and if a party, in referring to an individual in any way connected with public concerns, should outstep the limits which the occasion demanded, I am of opinion that such conduct would be highly reprehensible, and that the party of it ought to be considered as a wanton libeller.”

POINTED STYLE.—“The leaves of the cactus-bush,” says Mr. Thomas Campbell, in his interesting letters from the south, “are thickly covered with prickles, which, when they get into animal flesh, are with difficulty coaxed out of it. An affecting story,” he adds, “is told of a Dutch family who had a country house near this city (Algiers). In the house there were five plump, interesting daughters, who, in an evil hour, gave their garments to be washed to an ignorant European laundress. She hung them out to dry on these prickly bushes; and such evils were entailed on the lovely wearers of them, that they could neither sit nor recline with comfort for a week or two afterwards.” To apply this title. The clergy are fond of speaking of the church under the similitude of a vine; for our parts, we think the cactus-bush a more apt emblem. To a Dutch fitness our divines generally add the peculiar sensibility of Englishmen as to discomfort, and they seem all at this moment to wear garments with cactus prickles plentifully concealed in them. Each of them has more than one thorn in his flesh. The bishops sit on thorns in the house of lords, and are every instant stating up to give vent to their irritability. The least of them appears as uneasy as the most fleshy: Dr. Phillpotts, for example, who seems possessed of the very demon of disquiet, to be exorcised only by a summons to a richer see.

EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The editor of a newspaper, if you may credit his own columns, is a man of many joys and sorrows mingled together in pretty equal proportions. “It is with extreme regret,” he announces deaths of persons of whose existence he never heard. He apprises his readers “with the most painful feelings” of some serious accident which has occurred in some remote part of the country, though he knows nothing either of the sufferer, or of the topography of the place in which the said accident happened. But the fact is, that the editor is a man of universal philanthropy: his sympathy with the distresses of his fellow beings, is only limited by the confines of intelligent creation. He obeys the scriptural injunction (on paper) of going to the house of mourning, and sorrowing with those

who sorrow. But then, immediately above or under the paragraph in which the editor is represented as overwhelmed with sorrow, you find him “extremely happy” in announcing to his readers that somebody or other has succeeded to a large fortune, or been appointed to a good place. The sources of his joys are thus as numerous as those of his sorrows. What a singularly compounded being he must be, thus to participate equally, and at the same moment, in the joys and sorrows of the whole human race! Extremes are said to meet: in the case of the editor of a newspaper they are never parted. His mind, or at any rate his columns, is a world in miniature of pleasures and pains—happiness and misery.

The newspaper is incomparable the noblest and most useful purpose to which the invention of printing has been turned. It is by far the most glorious of the triumphs which typography, in all probability, is destined to achieve. The newspaper pre-eminently comes home to the business and bosoms of men. Talk of the varied information and utility of the cyclopaedia and almanacks! Why, these publications are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the newspaper; it addresses itself to your immediate wants; affords you that information, without which you could not spend even the day on which you have entered, with any degree of comfort. Deprive us of our newspapers, and a greater calamity could not befall us. Life without them would scarcely be worth the having. What to the man accustomed to his morning paper, along with his rolls and butter, would be his breakfast without one? Speak to this point, ye subscribers to the morning journals, who have occasionally, through heavy debates in parliament, important expressions received at a late hour, or other causes,—been deprived of your paper until eleven or twelve o’clock,—say, have you not, in such cases, spent a most miserable morning? Has not your breakfast been deprived of its usual relish? Have not even the smiling faces of the members of your family, supposing you to be married, lost the charm which they possess at all other times? The newspaper is now become a necessary of life. Its uses are innumerable; it addresses itself to its readers as intellectual men, as members of the body politic, and as private individuals. It is the first to inform them of any new discovery of importance in the science of mind. It points out, by its reviews, its reports of the proceedings of literary scientific societies, its advertisements, &c. everything of interest which transpires in the republic of letters. As to politics, again, it is pre-eminently its province to communicate the amplest information regarding them. Whatever bears, either directly or indirectly, on the destinies of the nation, is to be found in the columns of the newspapers. To all such matters it has an eagle eye; and not to the politics of this country only, but to those of the whole civilised world. Read your newspaper carefully, and it is your own fault if you have not a clear view, without rising off your chair, of the state of matters in all parts of the globe. I was much struck with an observation which a pious Baptist minister made some years ago to a friend of mine, when on a visit in the north of Scotland. A newspaper having been brought into the room, he held out his hand to receive it, saying, “Be kind enough to let me have it for a few minutes, till I see how the Supreme Being is governing the world!”

(The Great Metropolis.)

A YANKEE’S ESTIMATE OF MARRIAGE.—They said, marrying was fun—pooty fun, to be sure. What did I get by it? How much fun, eh? a jawing old woman, and three squallers. Mighty different from courtin’. Instead of “Yes my duck,” “When you like lovey,” like what it was in courtin’ times, it’s right lar row. Sour frocks and cold potatoes, children and tablecloths badly off for soap, always darning and mending, and nothing ever darning or mended. If it wasn’t that I am particularly sober, I’d be inclined to drink. My house ain’t my own—my money ain’t my own; I belong to four people besides myself—the old woman and three children; I’m a partnership concern, and so many has got their fingers in the till that I must stop up—I’ll break, and sign over the stock in trade to you.

MAKING TEA.—Tea is almost always ill made. Instead of allowing the water to stand on the leaves for a definite time, and then pouring off the infusion, the water is allowed to remain for an unlimited period—an error which was committed and reprobated when tea was first introduced as appears from the following passage of Sir Kenelm Digby’s “Cookery” [London, 1699], quoted by Dr. Kitchener:—“The Jesuit that came from China, A.D. 1664, told Mr. Waller, that to a drachm of tea they put a pint of water, and frequently take the yolks of two new-laid eggs, and beat them up with as much fine sugar as is sufficient for the tea, and stir all well together. He also informed him, that we let the hot water remain too long soaking upon the tea which makes it extract into itself the earthy parts of the herb; the water must remain upon it no longer than while you can say the *Miserere* psalm; very leisurely, you have then only the spiritual part of the tea, the proportion of which to the water must be about a drachm to the pint.”—By letting the water remain so long, we do not procure any more aroma from the tea, but merely draw out what the Jesuit called “earthy parts,” or chemists now term “bitter extractive matter.” The proper time for making infusion of tea is five or six minutes, and it should then be poured off into another pot.—Penny Magazine.

THE FAIR OF NIJNEI NOVGOROD.

The town of Nijnei Novgorod is the spot on which one of these fairs is annually held. This town is about 300 miles east of Moscow; it is built upon the right or east bank of the Volga, on a piece of rising ground, in an angle formed by the river Oka, which joins the Volga here. In the Russian Geographical Dictionary, Nijnei Novgorod is stated to have been built in 1222, by George Vsevolodovich III., the conqueror of the Mordvians; a pagan race, then possessors of immense territories in this remote part of Europe, whose descendants, now spread over the same country, are partially converted to Christianity though still retaining much of their ancient manners and superstitions. It was twice sacked by the Tartars, in the fourteenth century, and nearly all its population massacred. It recovered, however, from these evils, steadily increased, and was erected into an archbishopric, in 1639. It has two cathedrals, and twenty-six churches. Its environs are fertile and agreeable, and its population nearly 150,000. Its admirable situation, at the confluence of two of the largest rivers of Russia, and nearly in the centre of the empire, has induced many Russians to consider it worthy of being the capital. This town must not be confounded with Novgorod, which is between 600 and 700 miles distant from it; it is distinguished by the addition of the word Nijnei, meaning inferior, though at present much the larger town of the two.

This fair is of ancient date, though it has been held at Nijnei not quite twenty years. It was instituted more than 800 years ago. In consequence of the massacre of a number of Russian merchants, who were trading at Kazen, a town then under the dominion of the Tartars, who had, at no distant period, been masters of the whole empire, the Tsar, to avoid such an event in future, commanded his subjects to abstain from visiting the Tartar provinces, and appointed the convent of Makariev, a place about sixty miles below Nijnei, as their rendezvous for trading with the eastern tribes. This in time became an important market: long ranges of shops were built, and thousands of persons from all parts of Russia and the adjoining countries came annually to exchange commodities. An accidental fire, on August 30, 1816, destroyed the building connected with the fair, and government took advantage of the circumstance to transfer the whole establishment to Nijnei, the site of which, at the confluence of two great rivers, rendered it so suitable for the purpose. Measures were taken for building large ranges of shops or bazars at Nijnei, on the bank of the Oka, opposite the town and on the 1st August, 1817, the fair was opened.

The fair of Nijnei Novgorod was thus not a new establishment, but simply the transfer of an old one, full-grown, to a more favorable situation. In fact, long before the transfer, Nijnei had been the seat of a very considerable commerce, and although the stationary population of the place was only 10,000 in the early part of the century, from 60,000 to 70,000 strangers periodically assembled there from the purposes of trade.

The most recent account of the fair we have met with is from an intelligent French traveller, M. Bussière, who visited Nijnei in September, 1839. He reached the town from the Moscow road, and mentioned, as illustrative of the deserted nature of the country, even in the vicinity of a large town, that two fine bears leisurely crossed the public road before his carriage, at no great distance from Nijnei. On entering the city M. Bussière, says “everything was in a bustle, the streets were crammed with merchants and pedlars, who were carrying about, displaying, and crying their wares, the loud talking, the disputes, and cries produced a stunning sensation. The bustle seemed to be rather that of a large country fair than that of a national market, where twenty different nations were met to change the produce of their industry; in fact, we soon found that this was the case, and that the real fair of Nijnei was held on the further bank of the Oka, and not in the town where we now were.”

As it was at fair-time, when 200,000 strangers were in the place, the traveller found the usual vexation of a Russian town much increased. The smell of the brandy-shops, which were the only houses of entertainment to be met with, and the number of their occupants pouring down quass and vodka, deterred him from entering them. The lucky chance of meeting with a countryman residing on the spot saved him from starvation, or from what he seemed to dread still more, a Russian dinner. Beds were quite out of the question, clean straw was a desideratum; but all that could be got, after a two hours’ search, was a scanty provision of hay, not over clean. For this accommodation, in a little wooden apartment, with a table and four chairs, he had to pay 3s. a day. (To be continued.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON

LATEST DATES.

| London | 3rd July | Singapore | 3rd Oct. |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Liverpool | | Java | 10th Sept. |
| U. States | 23rd June | Manila | 25th Sept. |
| Calcutta | 10th Sept. | Austral-Asia | 20th July. |
| Bombay | 20th Aug. | Madras | 28th Aug. |

ARRIVED.—ISABELLA, Robinson, from Lomboc. SAILED.—PORCIA, [Am.] Swift, for St. America. FORT WILLIAM, Fraser, for the Straits and Bombay. EARL OF BALCANARAS, Vanx, for Manila and do. SULTAN, Macfarlane, for the Straits and Calcutta. SYDEN, (Danish) Burd, for Manila and Lomboc. DARTON OAK, Rabe, for the Straits. DORTMAN, (Dutch) Abdena, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per **Fort William**, John de Faria, Dyce Sombre, Thos. MacMicking, R. H. S. Reid, Esq. Per **EARL OF BALCARNAS**. — Stillaber, Esq. and Captain Christopher Biden.

Under despatch. **FAVORITE**, [Fr.] Larroque, for Nankin, Adaseta, McIntyre, for Singapore and Bombay.

The only arrival since our last is the *Isabella* from Lomböck.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Chookwei-keih, the commissary general died in his office on the 8th inst.

It is reported that the governor became ill after he set out on his annual tour of inspection on the 23rd. Ultó. It was probably a fit of sea sickness.

Tik, the new commander in chief, received the seals of office on the 30th Ultó. His predecessor has been degraded, and returns to Peking forthwith.

Yih, a nephew of his imperial majesty, and **Tootung**, or lieutenant general of the left division, arrived in Canton on the 8th inst. He has brought his family and staff with him, with eunuchs &c.

At the late military exercises forty eight candidates attained the degree of *Keujin*. Weights of two hundred catties were lifted, swords weighing one hundred and twenty catties exercised. The Bull's eye was pierced six times by the horse and as many times by the foot archers; and a bow of one hundred and twenty catties was drawn. The first on the list is *Changheung Hwyu*, aged twenty five years, a native of *Kweishen* district. The successful candidates afterwards attended the *Ying-yang yen*, which may not inappropriately be translated the 'Spread-Eagle feast.'

In the *Register* of the 7th March last we made a slight notice on 'Remarks on the gales and hurricanes of the western Atlantic,' by W. C. Redfield, Esq. of New York; and in another column will be found a letter from 'Stormy Jack,' on the Typhoons in the China sea, which we have extracted from the Nautical Magazine for May last. We trust this letter, which is written in illustration and corroboration of Mr. Redfield's theory, will be found instructive, particularly to our nautical friends.

The first Annual Report and Decisions of the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, which appeared in last week's *Register*, cannot fail to draw the particular attention of the home government and merchants to the proceedings of this first committee, as detailed in that report and in those decisions.

It is surely a document of great interest; and should the success of the committee's labours not keep pace with the sanguine hopes of some anxious expectants, still the steady and persevering efforts of the committee during the first year of its existence are good augury for future attainment, not only on many points which may be generally considered feasible, but also on many others connected with the details of trade and residence, which, at the present moment, some may consider as almost beyond the reach of hope, or impracticable.

If, under the peculiar circumstances of the Foreign trade, there were any who did not expect much alleviation from the efforts of the General Chamber, on its first establishment; we trust they may learn, from a year's experience, not only what may be done by forbearance and unanimity, but also what may be justifiably hoped for.

There is one important subject which we regret the committee have not noticed in their report—that of the system of the E. I. company's agency in Canton, and the working and effects of that system. This neglect is made more a subject of regret, and indeed of wonder, by the silence of the committee, as it was, we believe, generally understood that this most important question of all concerning the Free Trade, was under the peculiar and serious attention of the committee.

We venture to suggest that the existence of this body, its views and intentions, should be

made known to the emperor; and that such part of its proceedings and decisions as the committee shall see fit, be communicated in the Chinese language to the hongmerchants; and also be made generally known to the Chinese people, through any channel the committee may choose: such as *Gustaf's Monthly Chinese Magazine*, &c.

The 'Sons of St. Andrew' are already on the alert, and their intention of paying the usual honours to their Patron Saint on the day which is dedicated to him in the Kalendar was made known by a M. S. circular on the 10th inst., in which all 'Natives of the Land o' Cakes' were invited to join in a subscription for a dinner on that day.

Scotchmen observe this day with more regularity and with keener ardour than perhaps the people of any other nation observe any one of their festivals; the Chinese only, on their new-year, may, possibly, compete with the Celts on the 30th of November.

This day has always been observed with the greatest devotion in Canton; and the right-hand of good-fellowship has always been most frankly extended by Scotchmen on these festivals to their fellow subjects of Albion and Erin.

What, then, in the names of common-sense, common-decency, good-manners, good-breeding, gentlemanly-feeling, respect for national feeling, of love of country, of the hallowed feelings of love and recollection of home and friends, could delude some unhappy moral, in whose breast none of these humanities can have a place, to disgrace himself by writing a vulgar and obscene allusion on the circular of the Scottish gentlemen resident in Canton?

This is most a foolish and disgraceful act; bad, extremely bad in the doing; and, if it is possible, it will be made worse if the doer conceals himself. If he comes forward and makes the *amende honorable*, there may be forgiveness and forgetfulness for him; but if he does not avow himself, the ridiculous and wanton insult he has vainly given to the national feelings of the Scotchmen in Canton, will ever remain a proof of his ill-conditioned mind and dastardly spirit.

Edict from the Hoppo.—Wan, controller-general of the maritime duties at the Port of Canton, proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 23rd day of the 9th moon (22nd Oct.) I received a despatch from *Tang*, the governor, and *Ke*, the deputy governor, covering post-haste orders from the military council, which arrived on the 30th, to *Tung*, *Ke*, and *Wan*; as follows:—On the 30th of the 8th moon (Sept. 29th) the following imperial edict was received.

A certain person has reported that the province of Canton is daily falling into decay from vicious practices. He has respectfully enumerated six causes, and most earnestly requested that they be made matter of special regulation.

It is proved from the report that the numbers of robbers in that province are increasing greatly, and that they have formed themselves into many associated bands, such as the *Ten-te*, *San-fu* and other companies, amongst whom a regular subordination is observed; they occasion all sorts of injuries and calamities; when once official litigations begin they lead to endless extortions.

Further, it is said that the *Chow* and *Heen* magistrates of that province, in receiving the grain tax—grasp at six or seven taels of silver for one *Shih* of grain (i. e. instead of receiving a *Shih* or 120 catties of grain, they insist on being paid so many taels of silver); negligently allowing their writers and runners to receive bribes and conceal facts.

As to storing up grain for the relief of the people, there is no better plan than the establishment of public granaries; for the system of buying grain by public contributions and storing it to meet the exigencies of years of scarcity, is alike advantageous to the officers of government and the people.

The revenue cruisers were established for the purpose of seizing robbers and prevent-

ing smuggling; but lately their only thoughts have been about receiving and retaining petty bribes wherever they can get them but they never pursue or seize smugglers and robbers, and the naval stations have become by degrees a mere name.

In the management of the salt monopoly in that province all selfish forestalling should be prevented; it is important that its affairs be constantly and honestly looked into, and that regulations be established to encourage the consumption.

With reference to the management of the custom-duties, it is still more requisite and proper to narrowly look into it. The perverse and traitorous foreigners, Jardine and others, who reside in the provincial city, should be expelled as well as their storeships now lying at Lintin.

These are the heads of the report.

I now order *Tung* and his colleagues to carefully examine each of the foregoing clauses separately; and if these vicious practices are really prevalent; then are they, regardless of personal friendship and without favour or connivance, to manage the business with truth and fidelity; the effects of order and good government may then be hoped for from both officers and men, and the province be in a state of tranquillity and virtue.

I order a copy to be made of the original report and forwarded with this edict to *Tung* and *Ke*, who will communicate the contents thereof to *Wan* for his information. Respect this.

We (*Tung* & *Ke*) having respectfully received the foregoing imperial orders: with the exception of the five clauses relating to seizing banditti, &c. in which not the least laziness or negligence must be allowed—besides selecting these for instant attention; with reference to the clause relating to the custom-duties we have given orders to the naval commander-in-chief to instantly drive away the storeships from the anchorages off Lintin and Lantau back to their country, and then to make a clear report of his proceedings to us, that we may according to the facts again report (to the emperor.)

We have also forwarded copies of the edict and of the original report to the judge and treasurer, directing them to respectfully obey, examine and manage the affair, and return an explanation to us on the method of executing each clause of the orders, that we may investigate the facts and report on them;—it is proper now to transmit the orders (to *Wan*), hoping that he will issue an edict directing the hongmerchants to forbear send forth the perverse and traitorous resident foreigners, Jardine &c. —Further, that he will strictly examine all his servants whether they have or not been in the habit of selling official permits to traitorous natives, and thus have fallen into the vicious practice of doing their duty by substitutes. And whether the services of the two supervisors at the Canton and Macao custom-houses cannot be dispensed with; and report clearly on the facts. As to the rest, to respectfully obey, manage, and cause to be done according to the original report and the imperial orders.

The orders and a copy of the original report having come before me, the hoppo, it is right that I make them known by an edict, which when the hongmerchants receive let them respectfully obey, and ascertain if each of the perverse and traitorous foreigners, Jardine, Dent, *Teay-pe* (?) *Mulechin* (Matheson or Morrison?) are dwelling in the provincial city, and to instantly expel them: allow not of a moment's delay; let the day of their departure for Macao be immediately reported, that I may report back according to the facts.

This being an affair on which the imperial will has been received, the hongmerchants must really exert themselves in putting it in force; if they dare to connive or act with secrecy they shall surely be held responsible. Let them scrupulously obey without opposition. A special edict. 9th moon, 26th day, (25th October.)

The following edict, enforcing the foregoing orders, is dated on the 8th inst.

* Add another younger brother to the number.

† Brotherhood of the three sects harmonizing.

Wan, controller-general of the maritime customs &c. to the hongmerchants.

It is known that in the matter of expelling the traitorous foreigners, Jardine &c. orders have already been issued to the hongmerchants to expel them, and also to report the day on which they go to Macao, in order that a report of the facts may be made to the emperor. But the hongmerchants do nothing but delay, and allow themselves to view the orders as a trifling affair of sport; to the present time, although several days have passed, they have not written one word of report: it is very evident there is connivance and some secret feeling in the business. As it is a case which must be reported to the emperor, it is proper for me to repeat the orders, urging instant obedience; when the hongmerchants receive this edict, they are immediately to put the former orders respecting the expulsion of the resident traitorous foreigners, Jardine, Dent, & Teay-pe (?) and Malechin in force: not a moment's delay is to be allowed: and the instant said foreigners embark for Macao let their departure be reported.

The hoppo then repeats the concluding paragraph of the first edict, and finishes with the words, 'hasten! hasten! the orders are special.'

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF BLACK TEAS.

(Continued from No. 45 Page 185.)

The prices of *Campoi* and *Souchong* also vary from thirty to sixty taels; as also does the price of *Pouchong* from sixty and seventy dollars per pecul to one hundred dollars; and from forty to thirty dollars per pecul.

The prices of the *Show-chun* congo are from twenty to twenty five taels per pecul; on most of it the *Pa-kow* discount (see previous note) is allowed, and also the *Ren-sun*.

The prices of the *Urh-chung* congo per pecul are from sixteen to twenty one taels; it is bought with perfect dollars at the *Pa-kow* discount.

The prices of the *Sun-chun* congo per pecul are from eighteen to thirteen taels; it is bought with perfect dollars at the *Pa-kow* discount.

The *Taeu-loo* tea is bought for fourteen and as low as nine taels per pecul. It is never used by the Canton teamen on account of the inferiority of its leaf and taste. The congo chests cost about twenty twenty-five dollars per hundred: sometimes more sometimes less: the leaden lining of each chest costs upwards of five mace. The *four* and *chung* chests (in which *campoi*, *Hungmei*, *Seapouei* &c. are packed) also cost upwards of twenty dollars per hundred: they are seldom cheaper. The lining of lead costs six mace.

The twenty five catty varnished boxes cost each three mace nine candareens: drawing the figures &c. one mace two candareens; hinges &c. one mace one candareen.

The ten catty varnished boxes cost two mace six candareens; drawing the figures &c. seven candareens; nails, hasp, &c. six candareens, lining of lead, two mace & d upwards.

The five catty varnished boxes cost each two mace; drawing the figures five candareens; nails, hasp, &c. four candareens; leaden lining, one mace and upwards.

One hundred lengths of bamboo lashings cost about four dollars.—Nine (porter's) loads (eighteen chests) are covered with bamboo matting for a dollar, and wine money at the rate of three cash for a load.

Treading the congo teas into the chests is changed at the rate of about seven candareens per load, besides one candareen for wine-money.

† Davis should be written with three characters *Troy pe zze*.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 45. page 185.)

It is doubtless that Tournon, pious as his meaning was, for transgressed the bounds of prudence and respect. He was, in truth, not qualified to discharge reputably and usefully the great and important commission he was intrusted with. His good disposition was under the influence of a narrow spirit and weak understanding, of which his writings, letters and injunctions, printed by Norbert and others, furnish abundant proof; they contain dry and insipid thoughts, so swelled, indeed, by pompous expression, that the careless and injudicious reader can hardly distinguish their flatness and impotence. *Clement* was exceedingly provoked, when the Jesuits informed him, that the *European*, to whom he had been so gracious, had presumed to withstand him and his edict, and to know more of the religion of his country than himself. He therefore immediately published a strict mandate, by which all *Romish* ecclesiastics in China were forbid, under severe penalties, to teach any thing contrary to the laws of the empire, and to the ancient traditions of the *Chinese*. Most of them obeyed. The few, who paid greater regard to the patriarch's injunction, were imprisoned, treated with great severity, and banished the empire. Tournon himself was ordered immediately to quit the country, or to be punished as a traitor. He did not wait for the reception of this order, but hastened to *Macao*, there to embark, and avoid the fury of the Emperor, or rather of the Jesuits. But whilst he was preparing for departure, it was recollected at the court of *Peking*, that if he was suffered to return to *Rome*, he would certainly make heavy complaints of his persecutors. A fresh order was issued to secure his person and detain him a prisoner at *Macao*, till the return of two Jesuits, whom the Emperor dispatched to *Rome*. The unfortunate Tournon was forced to change his character of an apostolical legate and law-giver, for that of a state-prisoner, and to pass four years in great trouble and anxiety, under a strong guard, in the house of the Bishop of *Macao*. His enemies the Jesuits were his keepers, and they doubtless were not negligent of their charge. It is possible, that their adversaries have considerably aggravated his distresses and indignities in prison. They did not probably so far forget the prudence essential to their order, as to treat a legate of the Pope, like a common malefactor. And they could never have been pardoned at *Rome*, had they been entirely unmindful of their duty to the Pope and him. But thus much is certain, that whatever little respect they may have shewn him, was mixed with various instances of bitterness, contempt and mortification. *Clement* the eleventh was amazed when he heard of the fate of his legate, and thought the best method of alleviating his misery was to raise him to the highest dignity next to his own. He honoured the prisoner with a cardinal's hat, in hopes that his merciless keepers would treat a cardinal with more civility and respect than a patriarch. But the new cardinal and the authority he affected, were subject of ridicule at *Macao*. His troubles continued till a severe fit of sickness put an end to his life on the eighth day of June 1711. The adversaries of the Jesuits pretended all over *Europe*, that he had been poisoned and that the poison was administered to him at *Peking* by *Perey* a

* *Clement* the eleventh, in the bull of excommunication he published against the Bishop of *Macao*, who was among the most bitter of Tournon's enemies, describes his sufferings in the following words: *Innotuit* so his good *Carolus Thomas Tournonius*—*lameis tant temporis in civitate Macaoniensi, non quidem a paganiis, sed ab officialibus & ministris Christianis*—*multorum militum diurna nocturnaque custodia, ad caedivus detineatur, aliquae acerbissimis & contumeliosis, isis exhorrentibus Ethnicis, afflictus reperiretur*—*nilominus, &c.* See Norbert's *Memoires*, Tome I. p. 304.

Jesuit. But this rumour has rather the air of calumny. To what purpose can he be supposed to have imprisoned him at *Macao*, and prevented his voyage, if they were assured, that he carried death in his bosom. The motion of the ship and other inconveniences of so long a passage must have hastened the effect of the poison, and soon put an end to his miserable life. It is reproach sufficient to the Jesuits, that they cannot clear themselves of the imputation of extreme injustice and violence exercised upon a legate of the Pope, a cardinal, and a man of piety. The body of the deceased cardinal was, after some years, conveyed to *Europe*, and his funeral obsequies were performed at *Rome*, amidst the tears and lamentation of the Pope and all his court. *Clement* the eleventh, in a celebrated panegyric oration, which he spoke in memory of him in a full congregation of cardinals, extols him as a saint and a martyr; and if the Jesuits had less power at the court of *Rome*, than they have, he would probably before now have been admitted into the calendar of that church. Their enemies are waiting for a convenient opportunity to solicit the canonization of this great sacrifice to their resentment and to his own indiscretion.

[To be continued.]

Remarkable facts concerning the Emperors of China, selected from the Chinese Annals. (Translated from the French of M. Helman).

The emperor *Yao*, who reigned 2357 years before our era, has left a great example to all princes for enabling truth to reach the throne. At the outer gate of his palace he placed a tablet, upon which all his subjects had the right to write their opinions as to what they thought useful to the good of the empire. On one side of the tablet was a drum; and he who had finished writing on the tablet struck the drum; the prince, warned by the sound, ordered the writing to be immediately brought to him; and profited by the ideas which this expedient procured for him both in the administration of justice and the reformation of his government.

This wise institution is a reflection on the policy of those princes who make the majesty of the throne to consist in rendering themselves inaccessible to their subjects.

Towards the year 2201 before our era, the Emperor *Yu* employed three years in travelling through his dominions. One day he met some criminals on their way to prison. He descended from his chariot, and having heard an account of their crimes, this good prince could not refrain from weeping.—"Alas!" said he, "to impute all these disorders to myself. During the reigns of *Yao* and *Shun* the people made it a duty to follow their examples and imitate their virtues. It must be that I am far from resembling them, since under my reign criminals are so numerous."

† Anecdotes de la Chine, Tom. I. p. 88.

† It may be found among the other speeches of this Pope in P. Norbert's *Memoires sur les Missions Orientales*, Tom. II. p. 6.

DIED.

At his country seat Pandok Tjabé, Residency of Buitenzorg, Java, on the 19th September last, WILLIAM FITZ PAINE Esq. much regretted by his numerous friends.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

| THEM. | BAR. | WINDS. |
|--------|-------|--|
| night. | noon. | |
| 1 | 76.88 | 40:00 SE a NE. Fine weather, 1st & mid. parts lat. rain Thunder & light vble. br. |
| 2 | 75.88 | 39:95 N a S. Fine weather 1st part, mid. & latter unsettled with rain Thunder & lightning, vble. br. |
| 3 | 76.82 | 30:00 N a SE. Unsettled with frequent showers of rain, fresh breeze at times. |
| 4 | 74.82 | 30:00 N. Fine weather, fresh breeze |
| 5 | 70.79 | 30:95 N a NNE. " |
| 6 | 68.80 | 30:05 N a NNE. " |
| 7 | 66.78 | 30:00 N. " " |
| 8 | 65.78 | 29:95 N. " mod breeze |
| 9 | 68.78 | 29:95 N. " " |
| 10 | 67.78 | 30:95 N a SE. do. 1st & 2d pt mod. br. N. lat. it vble |
| 11 | 67.80 | 30:05 SE a N. " light vble br |
| 12 | 70.80 | 30:10 SE. " |
| 13 | 74.81 | 30:10 E a SE. " |
| 14 | 74.82 | 30:10 SE. " |
| 15 | 75.82 | 30:10 SE a N. " |
| 16 | 70.82 | 30:05 N a E. " |
| 17 | 74.84 | 30:05 N a W. " |
| 18 | 74.84 | 30:10 N. " " |
| 19 | 67.82 | 30:10 N. " mod. breeze |
| 20 | 65.77 | 30:20 N. Cloudy 1st part, at times a fresh br |
| 21 | 65.77 | 30:15 N. Fine weather, mod. breeze |
| 22 | 67.79 | 30:10 N a E. " " |
| 23 | 67.79 | 30:10 NE a E. " light " |
| 24 | 71.80 | 30:20 NE a E. " " |
| 25 | 71.83 | 30:15 SE a SE. " " |
| 26 | 74.85 | 30:00 SE a N. " light vble br |
| 27 | 70.81 | 30:10 N. " at times a fresh breeze |
| 28 | 70.81 | 30:15 N a SE. " light vble |
| 29 | 72.79 | 30:20 E a SE. " light breeze |
| 30 | 74.76 | 30:20 N. " later cloudy, fresh breeze |
| 31 | 83.84 | 30:20 N. Cloudy most part, fresh br. |

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1837.

NO. 47.

PRICE 1
50 CENTS

To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.

Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent
of British Trade in China.

Sir, We the undersigned request that you will convene a public meeting for the purpose of drawing up an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on her accession to the Throne, expressive of the loyalty of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects in China.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedt. Servts.
Canton, 18th Nov. 1837.
J. Matheson W.P. Livingston J. Craig
W. Jardine A. Matheson J. Slater P.F. Robinson
J. Innes A. Matheson W.S. Boyd J.R.R. Robinson
D. Fardonjee A. Anderson W. Henderson W. Scott
L. Dent H. Wright W. Blenkin W. Dent
D. Rastoonjee J. Cullen J. Starkey C.B. Adam
W. Bell W. Col's W. Blenkin W. Dent
T.H. Layton G.G. Nicol D. Kennedy R. Thom
H.M. Clarke W. Leale J. How D. Matheson
W. Macdonald T. A. Glob A.C. Maclean W. Thomon
J. Hine W. Wallace W. Craig T. Allport
H. Constable

NOTICE—To British Subjects. The undersigned has this day received the above communication, and now gives Notice that a public meeting will be held in the hall of this office at one o'clock P. M. on Monday the 27th instant for the purpose thereof.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent.

Office of the Superintendent of British Trade,
Canton, 20th November, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the supreme Government of India.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 6th October, 1837.



FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE new ship **JESSIE LOGAN**, 700 Tons
Capt Geo. BLACK, will sail from 15th to 20th
Dec. For Freight or Passage apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Danish Hong No. 3.

Canton, 20th Nov. 1837.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS will have early despatch from
LINTIN, and the **EARL OF CLARE**, is now
ready to receive cargo for her.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, November 8th, 1837.

CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, & PENANG.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Capt. Jas Scott, will have
early despatch for the above Ports. For freight
apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th Oct. 1837.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or
HOBBHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON
& Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE—Three Butts, One Hhd Old Brown
SHERRY.
Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMICA and THE
ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE—The undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the subscribers to Lloyd's at this
port.

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 16th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being en-
debted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT,
commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to
send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD
PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor
of the deceased.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—A Dwelling House in
St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an exten-
sive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the
occupation of J. W. H. ILBERRY Esq; possession may be
had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

Canton, 13th November 1837.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET

WITH immediate possession to 1st March No. 6
Danish Hong, with the Commodious *Grovelans*
attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for
the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st
March. Enquire on the premises

Canton, 29th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 3 Danish Hong, containing
Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms
apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

**INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.**

THE subscribers are duly authorized to grant Po-
licies on account of this Company, payable in
Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837.

RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been ad-
mitted a partner in my Establishment, which will
continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse
Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK
& SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement,
CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to
solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance
of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the
Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Es-
tablishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for
1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7
8-9 bound \$ 64. Also, Complete File of the General
Price Current of 1835-36 \$ 34. Also the *Anglo Chinese
Calendar* for 1837. — 94 Apply at the CANTON RE-
GISTER Office, No. 5 Danish Hong, at Lintin, on
board the *Hercules*; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford &
Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
printed from C. B. Plate, on thin blue wove and
Bank post 8mo, hot pressed at \$2 per 100, LONDON
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot
pressed at \$ 1 per 100. Apply at the Canton Regis-
ter Office, No. 5 Danish Hong

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton
Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, . . . per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, . . . " 1.50
Lienist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, . . . " 5.
Auction Bills on Quatro, pages, . . . " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

NOTICE—The Public are respectfully informed
that the Office of the CANTON REGISTER is
removed from No. 5 DANISH to No. 2 CREEK HONG.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Calleso 21st August. Extract from a private letter.
"In the beginning of June, a revolutionary movement
broke out in the encampment of the expeditionary
army at *Quillota*, the result of which was the ad-
vance of the troops to Valparaiso, their defeat by the
militia and a few regulars, and the death of *Portales*.

EMBASSY TO TIBET.

Government have fixed upon the approaching cold
season for a mission to Bootan, and if no insuperable
obstacles intervene, eventually to Tibet. Of the
object of this mission we have no knowledge except
from general report which assigns to it the establish-
ment of commercial relations with the countries ly-
ing north of Bengal. But judging from the character
of the gentlemen who are to compose it, we should be
led to infer that its chief object is to obtain a politi-
cal knowledge of those hitherto unexplored regions

and of the people who inhabit them, and to gain an
insight into their botanical and mineral productions.
The mission will proceed under the direction of Cap-
t. Pemberton, who has been for several years employ-
ed in exploring the countries on our Eastern frontier
and whose published report of his labors furnishes
the most valuable statistical details, which have appear-
ed for many years. Under his able guidance the
mission can scarcely fail to bring a large accession
to our knowledge of Asiatic Geography. He
will be accompanied in his professional capacity by
Mr. Griffith, of the Madras Medical Service, who has
recently returned from an expedition to the tea local-
ities in Assam, and from whose wellknown passion
for botanical pursuits, we may expect a valuable ad-
dition to our botanical treasures. Government may,
therefore, be considered as laying the scientific world
under fresh obligations by the present mission, while
at the same time they fulfil one of the most import-
ant of their political duties, endeavoring to obtain accu-
rate information relative to the nations which lie
between our Northern boundary, and the frontier of
the Chinese Empire.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 24.

THE FAIR OF NIJNEI NOVGOROD.

[Concluded from No. 46, Page 187.]

An ascent to the Kremlin, or fortress, which stood on
a considerable elevation, afforded a fine view of the town.
"The houses, built upon a rather steep descent, stood
one below another, at our feet with a pleasing irregularity,
and reached as far as the regular ranges of gardens,
churches, and houses, which adorned the plain between
the foot of the hill and the river. Beyond was the
Oka, a broad and quiet stream, slowly rolling its waters
to unite them with those of the celebrated Volga. A
large sand-bank occupied the middle of the current,
and this unstable spot was connected with the two shores
by bridges of boats, covered with a noisy crowd. The
sandy isle was encumbered with herds of horses, piles
of merchandise, thousands of wagons, huts, and tents;
on the further bank were seen the bazars, constituting
the place of the fair, in all their imposing regularity."

The bridge of the Oka, seems scarcely to have been
suited by size or strength for the immense traffic of
which it was the channel. "You may have seen peo-
ple," observes Mons. Bassiere, "hurrying on and elbow-
ing each other through a narrow passage; now, instead
of foot-passengers, imagine carriages, droshkas, wagons
drawn by four horses, and followed by eight or ten
savage ones. Imagine these equipages at full speed
upon a wooden bridge, whose ill-fastened planks shook
up and down with a frightful noise; then suppose, in
the midst of this terrible bustle, a number of mujiks
[peasants] on half-wild horses, without bridle or saddle,
cossacks with horses at full gallop, and some hundreds
of foot-passengers in oriental costume, and you will
have an idea of the crowds of men, horses, and car-
riages on the bridge of the Oka."

The plan of the fair, as published at Moscow, in 1824,
shows about sixty ranges of shops, or bazars, each
marked according to its destination. There are the
Chinese, Armenian, and Siberian rows; ranges for fruits,
provisions, salt-fish, clothes, hats, rugs, paper, soap, iron,
steel, copper; china, glass, &c. &c. All these ranges
are placed in uniform order, with sufficient space be-
tween them for the passage of persons having business
at each shop, who are of course very numerous. A
much wider opening intersects the whole fair from west
to east, where a church is built, exactly opposite the
opening. Each range has from forty to fifty shops, and
all are regularly numbered. It is computed that the
number of shops now exceeds 4000, and that if extend-
ed in one line, it would considerably exceed twelve
miles.

The additional population of Nijnei at fair-time has
been already stated to amount to about 200,000. The
majority of this is Russian, but there are also very many
strangers. The chief of these are Bukharians, Eastern
Tartars, and Siberians; there are also Persians, Arme-
nians, Kirghis, Calmucs, Bashkirs, Greeks, and Turks,
and a few from the remote countries of Tibet, Cash-
mere, and Hindustan. The Chinese in old times fre-
quented the fair of Makarev, but since the establish-
ment of the trading ports of Kinkia and Maimachin,
on the borders of Mongolia, they rarely come farther
westward.

The general appearance of the shops to the fair is,
as might be supposed, of the most miscellaneous de-
scription; something of everything may be seen there
from the rich display of jewellery, plate, and fashion-
able dresses, which would not disgrace London or Paris,
down to the petty booth where brandy or quass is
retailed to the weary traveller or thirsty soldier. Two
curious variety of costume presented is stated to be very
interesting; and here may be seen and studied the pecu-
liarities of oriental nations, whose homes have a ways
been inaccessible to Europeans, and whose exclusive

habits would render investigation more difficult in their own country if it were accessible. In almost every shop, the owners, when unoccupied in business, may be seen engaged in a game of chess, of which the Russians, as well as most oriental nations, are extravagantly fond. But in all this course of people, scarcely a woman is to be seen. The Asiatic visitors, who at home exclude women from public society, would naturally bring none with them, and the Russians who visit Nijnei are said to partake this exclusive feeling: the truth most probably is, that as the great majority of Russians are only temporary visitors, they find it more convenient to leave their wives behind them, than to bring them to a place where their presence would be inconvenient, and little gratifying to themselves. Even in France and England, under similar circumstances, the custom would be the same.

It was computed by Mons. Bussière, in 1829, that in-rechandise to the amount of 100,000,000 of rubles were imported annually, of which about three fifths were of Russian growth or manufacture. He gives the value of the principal articles as follows:

| | Rubles. | lbs. weight |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Tea | 12,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Furs from Siberia | 8,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Leather from Astrakhan | 3,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Russian manufactured cotton | 15,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Silk | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Iron | 10,000,000 | |
| Copper | 2,500,000 | |
| Salt Fish | 1,500,000 | |
| Colonial Goods | 8,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Foreign Wines and Spirits | 4,000,000 | |

A Russian official document gives the whole amount for the year 1820 at 94,350,000 rubles, made up as follows:—

| | Rubles. |
|----------------------|------------|
| Chinese goods | 14,800,000 |
| Bukharian do. | 5,500,000 |
| Persian do. | 1,000,000 |
| Turkish do. | 380,000 |
| Foreign European do. | 16,700,000 |
| Russian do. | 52,550,000 |
| | 94,350,000 |

The ruble is what the Russians term the ruble assignat, and is in value about 10d.

These results appear at first sight very large, and would seem to give a magnificent idea of a nation that could maintain such a trade at a single town. But, in fact, the very existence of such a trade is a proof of a want of internal communication, and of the insufficiency of general industry in comparison with the extent of territory to be supplied. A curious example of this is found in the circuitous way in which the skins of Astrakhan reach their ultimate destination. On their way to Nijnei from Astrakhan, they pass by Kazan, a large town on the Volga, where the chief tanneries in that part of the empire are established. At Nijnei they are purchased by the Kazan tanner, who carries them back to his tannery. There they are manufactured into leather, and the following year are again carried to the fair, and sold to be dispersed through the empire, some perhaps to find their way once more back to Astrakhan. (*Penny Magazine, April.*)

BANKS.

Runs on the Bank of England.—Mr. Gilbert states that the first Run in the history of Banking in this country occurred in 1667, twenty-seven years before the establishment of the Bank of England. The Dutch Admiral, De Ruyter, had taken Sheerness, and had sent his vice-admiral, Van Ghent, up the Medway to destroy Chatham. The greatest alarm prevailed in London; and we learn from Pepys's 'Diary,' that confusion and imbecility prevailed in the councils of the government. The citizens ran to their goldsmiths or bankers to withdraw their money. Various efforts were made to restore confidence. There was another extraordinary Run in 1745 on the Bank of England, when the army of the Pretender was rapidly marching on the metropolis. A public meeting was held, and upwards of a thousand merchants signed a declaration expressing their readiness to take bank notes. At that critical period the Bank paid cash in silver, instead of gold to gain time. A still more remarkable run, from the consequences which it produced, was in 1797. Fears of foreign invasion prevailed; the government required money, and public confidence was shaken. On Saturday the 25th of February, 1797, there was only 1,270,000l. in coin and bullion remaining in the coffers of the bank. On Monday an order in council was distributed among the crowd assembled at the Bank to demand gold, intimating that government had exempted the Bank from payments in cash. It was then that notes for so small a sum as 1l. were authorized to be issued. The restriction of cash payments continued during the long and expensive war. The Bank made an effort to return to cash payments from 1817 to 1819; but it was not till the 1st of May, 1821, that payments in specie legally and permanently commenced. Since that time, except for a short period at the end of 1825, Bank of England notes under 5l. have been withdrawn from circulation, and ultimately all bank notes under 5l. were prohibited throughout England.

Many of the readers of the 'Penny Magazine' will remember what is termed the "panic" of 1825. The

run on the Bank of England was the greatest that had taken place since 1797. In April or May, 1825, the Bank had about 10,000,000l. of bullion, and by November it was reduced to 1,300,000l. During the run, gold was handed over as soon as called for, in bags of twenty-five sovereigns each. But at that critical time, says a Bank Director, "bullion came in, and the staff coined; they worked double tides, in short they were at work night and day; we were perpetually receiving gold from abroad, and coin from the Mint." In one day the Bank discounted 4200 bills. On the 8th of December, 1825, the discounts at the Bank were 7,500,000l.; on the 15th they were 11,500,000l.; on the 22nd 14,500,000l.; and on the 29th they were 15,000,000l. The annual average of commercial paper under discount at the Bank was 2,946,500l. in 1795; in 1800 it was 6,401,900l.; from 1805 to 1816 it varied from 11,000,000l. to 20,000,000l.; from 1817 to 1823 it varied from about 2,000,000l. to 6,000,000l.; in 1830 it was only 919,900l., and in 1831, 1,533,600. The annual average of loss by bad debts on discounts has been, from 1795 to 1831, both inclusive, 31,696l. (*Penny Magazine, May.*)

JOHNSONIANA.

Garrick.—When Dr. Johnson and I were talking of Garrick, I observed, that he was a very moderate, fair, and pleasing companion; when we considered what a constant influx had flowed upon him, both of fortune and fame, to throw him off his bias of moral and social self-government. "Sir," replied Johnson, in his usual emphatic and glowing manner, "you are very right in your remark; Garrick has undoubtedly the merit of a temperate and unassuming behaviour in society; for more pains have been taken to spoil that fellow, than if he had been heir apparent to the empire of India."

Intoxication.—I called on Dr. Johnson one morning, when Mrs. Williams, the blind lady, was conversing with him. She was telling him where she had dined the day before. "There were several gentlemen there," said she, "and when some of them came to the tea-table, I found that there had been a good deal of hard drinking." She closed this observation with a common and trite moral reflection; which, indeed, is very ill-founded, and does great injustice to animals.—"I wonder what pleasure men can take in making beasts of themselves!" "I wonder, Madam," replied the Doctor, "that you have not penetration enough to see the strong inducement to this excess; for he who makes a beast of himself gets rid of the pain of being a man."

Mrs. Bruce.—Mrs. Bruce, an old Scotch lady, the widow of Captain Bruce, who had been for many years an officer of the Russian service, drank tea with me one afternoon at my lodgings in Bolt Court, when Johnson was one of the company. She spoke very broad Scotch; and this alarmed me for her present social situation. "Dr. Johnson," said she, "you tell us, in your Dictionary, that in England oats are given to horses; but that in Scotland they support the people. Now, Sir, I can assure you, that in Scotland we give oats to our horses, as well as you do to yours in England." I almost trembled for the widow of the Russian hero; I never saw a more contemptuous leer than that which Johnson threw at Mrs. Bruce. However, he deigned her an answer.—"I am very glad, Madam, to find that you treat your horses as well as you treat yourselves." I was delivered from my panic, and I wondered that she was so gently set down.

(*P. Stockdale.*)

Spanish Incongruities.—Late in the evening we entered Ovar, a large, straggling town, in which I naturally concluded that some house of accommodation must exist; but literally there was none. The Peninsula, although it may be said more of Spain than Portugal, abounds in these strange inconsistencies. I once stopped at a venta in Andalusia, which not only possessed the necessaries, but many of the comforts of life. Meat and fowls, with tea, coffee, and chocolate, formed a sumptuous bill of fare for a Spanish country inn; forks abounded, but when I called for a knife, I was told that so such implement was kept in the house, on a principle of self-preservation. The reason given was eminently Spanish; but, in fact, the road was chiefly frequented by smugglers who live well, but always carry their own knives, and this was the real cause of the deficiency. The same curious contradictions are occasionally found in the higher ranks. I remember sleeping at the house of a decayed noble who received me with the utmost hospitality. My sleeping apartment was, however, destitute of the most common conveniences of life; my bed had no curtains, there was not a looking-glass, there was not a chair in the room. Such being the case, I was surprised and somewhat amused at seeing a menial attired in a faded livery of green and gold, enter my apartment with much state, bearing a basin of massive silver, which he was himself compelled to hold, because there was no table on which he could place that ponderous relic of the departed splendour of the house.—*Portugal and Galicia.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 3rd July | Singapore | 9th Oct. |
| Liverpool | | Java | 10th Sept. |
| U. States | 23rd June | Manila | 25th Sept. |
| Calcutta | 19th Sept. | Austral-Asia | 24th Aug. |
| Bombay | 1st Sept. | Madras | 28th Aug. |

ARRIVED.—SYLPH, Viall, from Singapore and Calcutta. PRINCESS LOUISE, (Prussian) Rodbertus, from Callao. RAJASTHAN, Ritchie, from Singapore and Bombay.

SAILED.—FAVORITE, (Fr.) Lottoghe, and SARAH BARKETT, Aikin, for Manila. ARDASHER, McIntyre, for Singapore and Bombay.

The HANOVER, (Am.) Leach, is to be despatched at 10 A. M. to day to New York via St. Helena.

PASSENGERS.—Per SULIMANY, (omitted last week). K. R. McKenzie, Esq. and J. S. Mendes, Esq. and family.

By the *Sylph* the Calcutta Papers to the 13th of September, and the *Singapore Free Press* of the 3rd of October have come to hand. We have not received the *Bombay Gazette* by the *Rajasthan*; and we regret we have occasion to notice that our receipts of this paper have been this year both irregular and scanty.

From the *Singapore Paper* we learn, with regret, that the *Chronicle* is, for the present, *hors de combat*; but we presume that the suspension of the publication of that Paper will only be for a short period; and that the proprietors will again enter the field when they have procured an Editor: it appears from the office circular that it is the want of this indispensable functionary that has occasioned the present cessation of the issue of the Paper.

A short account of the proceedings of the Meeting of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge will be found in another column: the third report will be soon published from the Canton Repository Press.

We omitted to notice in our last paper the arrival in Canton of the reverend George Harvey Vachell, chaplain to H. B. M.'s Commission in China. The reverend gentleman issued a circular on his arrival, notifying that Divine Service would be performed every Sunday afternoon in the Hall of H. M.'s Superintendents.

We offer our best thanks to *Spectator* for his correct and amusing account of the Second Meeting of the Canton Regatta Club; to which we shall only presume to add a remark that a boat, or rather her crew, should never give in: *Nil desperandum* should be the motto of all land or water Jockies.

The 'Memoirs of the Christian Church in China,' will be continued in our next number.

EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS.

The following letter from the hongmerchants, was received on the 16th inst.

This is respectfully to advise you concerning the affair of your returning home by the orders which have been received from the emperor. We have already written to you thrice on this subject, requesting you to return or to go to Macao, that we may report your departure. A month has now elapsed, and there is no ground for our report. We have now received verbal orders from the governor—that as this is an affair respecting the management of which the imperial orders have been received, and on which a report must be made, H. E. has ordered us to appoint an early day for you, sir, either to return home, or to go to Macao, when we are

to report your departure; and should any one dare to disobey we are also ordered to report the facts. In conformity to these orders we therefore again address you, requesting that you will in obedience to the former orders in this business, either return home, or go to Macao, in order that we may make a report of the facts; we beg that there may be any disobedience or delay. With compliments &c. Signed by the eleven Hongmerchants.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE OPIUM SALES IN 1838.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1st Sale 1st Monday in January 6000 Chests. | |
| 2nd " 1st " February 2000 " | |
| 3rd " 3rd " April 4000 " | |
| 4th " 1st " June 3000 " | |
| 5th " 3rd " July 4000 " | |

Mode of payment:—a promissory note at sight to be taken in the Sale room for the deposit of 1000 rupees per lot or 200 rupees per chest; and if not redeemed by the third a re-sale to take place on the fourth day; and the balance of the purchase-money to be paid within the month, or a re-sale on the first Monday following.

EDMUND ROBERTS, ESQ.

late Envoy from the United States to Siam.

We have been politely favoured by a friend with the following eulogy of the character and memory of *Mr. Roberts* (who, it will be remembered, died in Macao, in June, 1836), by his fellow-citizens of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and, depending on the respectable source from whence it reaches us, we cordially re-echo the general sentiments of his friends.

It is seldom, indeed, that the services and merits of a cotemporary are allowed with such unqualified praise; and, from the voice of his country, we must believe *Mr. Roberts* to have been a man of very high character, and to have well deserved the esteem, respect, praise, and regret of his government and of his fellow-countrymen: and it is the envied felicity of the U.S. that the suffrages of the government and people cannot, on a public question and for a public man, be separated.

It may be a source of mournful satisfaction to his fellow-citizens to know that his body was interred in the Protestant burying ground at Macao; where, about twenty months before, the remains of *lord Napier*, the chief superintendent of the British trade to China; had been deposited, and where rest the ashes of the reverend *Robert Morrison*.

Died at Macao, in China, on the eleventh of June last, our valuable, and extensively beloved fellow-citizen **EDMUND ROBERTS, ESQ.** He was in the employment of our government as a Commercial Agent, and sailed from this country about two years since in the United States Ship *Peacock*, accompanied by the U.S. schr. *Enterprise*. Having visited Siam, and concluded the treaty which he had made with the government on a former voyage, he sailed for Cochin China with the hope of effecting there also a negotiation, but it fell from want of an interpreter. At Siam, the crew contracted a malignant disease, which proved extensively fatal. Among the persons attacked was *Mr. Roberts*, soon after the arrival of ships at Macao, which occurred on the 26th of May last. He was immediately taken on shore to the house of the English consul there, and, after a few days, gave alarming proof of the power of his disorder. The best of medical ability and attention, and the utmost care and kindness were exerted to save his valuable life; but notwithstanding his strength of constitution, abstemious habits and familiarity with hot climates, no human exertions could save him, and his spirit fled, as we trust, to a better world. The high estimation in which he was held, as well as the responsible station that he filled, caused his funeral to be delayed for several days, that every homage of respect might be paid to his remains on that melancholy occasion.

Thus has fallen in a strange land, and thus has been by strangers mourned, one of the most noble, generous, honest, and benevolent of our citizens, a fond and devoted father, a true and zealous friend, an intelligent, energetic, honorable and enterprising man. Thus has fallen a most able, judicious, and efficient public officer, who has long served his country most faithfully and successfully, in advancing her commercial interests, and also has now yielded his life in her cause.

The tidings of his decease were received here with universal surprise and gloom, and scarcely one could have been taken from us that would have left a more painful void, or have been more deeply lamented. He had so much intelligence, discernment, and good sense, decision of purpose and kindness of heart, dignity of person and gentleness of manners, firmness of principle and purity of feeling, equanimity of disposition and

delightful cheerfulness, that he commanded respect and regard, wherever he was known. Vicissitudes of fortune that would have overwhelmed others, served with him only as the development of his extraordinary and nobler energies. This was proved, by his adventurous prize to Zanzibar, when disappointment and ill-fortune followed him there; he devoted the policy of cultivating and regulating our commercial intercourse in the Indian Ocean.

Scenes of danger, that would have appalled others, served but to evince the fertility of his resources and the uncommon fortitude of his spirit. This appears from the fact, that when the *Peacock* had struck upon the rocks off the Isle of Macao, in the mouth of the Persian gulf, and destruction was momentarily threatened to the vessel and crew, he proposed to go in an oar boat for some hundreds of miles, to Mascot, and seek aid and protection from the Sultan. That perilous enterprise he fortunately accomplished at the hazard of his life, from the dangers of the sea and of pirates constantly pursuing them, and of scorching suns and drenching rains, and scarcity of provisions. His vigorous frame, enlightened mind and undaunted bravery have been the means of carrying him safely through uncommon perils; and his life presents a variety of romantic adventures. In an eminent manner he was qualified for duties so flatteringly and honorably committed to him by our government. His talents, person, constitution, judgment, decision, self-possession, intrepidity, and address, all conspired to render him abundantly faithful and prosperous in his commercial agency.—His worth and his virtues shall ever be held by us in most grateful and lasting remembrance. Deeply do we all bewail the loss of one distinguished for so many excellencies. With our fellow-citizens, and his friends, do we mingle our lively sympathies under this severe bereavement, but with intense emotion do we sympathize with that family who have lost the best of fathers, the dearest and most precious of friends.

ORIENTAL COMPLIMENTS.—Our readers doubtless know that a treaty of friendship and commerce was negotiated, about three years ago, with the Sultan of Muscat; (a gentleman, by the way, and a liberal, enlightened monarch), by *Edmund Roberts, Esquire*, (lately deceased), who went out in the *Peacock*, for that purpose. The second mission of *Mr. Roberts*, on which he was engaged at the time of his death, in June last, was to carry out the ratifications of the treaties entered into with the Sultan of Muscat, and the King of Siam; and also, we believe, to make another effort to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of Cochin-China, the first having failed through the absurd and vexatious requisitions of etiquette insisted on by the Cochin-Chinese officials. The following translation of the letter written by the Sultan of Muscat to the president, is a good specimen of Oriental courtesy and compliment. We have obtained it from the narrative of the mission, written by *Mr. Roberts*, and now almost ready for publication.

Translation of a letter from the Sultan of Muscat to the President of the United States.

" IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN."

"To the most high and mighty Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, whose name shines with so much splendor throughout the world. I pray most sincerely that on the receipt of this letter it may find his Highness, the President of the United States, in high health, and that his happiness may be constantly on the increase. On a most fortunate day and at a happy hour, I had the honor to receive your Highness's letter, every word of which is clear and distinct as the sun at noonday, and every letter shone forth as brilliantly as the stars in the heavens. Your Highness's letter was received by our faithful and highly honorable representative and ambassador *Edmund Roberts*, who made me supremely happy in explaining the object of his mission, and I have complied in every respect with the wishes of your honorable ambassador, in concluding a treaty of friendship and commerce between our respective countries, which shall be faithfully observed by myself and my successors, as long as the world endures. And his Highness may depend that all American vessels resorting to the ports within my dominions, shall know no difference, in point of good treatment, between my country and that of his own most fortunate and happy country, where felicity ever dwells. I most firmly hope that his Highness the President may ever consider me as his firm and true friend, and that I will ever hold the President of the United States very near and dear to my heart, and my friendship shall never know any diminution, but shall continue to increase till time is no more. I offer, most sincerely and truly, to his Highness the President, my entire and devoted services, to execute any wishes the President may have within my dominions, or within any ports or places wherein I possess the slightest influence.

"This is from your most beloved friend.

SYED BIN SULTAN.

Written on the twenty-second day of the Moon, Jamaada Alawel, in the year Alhadj 1249, at the Royal Palace in the city of Muscat.

"This letter is to have the address of being presented to the most high and mighty Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, whose name shines with so much brilliancy throughout the world."

The following letter has been received per *Rajasthan*.

Bombay, 26th August 1837.

To The Secretary to the Committee of the Friends of the late Captain *Horsburg*, Canton.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Friends of the late Captain *Horsburg* to place myself in communication with you, and the Secretary of the London Committee, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode in which you propose to place the funds placed at your disposal, with a view of co-operating in such general Scheme as may appear most likely to secure the object of subscribers, and to perpetuate the memory of our valued and lamented friend.

The amount of subscriptions here is about Rupees 5000, the greater part of which has been paid to the Trustees, Messrs. Remington & Co.

With reference to the entry of the Funds, I may observe that the Canton proposal of erecting Light Houses at *Poira Branca* and other remarkable headlands in the Eastern Sea to bear the name of *Horsburg* has met very general approbation here; but an every extensive means would be required to carry this scheme into effect, unanimity on the part of the different Committees would be indispensable to ensure success, and I know not how far this can be depended upon, not being yet aware of the intentions or proposals of our London friends.

In requesting such information as it may be in your power to give this very important point, I am directed to assure you of the cordial co-operation of the Bombay Committee in any scheme that may embrace the completion of such useful and permanent work as may ensure our united object and do just honour to the memory of one to whom his country and the world are so deeply indebted I remain

Dear Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

J. F. FAWRETT.

Hon. Sec. to the Bombay Committee.

The intelligence of the extensive commercial distress in England and America has not crushed our confident expectation that the subscriptions to the *Horsburg* monument will be sufficient to found the most appropriate of all memorials to the memory of that celebrated navigator; namely: light-houses. The average numbers of British vessels lost yearly, amounting to nearly six hundred, is a bitter reflection on that nation which, for so many centuries, has taken the lead in maritime commerce and power. Men, like *Horsburg*, whose lives have been devoted to a science preservative beyond all others of human life and property, are the real benefactors of mankind; but it is only by due honours paid to their memory that men can evince their gratitude. In the present instance we must remark that the grateful task of the living generation is singularly well combined with their own best worldly interests and those of their posterity; for as the erection of light houses will be the fittest mode of honouring *Horsburg's* memory;—and, if the subject be not too sacred, we would say that if his spirit is now conscious of the sentiments of mortals it will joy in the tribute—they will also be the means of preservation of many of the stern riders of the storm, of many a noble ship.

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF BLACK TEA.

(Continued from No. 46 Page 189.)

The charges for packing the congo teas at the *Sing* village are as follows.

For one load, each chest containing sixty catties, seven candareens two cash, to which is to be added ten copper cash for wine money. The *Tois* chests, containing fifty catties, for one load six candareens two cash, and two cash for wine money. The *Ching* chests, containing forty catties, for one load five candareens two cash, and two cash money.

Two of the twenty-five catty boxes are packed for three candareens six cash, and one cash wine money; two of the ten catty boxes for three candareens and one cash wine money; and two of the five catty boxes for two candareens and wine money one cash.

Generally speaking, the placing a pecul of congo tea in Canton, including the expenses of chests, packing, lashing and matting, with the water-carriage, boat-expenses, custom-duties, and hong expenses (of the teamen at the *Woo E* hills), amounts to nineteen or twenty taels and upwards. These are generally the prices given by the Canton men; but the men of the provinces north of the river *Keang*, buy teas of an inferior quality, which give a cheaper out-turn of two or three taels; but the greatest care is required on the part of those who inspect the teas.

Here finishes the description of the growth and manufacture of the Black Tea.

Distances.—From Canton city to the Woo E hills and Soo-chow in the province of Keang-se is 120 les. From the provincial capital of Keang-se to Nan-keung (at the foot of the Meiling mountain), is 920 les. From Nan-keung to Nan-gan Foo (in the province of Keang-se) is 120 les. From Nan-gan to the Kanchow custom-house is 360 les. From Kanchow to the provincial capital of Keang-se, is 780 les. From the provincial capital of Keang-se to Ho-kow Chin is 495 les. From Ho-kow to Sing-tsun kea (the Sing village at the Woo E hills), is 210 les.

From Hokow to Yuh-shun heen, is 180 les. From Yuh-shun to Chang-shan, is 120 les. From Chang-shan to Tseun-tang, at the mouth of the Keang river, 720 les. From the mouth of the Keang to Soochow, is 66 les. The whole distance from the principal city of the province of Canton to the Woo E hills is estimated at two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five les; and the whole distance from Canton to Soo-chow Foo is estimated at three thousand, five hundred, and eighty-one les.

(To be continued.)

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

The third annual meeting of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge was held at No. 2 American Hong, on Monday, the 20th of November, 1837, at 11 A. M. The gentlemen present were: Messrs. Jardine, Turner, Matheson, the reverend H. Malcom, the reverend P. Parker, M. D. the reverend E. C. Bridgman, Messrs. Moller, Slade, and Morrison.

The meeting having been opened by Mr. Jardine, as President; the report of the committee was read and unanimously approved.

The meeting next proceeded to take into consideration the question whether Mr. Gotzloff's treatise in the Japanese language on the subject of inter-national intercourse could, consistently with the constitution of the Society, be considered within the scope of its labors; and the meeting concluded: "That, whilst this Society is happy to hear of the existence of such a work in the Japanese language, it regrets that it does not come within the specific object of the Society, as stated in the second regulation, to publish it, the work being in the language of another nation."

It was then moved and carried unanimously "That the committee be directed to take efficient measures to circulate the publications of the Society, and if necessary to do it gratuitously."

Officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected; and the thanks of the Society were voted to the officers of the past year for their services. The meeting was then dissolved.

CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

SECOND MEETING

The following is the Umpire's report of the second meeting.

FIRST DAY.—Monday, 13th November, 1873.

FOUR OARED GIGS.

Entrance \$ 10 each boat, with \$ 25 added by the Club.

Distance 2 Miles, for a Cup—value \$ 65.

Mr. Just's Alert red

Mr. Fearon's Zephyr white & blue

Mr. Rawson's Fanny green 10 m. 30 s.

Capt. Drayner's O. P. white 11 " 25 "

Won by the Fanny in capital style; the O. P. trying their last, but no go.

TWO OARED WHERRIES.

Entrance \$ 5 each boat, with \$ 25 added

by the Club.

Distance 1 Mile, for a Cup—value \$ 55.

Mr. R.F. Robertson's Cutwater, white & green

Mr. Vandenberg's Witch, light blue 7 m. 35 s.

Mr. Compton's Daisy primrose "

Mr. Dalrymple's Flower O'Dumblane, lilac 7 m.

Mr. Henry's Dame Blanche, green 7 " 35 s.

Mr. Gilman's Ariel pink 7 " 40 "

The Flower had it all her own from starting. The Dame and Ariel in close company all round.

FOUR OARED GALLEYS.

Entrance \$ 10 each boat, with \$ 25 added

by the Club.

Distance 2 Miles, for a Cup—value \$ 45.

Mr. Robertson's Dragon red 10 m. 50 s.

Mr. Clarke's Qn. of Trumps yellow 10 " 55 "

Good pulling by both crews, the Dragon winning with ease.

SECOND DAY.—Tuesday, 14th November 1837.

SCULLERS.

Entrance \$ 5 each boat, with \$ 25 added

by the Club.

Distance 1 Mile, for a Cup—value \$ 40.

Mr. Vandenberg's Fly, white,

Mr. Compton's Daisy, primrose, 12 m.

Mr. Thomson's Thistle, green, 13 " 40 s.

Won in capital style by the Daisy; the Fly gave up before half down the course, showing little bottom.

FOUR OARED WHERRIES.

Entrance \$ 10 each boat, with \$ 25 added

by the Club.

Distance 2 Miles, for a Cup—value \$ 45.

Mr. Leslie's Ghost, white, 13 m. 35 s.

Mr. Henry's Vixen, green, 13 " 5 "

The Ghost beat dead, the Vixen having it all her own way.

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES.

For the

JARDINE CUP, value \$ 50.

Entrance \$ 2 an oar, Half forfeit, Distance

2 miles.

Mr. Just's Alert green

Mr. Rawson's Fanny scarlet

Mr. Compton's Daisy chowchow

Mr. Robertson's Dragon red

Mr. Leslie's Ghost white 13 m. 40 s.

Mr. Delano's Not-so-green, white

with black trimmings 12 " 50 "

Only two boats for the start. Won in capital style by the Not-so-green: hurrah for Yankee Doodle.

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES AND PULLED BY ANY CREWS.

For a Purse value \$ 63.

Subscription \$ 2 an oar for Single-banked

boats, and \$ 1 an oar for Double-banked

boats, with \$ 25 added by the Club, Distance

2 Miles.

Mr. Rawson's Fanny light blue

Mr. Pereira's Infanta lilac

Mr. Delano's Not-so-green, white

with black trimmings

Capt. Drayner's O. P. white, 13 m. 45 s.

Mr. Just's Alert green, 13 " 55 "

A good trial of strength and skill, but mind your course: O. P. winning by a length.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.

If the following account of the late boat-race is worthy insertion in your valuable paper, pray give it a place; and show the world that Britons and the descendants of Britons carry their love for manly sports with them to the farthest corners of the world.

First day.—First race. Four oared Gigs.—This was a pretty race, though not so well contested as was generally anticipated. The ever-green 'Fannies' won in gallant style, notwithstanding the 'quicksilver' of the O. P. with the gentle 'Zephyr's' blowing astern. The 'Alerts' seem to have been 'hurt', as they threw up when halfway. All the boats were pulled in capital style; and I have no doubt that had the O. P. been better acquainted with their boat, and had more practice together, the 'dear Fannies' would have found them no contemptible opponents. Air. 'Listen dear Fanny.'

Second Race. Two-oared Wherries.—A great deal of interest was taken in this race; principally on account of all the boats starting having

been built in Canton, and the powers of some of them unknown. Five came to the starting post decked in Fancy's liveliest colours, and as the Umpire's 'off', they got away in beautiful style, the 'Lovely Jesses' leading and winning without a challenge. The 'Dame Blanche', from her appearance, and from the well known qualities of her crew, I fully expected would come in first. She is a pretty boat; but it struck me she was too much by the stern. The 'Ariel' and 'Cutwater' were also well pulled, and gave her a hard tug for her place in the race. The 'Witch' seemed to have been carried away by the bursting of some of her own spells, for she vanished soon after they started. Air. 'Jessie, the Flower O'Dumblane.'

Third Race.—Four-oared Gallies. This was a pretty race; the Dragons as fiery as if they had just come out of a 'Gally', went away at score, closely followed by the 'Trumps' who, in spite of all their finessing, could not get the lead; though I will say, in honour of her crew, that the 'Family Barge' never was so well pulled before. Air. 'See the conquering hero comes.'

Second Day.—First Race. Scullers. From the well known skill and power of the spirited puller and owner of the 'Daisy' the result was what I expected; but with a little more practice I opine he will find the 'Young Thistle' an unpleasant companion in a *tele-a-tele*. On rounding the turning boat the 'Thistle' and 'Daisy' became locked, and the 'Thistle' had the misfortune to lose one of her sculls: this gave the 'Daisy' an advantage she was too wise to lose. The 'Fly' seems to have been mis(Guy)ded, as she mistook the turning-boat, and soon relinquished the contest. Air. 'The Jolly Young Waterman.'

Second Race. Four-oared Wherries. Both these boats are 'old friends with new bottoms'; and, from their well-known qualities, various were the opinions as to the result. 'Are you ready' and 'off' had scarcely escaped from the Umpire's lips, when away shot the 'Vixens', seemingly very much frightened 'at their 'Spectre' opponents, which no doubt acted as a powerful stimulus to their speed. The 'Ghost' was well pulled; and had, in my opinion, the crew not been too heavy for her, she would have 'haggrated' them to their hearts content. Air. 'My wife's a wanton wee thing.'

Third Race.—Boats of all classes. For the Jardine cup. In consequence of one of the standing laws of the club, which, with all due deference, to that body, I think rather an absurd one, excluding all winning boats from again starting at the same meeting, this at one time looked very like a 'walk over', when the 'Ghosts' who were 'Trumps' throughout, came forward for sport, and agreed to start their wee barks against the 'thundering soda-water-machine', as the 'Not-so-green' is now familiarly called; but, despite their best endeavours, the 'Gig' proved herself no misnomer, and won easy. After the race the Umpire, with a suitable speech, presented to her owner the cup, which, with his usual liberality, was a gift from Wm. Jardine, Esq. to the Club. Air. 'Yankee Doodle.'

Fourth Race.—Boats of all classes, and pulled by any crews.—This was a race for boats manned by any crews, and Jolly tars had the call. A better contested race could not be; so close were they all the way that they rounded the turning-boat together; and when they came in much doubt existed out of the Umpire's boat which was the winner. The 'Palm' was given to the O. P. Air. 'Hearts of Oak.'

Thus ended the Second Meeting of the Canton Regatta Club; and I am sure every one will agree with me that too much credit and praise cannot be given to captain James Scott, for the able manner in which he performed the duties of Umpire, and to the Stewards for their kind and valuable assistance.

The general arrangements were perfect, and did full credit to the exertions of the committee; the water was fine, and the excellent band of the *General Kyd* was in attendance both days, adding much to the spirit of the meeting, which was altogether one of the most spirit-stirring scenes I have witnessed in Canton for many a day. I am &c. SPECTATOR.

P. S. It is rumoured that another trial of speed is to take place between the O. P. and the *Alert* on St. Andrews day.

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges, Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also: They will regard themselves as the depositories of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1837.

NO. 48. 50 CENTS.

To Captain Charles Elliot, R.N.
Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent
of British Trade in China.

Sir,—We the undersigned request that you will convene a public meeting for the purpose of drawing up an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on her accession to the Throne, expressive of the loyalty of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects in China.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Union, 16th Nov. 1837. | Your most obedient Servts. |
| W. Jardine | J. Matheson |
| J. Innes | A. Matheson |
| D. Furdoojee | A. Anderson |
| L. Dent | H. Wright |
| D. Rustonjee | J. Cullen |
| W. Bell | W. Coles |
| T. H. Layton | G. G. Nicol |
| H. M. Clarke | W. Leslie |
| W. Macdonald | T. A. Gibb |
| J. Hine | W. Wallace |
| H. Constable | |
| | W. Cragg |
| | T. Allport |

NOTICE—To British Subjects. The undersigned has this day received the above communication, and now gives Notice that a public meeting will be held in the hall of this office at one o'clock P. M. on Monday the 27th instant for the purpose therein set forth.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent.

Office of the Superintendents of British Trade, Canton, 20th November, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th November, 1837.



FOR LONDON.

THE fine brig FRANCES ANNE, Captain HAY, will be despatched immediately. For freight or charter apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, November 27th, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE new ship JESSIE LOGAN, 700 Tons Capt. GEO. BLACK, will sail from 13th to 20th Dec. For Freight or Passage apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Daniel Hong No. 3.

Canton, 26th Nov. 1837.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS will have early despatch from LINTIN, and the EARL OF CLARE, is now ready to receive cargo for her.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, November 8th, 1837.

CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, & PENANG.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Capt. JAS SCOTT, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig Fairy, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOBBLEHEADS from the House of Durr, Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE—Three Bulls, One Hbd Old BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMFCA and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the subscribers to Lloyd's at this port.

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship Lady Hayes, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship Hercules, the Executor of the deceased.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—A Dwelling House in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. HARRY ESQ; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

Canton, 13th November 1837.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.

WITH immediate possession to 1st March No. 6 Danish Hong, with the Commodious Godowns attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st March. Enquire on the premises

Canton, 29th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.

Canton, July 4th, 1837.

RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1838-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 bound \$ 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1837-36 \$ 21. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837-38 \$ 1. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At LINTIN, on board the Hercules; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Rank post 8mo. hot pressed at \$2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at \$1 13 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Bills of Lading and Exchange, . . . | per 100 \$1. |
| Opium Order and Boats notes, . . . | " 1.50 |
| Linguist's Reports, Reports of Carriages, &c., . . . | " 5. |
| Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, . . . | " 2.50 |
| Auction Bills on Quarto pages, . . . | " 2.50 |

NOTICE—The Public are respectfully informed that the Office of the CANTON REGISTER is removed from No. 5 DANISH to No. 2 CREEK HONG.

EGYPT IN 1837.

B. Thomas Waghorn, General Agent in Egypt for Steam Intercourse.

THE indefatigable Mr. Waghorn, to whom the cause of steam intercourse with India is much indebted, has, on his visit to England put forth this little pamphlet "to draw the attention of the British Parliament to the present state of Egypt, and; from facts, to shew that it is both our interest and duty, as a nation, to aid in the civilization of that fine country, instead of adhering to a line of policy which, by encouraging the extortionate demands of Turkey upon Egypt tends to paralyze the efforts of the latter towards the attainment of her political and moral freedom." He shews that the Egyptian army now numbers 114,000 men, of which 100,000 are regulars; that its Navy consists of eight line-of-battle ships (besides three on the stocks), five frigates (one steam) and sixteen smaller vessels; that it is becoming stronger as Turkey becomes weaker; and he asks why should the ruler of Egypt be required to act the part of tributary to Turkey? and why England does not permit Egypt, like other nations, to work out her own independence? He says: "When Mahomed Ali became Pasha of Egypt, that country had become a waste. How is it now? I find it improved in a degree unparalleled in any other uncivilized country in the same space of time. The land yields more and more luxuriantly; thus supplying to Mahomed Ali the means of working its civilization. He has endowed schools, which accommodate 20,000 youths, most of whom are taken from the mud-huts of the Nile, and as age and education fit them, are placed in offices of trust and emolument." He argues from these and other premises, that the civilization of Egypt will not perish with Mahomed Ali. The bolstering up of Turkey, he contends, is contrary to our interests, except to prevent Russia acquiring its provinces; but this, he thinks, might be prevented by "giving power to Mahomed Ali and his heirs, who will regenerate the Turks." The large military force, maintained by Mahomed Ali as a defence against Turkey, checks the social and political improvement of the country. "The disarming of Egypt would give such an additional stimulus to that country, that it would go on progressing in every thing twenty-fold. All that is necessary to effect this is that France and England acknowledge Mahomed Ali and his heirs as the sovereign of the soil." A firm alliance with Egypt, he thinks, will not only bring India and England nearer by two-thirds, but secure the former from Russian invasion. Meanwhile, every thing is becoming French in Egypt; the French are extending their influence there, and are intent upon colonizing Egypt, if they can, in the same manner as they did Algiers.

Considering that Egypt must become, as Mr. Waghorn calls it, "the high road to India," its political condition is of the first consequence to England and the East.

(Asiatic Journal June 1837.)

Winter in the United States. (From the *American Beacon*, March 25.) The severity of the late winter will be remembered in after times, unless, as it would seem likely from the experience of the last four years, we are to steal a leaf from Lapland. The paragraphs below show very clearly what has happened abroad, we cannot fail to remember what we saw at home.

"The past Winter. The weather appears during the present winter to have been severe all over the world. The falling of snow in Malta was one of its phenomena, and at Constantinople, so severe has been the cold that droves of wolves, driven by it from their haunts, entered the suburbs of the city and actually devoured a number of the inhabitants. *Albany Daily Advertiser*.

A communication in the *Salem Gazette*, on the subject of the temperature of our winter, states that the severity of the season has been on the increase for the last four years. If the process should continue for several seasons to come, we shall have to live and dress like the Laplanders. It seems that since the winter of 1832 and 1833, the average temperature of the three winter months has exhibited the following alarming progression:

Winter of 1832 and 1833-29 52

Winter of 1833 and 1834-27 87

Winter of 1834 and 1835-25 17

Winter of 1835 and 1836-21 50

One hundred and eight days sleighing. The *Hudson Gazette* of Tuesday says: "This day makes 108 days that the ground has been covered with snow; a thing we may venture so say, unknown in the history of America, since its first settlement. We may reasonably expect, from the present appearances, that the snow will last at least twenty days longer."

[We of the city of New York, cannot boast of but sixty-two days sleighing, and feel pretty well satisfied for the present, with that.] *Eds. N. Y. Mer.*

BRISTOL & CLIFTON.

(From the *U. S. J.* May 1837.)

What are our vague impressions of the rich and flourishing city of Bristol, of the sublime and romantic Clifton?—(rebelling and conceited old men, looking down with contempt on its rather dirty, grubbing old mother). We have all general notions about one and both, and the beauty of the Avon gently winds between its precipitous cliffs, from the hot-wells to Pill, its sea-port and pilot village on the Severn. These notions, however correct, may be helped out by coming to close particulars—by taking a swift bird's-eye view of all the shades and changes that have stolen over this our third port, in most consequence, in the British empire. I should have to write a whole volume may three; to say what Bristol and Clifton is—what I have no more time nor even knowledge of, to say more than what it is not. Certainly a very negative way of describing a place; but my object is to incite its leading people to certain alterations in the state of things as they are, which I cannot help thinking will be much for their own advantage.

Bristol was much connected with the West India trade some twenty years ago, which trade has dwindled to almost nothing, and little is now left but its trade in timber and pigs. My authority is my own eyes. I looked at the few shi in the basin—only stupid timber craft, mostly from the Canadas. I think there were two West-Indians, and one not looking sea-worthy, or intended for it—neither loading nor unloading. In short, the only show of shipping were the timber ships and the coasting small craft, and the only lively bustle of the basin wharfs created by pigs and passengers from the Emerald Isle—good things in their way. In the way of pigs, the road all down to the hot-wells is made very unsavoury by the droves of 300 or 1000 at a time disembogued on our shoals. The pig-drivers are a shrewd, odd-looking set—a race peculiar. I am glad trade in pigs is tolerably brisk;—were it not for this and the travelling world by the steam-boats, which load too in assorted goods for Cork and Dublin, the fine new stone custom-house might shut up shop. In vain I looked for an American vessel—not a mass of pitch or any other of their pines to be seen; the American trade, of which Bristol had some share years past, has deserted it, or so few and far between, as not to be worth mentioning.

The causes of all this decline in commerce are not the difficulties of the river or the port-dues exacted, — can trace the whole of our apathetic decline in our own bottoms (including London and Liverpool) to the badness of these bottoms, to the pitter peck and stupidity of our ship-building "interests," who, poor souls, every now-and-then get up a newspaper fare-

up to bawl for protection—protection from their own willful ignorance! They will go on building things that nobody willingly trust themselves on board of, nor send their goods by either. The consequence is that insensibly the Americans have usurped two-thirds of our carrying trade! It is notorious that any man going to America takes only for a Yank-e packet at 35 guineas to New York; while our own ships, if there happens to be one loading (very seldom), will take him for 251, perhaps 252; but they have no chance of getting any body not extremely needy or most uncommonly patriotic. So of the cargo. The Americans can get twenty times the freight, even from our own merchants not immediately in the packet lines, than any British merchant-man can. And why is all this? Because the Americans sail so much better, are so much better found, and in consequence are better handled. Passengers and cargo are landed on the other side of the Atlantic in thirty days on an average; they force their passages; whereas, on average, our ships (always by accident) are two or three weeks or a month longer. I say nothing of the increased risks in increase of days. Supposing our ships to be put together even more solidly than the Americans, it stands for nothing—the consequences are inevitable; nor is it possible any longer to shut our eyes to this state of things. To be sure every thing finds its own level, like water; but to us, as a great maritime nation, I for one feel it humiliating.

Were our men-of-war better built, better found, and better manned than they are; still, our Merchant Service is so wound up with it, and the well-being of our country, that some controlling steps should indeed be taken, at least to begin a remedy by building none but ships at least on a par with the Americans. All other remedies, or attempt at remedy, will be contemptible. I appeal to our leading merchants. But if our President of the Board of Trade knew any thing about his business, and would appeal to them, it would be more efficacious. I wish the Home-Secretary would look to this generally. Bristol, however, as every body knows, was, during the summer, made gay by a great meeting of philosophers, who talked a good deal of steam-boats and railroads, frogs and nondescripts, (silly created). I wonder if one of them cast an eye to the shipping? I do not think it, if one can judge by the reports of what was said, the "whanks," the "contragulations," and the good dinners. Thus is your great philosophy swallowed up by your small—not that I see any harm in the kite-carriages on the downs; on the contrary, they are, as an amusement, a tid an ingenious contrivance, delightful.

So, too, did I admire, with all my heart, the bold bar of iron fixed from the St. Vincent's rock across. One day the clever engineer, Mr. Brunel, and young Clifton, went over on it, seated in their hanging basket. It is a stupendous undertaking—daring and grand in the extreme. Mr. Brunel has built himself a sort of Swiss cottage on the brow of the rock above the projected bridge, which I think very little ornamental, and not at all in keeping with the scene. I hope it is not meant to stand. Clifton has so increased of late years, that it is already a vast straggling city—o go to half the terraces, places, paragon, circuses, crescents, and squares, is a day's work.

In the same way Durdham Downs is being covered with villas and "places"—for unostentatious retirement of the genteel; and a Zoological Garden rears its infant walls and lodges for the sauntering of the promiscuous—the gently curious in wild beasts sufficiently tamed, and yet (in our right senses) there is so more melancholy sight than a caged wild beast! Poor things! the best of our own gardens is the incitement to the young and well-dressed of both sexes, enjoying themselves—surveying each other—so far it is excellent. Aided by music, and the shows of flowers, it is one of the purest pleasures of London. But Clifton is a very unsocial watering-place. I am sorry to say it, but I was so impressed, after a fair trial. Like Lullingston, every body is too much shut up. Would any foreigner believe, with all these beautiful walks, all the facility there is for a general promenade, at some fixed hour, say on any one day (if every day too often)? There is no such thing—straggling twos and threes dot the Downs, it is true; but why can't they admit a little of the vulgar crowding of Brighton, (where they push their Majesties before them, like a rolling avalanche),—let us say near the Tower's Camera Obscura, or down to the turnpike-gate? Papa and Mamma, do try it—I'm sure you'd get your girls off your hands quicker. Why is so much beauty to be mewed up in-doors thus, and never seen or suspected till Sunday at church—where all the young men of course must not look profanely—or at all, by rights? But they do look; and thence it is, the great show-off on both sides, and rolling of eyes, is exactly when it is not quite right—I mean exactly between the hours of eleven and one on Sundays. The ball-room at Clifton is in good preservation, not likely to want new flooring in a hurry; and the new Pump-room, down at the old hot-wells, (cheerful mutatis ab illo), is absolutely deserted. In short, nobody even pretends to dole the waters or bathe at Clifton. A few unknown beings in "Mortality-row," under the rocks, may do such a thing; but it is perfectly underground, and merely preparatory to their being put under, themselves.

The only vessel building is a very large steamboat, calculated to carry 2000 pigs on deck.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—The power of the provincial journalist is immense. Experience enables us to assert confidently, that twenty thousand addresses, printed separately, and circulated with the most energetic diligence, would not produce the effect of one advertisement.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

PRINTING.—This day, the 24th of June, is the four hundredth anniversary of the invention of Printing. Arrangements have been made in nearly all the principal towns of England for the members of the craft to celebrate the important epoch.

PRIDE.—Pride is as loud a beggar as want and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece. But it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it. *Franklin*.

Since the commencement of the present year there have died no less than 18 generals in Prussia. A great battle would not have been so destructive. Many of these were far advanced in years. This disappearance, and in such numbers, of the practitioners of the military art, leads to some reflections, for, if Europe continues for the next 20 years as free from actual war as it has for the last, it may be that few generals will be living who will know any thing of the art of war but in theory.—*Journal de Francfort*.

CIGARS.—"He who putteth a long nine into his jaws, and lighteth the same and puffeth the same in the streets of Philadelphia shall be taken up by the police, and garnished with many stripes." Such is what the laws and ordinances of this city should be. Street smoking is positively becoming a nuisance—little lactiferous animalculæ that go on two legs, and are cleft boys, attach themselves to one end of a beastly cigar, and forthwith the pestiferous thing smokes, and fumes, and poisons the whole atmosphere, and goeth along puffing its vile odours into faces of passers by. Let any man walk up Chesnut street behind a six foot strapping negro, and smoke his cigar second-hand, as we were compelled to do, for a square, and if he wishes not for King James and his counterblast of tobacco it will be because the recipient knows not of the kingly oburgation. "Vile, flat, and unprofitable" is the practice, and if we had the common and select councils in our keeping for a single meeting we would smoke an ordinance out of them, or there is no virtue in Oronooko. Will not some cleanly mouthed member rise in his place, and move against this abominable practice. Shakespeare also spoke of it beyond a doubt when he says "the offence is rank and smells to heaven."—*Philadelphia Herald*.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| London | 6th July | Singapore | 17th Oct. |
| Liverpool | 13th July | Java | 4th Oct. |
| U. States | 23rd June | Manila | 4th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 19th Sept. | Australasia | 24th Aug. |
| Bombay | 24th Sept. | Madras | 28th Aug. |

ARRIVED.—ELIZA STEWART, Miller, from London 26th June. ORWELL, Living, from Manila 4th Nov. SUPERIOR, [Am.] McEwen, from Liverpool 8th July. LONDON, [Am.] Brace, from Batavia 26th October. MARQUIS CAMDEN, Gribble, and DURE of SUSSEX, Horsman, from Madras. VANSITTART, Macqueen, and ARIZL, Warden, from Calcutta. SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Lyon, from Bombay.

PASSENGERS. Per ELIZA STEWART, Messrs. A. Jardine, Rigg, Price, and Storm.

Mr. STORM was drowned at Lintin, the particulars of his unfortunate death are not known.

SAILED.—HANOVER, [Am.] Leach, for New York via St. Helena. JEANNETTE PHILIPPINE, [Du?] Boulet, for Batavia. ROSE ROY, McKinnon, and RED ROYSE, for Singapore and Calcutta.

We regret that ill-health, under which we have suffering, has delayed the publication of the Register until to day.

The arrivals from England have added little to our prior information; but our local politics are becoming interesting if not important.

The threat of the governor to stop the whole of the foreign trade—it is now half in abeyance—will, we presume, be, like the numerous ones he has held out for the last fifteen or sixteen months, wholly effectless; the attempt to carry it into effect for one season only would tend to disorganize the governments of Canton and Fuhkeen, and throw the population of both into a state of insubordination. This, we trust, the Emperor and his ministers are too wise to think of doing, for it will shake the power of the dynasty: the Manchoues would, as Napoleon observed of his army when one of his generals lost a battle, be *disenchanted*. But should their headstrong love of irresponsible power seduce them into the attempt, it would lead, we think, to very fatal consequences to the Chinese; who, once losing their dread of their government, and the uses and customs of what may now be termed an old system of things, might plunge into fearful excesses; and the knowledge we possess of the means employed by the local government to crush the various insurrections of the mountaineers says nothing for either its vigour or purity.

It seems evident that the present state of things cannot continue for many more seasons: the China trade, instead of being an object of desire and envy, will probably become one of dread; and may soon be shunned as eagerly as it has ever been sought.

The English ministers will thus have a most serious responsibility upon them, whatever way they may act when the crisis arrives; for it will be an unheard of fact in the history of commerce that a trade, once so valuable to the country and profitable to those engaged in conducting it, should, within the short space of a few years, through mismanagement and gross neglect, entirely lose these characteristics.

It will be seen in the report of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce in another column, that the consideration of certain questions respecting the renewal of our ambassadorial intercourse with the emperor of China, originating with the London East India and China association, and proposed by that body to H. M's. ministers, will come immediately under the notice of the committee of the Chamber.

The London committee has taking the charge of the China trade in its own hands, and for the profits of that trade, has recommended that the future ambassador, a man of the highest official rank, in fact the representative of our young queen Victoria, should not only perform an act of *fealty* but of *worship*: for that the *ko-tow* is an act of worship has been fully proved by Stanton, Morrison, Davis, and more recently in the Chinese Repository.

This recommendation has been made by an Association of some of the first merchants in England: will they not next offer our young queen as a candidate for admission into the imperial palace at Peking? For if H. B. M. performs the *ko-tow* by her ambassador H. M. clearly throws her self at the emperor's feet, and dedicates herself to his service: this is a new version of the story of the queen of Sheba and king Solomon, that has been found by the sagacity of the London Association.

We have no doubt that the strongest sentiments of the committee will be expressed not only against the *impolicy* but

against the *indelicacy* of such a proceeding.

Such conduct we never expected from the patrons of free trade; and should, by any fatal facility of doing wrong, England be numbered amongst the tributaries of China, and her queen be ranked amongst the emperor's concubines, we must regret our advocacy of its principles.

The proposal, after all, that the ambassador should be left to his own discretion in the matter, may have been thus publicly made in London, in order to draw the greatest share of attention to the Foreign trade in China; and if it has this effect, it will proved to be a good *ruse*.

We have made a long but interesting extract from the United Service Journal, on the decay of the once far famed city of Bristol as an emporium for richly-freighted ships; but we trust the views of our author are too sweeping, and his hopes too desponding, which has led to the expression of opinions so derogatory to the commercial character of Great Britain. We do not forget the eloquent eulogy of Burke on the spirit and enterprise of the Americans—a people whom he then termed but yet in the marrow without the bones and cartilages of existence—who were successfully rivaling us in every sea from the tropics to the poles. But it should not be forgotten that the commercial pursuits of British merchants had for ages flowed in settled channels, to which capital was directed in large masses, which were not easily withdrawn by long and particular experience, or the timidity of age. These facts could be well pleaded when Burke spoke, but they are now losing their value every day; and it is necessary that there should be an increased activity and improvement in all branches of British industry, if we are to show ourselves worthy of the late ameliorations in various parts of our government.

We really believe that some of the worst ships that ever floated are built in Britain; and the system of maritime insurance has become a topic of parliamentary enquiry; but the results of the labours of the committees of the house of commons are too often slowly indeed applied to the public good.

But we look for much more from individual efforts than from legislative enactments; and as it is not likely that the age of monopoly and restriction will return, we must strive to be, if not the first, at least not to be left far behind in the race: and should the weight of our old institutions retard our speed they will add more to the vigour of our course.

EDICT.

(Translated by J. R. Morrison Esq.)

From the governor and lieutenant-governor, allowing a period of one month for the departure of the opium-receiving ships.

Tang, governor of Kwangtung and Kwang-se, and Ko, Lt.-governor of Kwangtung, issue their orders to the senior hong merchants, for their full information.

Having before received a dispatch from the council of state, communicating an imperial edict, which had been respectfully received, on the subject of driving away the opium-receiving ships,—we, the governor and lieutenant-governor, have already given particular orders on this subject. We prescribed a period, and commanded the said merchants to enjoin it earnestly and impressively on the superintendent Elliot, that he should require the receiving ships to take their departure. So long a time as two months have now elapsed, and those receiving ships remain still at anchor, as before. And the said superintendent having plainly represented to us, that the commands so enjoined could not be brought by him to the knowledge of his king, we also directed the civil and military authorities of the department of Kwangchow to make a copy of our joint commands, and to enjoin the same on the said superintendent, that in obedience thereto, he might with speed send away the receiving ship, and require every one of them to depart and return to their country; also, that

he might make it known to his king, in order that their return may for the future be interdicted. This is on record.

Now, it appears, from the several successive reports and examinations of the commander of the Tapang squadron, the naval and civil authorities of the district of Heangshan, and the sub-prefect residing at Macao, that the various receiving ships have not yet taken their departure. This is a gross act of contumacy and contempt.

We have now again received the following imperial edict.

"Tang and his colleagues have presented a memorial, in reference to measures taken for driving away the receiving ships, and to regulations determined on for apprehending and punishing the brokers and smugglers of opium. It appears from this memorial, that the receiving ships and cargo-laden ships of the English and other nations have, of late years, under pretext of taking shelter from the weather, been in the practice of entering the inner seas. Commands have now been issued to the hong merchants, to be by them enjoined on the superintendent of affairs of the said nation, requiring that all the receiving ships, anchored off Lintin and other places, be sent away and ordered by him to return to their country; and that they be not allowed as before to remain lingering at anchor. The senior hong merchants have also been commanded, as soon as the receiving ships start to return to their country, immediately to report the circumstance, that it may be authentically ascertained by examination. The class of fast-crabsboat's has been completely swept away; but there are yet many smuggling boats under various other designations. These, as well as the depraved gang of brokers, it is indeed impossible to suffer to continue their unrestrained courses. The military officers of the circuits and departments, and all the vice-admirals and commanders of squadrons, have therefore been directed to set an example to all their subordinates, and to keep up a constant and unbroken guard, for the purpose of discovering and apprehending the guilty.

"The anchorage of foreign ships in the inner seas, and their combining with natives to introduce what is contraband, are the most aggravated evils now existing in the province of Kwangtung. The governor and his colleagues, aforesaid, must faithfully and strictly make examination, and clearly ascertain, whether, since they have issued these orders, the said foreign superintendent has or has not paid obedience to them, and whether the receiving ships have or have not taken their departure: they must require the ships one and all to return to their country; and must not suffer them to linger for a moment. If they dare to suffer gradual encroachment, and to let the matter rest, at a future day, when I the emperor on inquiry hear of it, or am by any one informed thereof, the said governor and his colleagues alone will I hold responsible. In regard to the various classes of smuggling vessels, it is still more important that measures should be adopted with strictness to make seizure of them, with the hope that they may be utterly destroyed and rooted up. Nor must they, when perchance they have made a few seizures, forthwith declare that they have entirely succeeded in removing them, and so still occasion a continuance of the evil. Respect this."

It is our duty immediately to pay respectful obedience to this, and to issue orders commanding the obedience of others. We, therefore, forthwith issue these commands. When they reach the said hong merchants, let them immediately enjoin them upon the said superintendent, Elliot, that he likewise may obey the same. He must, within the space of one month, pay respectful obedience to the declared imperial pleasure, by sending off the various receiving ships anchored in the outer seas, requiring them one and all to return to their country; and he must report their departure for our official investigation, that we may report the same to the throne. If they dare again, in any measure, to linger, then, the kindness and tenderness of the celestial empire having been carried to the utmost, and there being no room left for additional favor, it will remain only to

display the celestial terrors, and to make apparent the glory of the established laws. We shall have to report plainly to the great emperor, that the merchant ships may be denied permission to open their holds, and that, grasping the laws, we may pursue with them the receiving ships. And further, seeing that the said superintendent, in the discharge of his official duties, sits hand-bound, idly looking on at the unrestrained and illegal practices of depraved foreigners, even kicking against our commands, and resisting the imperial pleasure, we shall find it difficult to believe that he is not guilty of the offence of sheltering and giving license to these illegalities. We will assuredly proceed to expel him, and drive him back to his country.

We the governor and lieutenant-governor, will, in the maintenance of the laws, stand firm as the hills, and of a surety will show no indulgence. The said senior merchants are men to whom the imperial pleasure has allotted the duty of conducting forth this matter. If then, they cannot, within the stated period, guide and instruct these foreigners in the path of duty, and if the various receiving ships continue to look around them to view the course of events, and still remove far off the day of their departure, in that case they shall also be degraded, and their offenses shall be visited with severity. Tremble at this—intensely—intensely. A special order.

Taoukwang, 17th year, 10th month, 22d day. (20th Nov., 1837.)

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A General Meeting of the Chamber was held on Wednesday the 22nd instant pursuant to notice.

The Chairman stated that it had been considered advisable to convene this meeting for the purpose of submitting to it certain alterations in the regulations respecting election; that these amendments had been considered necessary in consequence of the entire committee of last year having been re-elected, they being unanimously of opinion that it is of the utmost importance to the well-being of the Chamber that at each election its committee should receive an accession of at least some new members.

Mr. Dent stated that it had been the determination of one of the members to have declined serving another year, claiming exemption in terms of Rule 8, but that he had waived his disqualification in deference to the other members, who, in consideration of the election having been general thought themselves bound to accept the trust the Chamber had again conferred upon them.

It was then moved by Mr. Cragg, seconded by Mr. Starkey, and carried *nem. con.* that rule 8 in the printed regulations should be cancelled, and the following substituted.

Rule 8. The annual General Meeting for the purpose of electing the committee shall be held on the first Monday in November, when the members then in office shall go out, but with the following exceptions shall be liable to serve again, if re-elected, the exceptions being

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 English member | } whose period of consecutive service had been the longest, or if more than one has served an equal period, to be determined by lot at the meeting of the committee, immediately preceding the election and |
| 1 American " | |
| 1 Parsee " | |

† the member representing any nation making 4 members who shall not be re-eligible: nor after being on the committee for two years in succession, and giving notice to the Secretary, one day before the election, of unwillingness to serve longer, shall it be compulsory on any outgoing members to take office for a third year.

And that Rule 19 shall be altered by substituting the word "lot" for the word "ballot" in the second line.†

* The following are the old rules now superseded.

8 The annual General meeting for the purpose of electing the committee shall be held on the first Monday in November, and six members of the former committee shall go out annually by lot, but be eligible to be re-elected; and in any new members the proportion of each nation shall be maintained, but it shall not be compulsory on a member to serve two years consecutively on the committee if re-elected.

† The committee of arbitration shall be elected by ballot every two weeks but their power shall be continued so long as business brought before them shall be undecided.

An incidental conversation took place on a motion past by the last meeting of the committee with reference to a letter addressed by the East India and China Association of London to the British Government on the subjects of the East India Company's Finance operations in China, which received the unanimous approval of the present meeting.

The following is the resolution referred to as passed at the meeting of the committee.

"It was moved by Mr. Macleod, and seconded by Mr. Matheson, that an early communication be made from this Chamber to the East India and China Association of London, with reference to a letter dated 27th February 1837 addressed by that body to Lord Palmerston, soliciting the continuance of their best exertions with the British authorities, to have the Hon. Company's Finance Agency at Canton discontinued, as prejudicial in its effect and operation to the commercial interests of Canton—which was carried and unanimously agreed to."

It was also moved by Mr. Matheson and seconded by Mr. Dent, with reference to a similar letter of the Association, dated 29th June, 1836 that the committee at the next meeting shall take into consideration the effect likely to be produced on our commercial relations with China from the performance of *Ko-tow* or Chinese court ceremony by foreign Embassadors at Peking.

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF BLACK TEAS.

(Continued from No. 47 Page 193.)

On the Green Tea of Hwuy Chow.—A chop of Hyson contains one hundred chests of fifty catties each. A chop of *Sunglo* contains five hundred chests of sixty catties each. These two kinds of green teas are bought by contract, or *Paou-chwang*: which is thus explained.

The hongmerchant first agrees for the price of each chop with the tea-men, and gives him a written contract, according to which the tea-men procure the teas and sell them to the hongmerchant: teas bought and delivered on this system are called *Paou-chwang*, or contract-packed teas; but if the hongmerchants do not fix the price by contract, the whole management of procuring the teas is left to the tea-men, who then bring the teas to Canton for sale: these teas are called *Mae-chwang*, or sale-packed teas.

The leaves of the *Choo* or Pearl tea are very heavy, and are twisted and rolled until they become round as pearls; the openings of the leaves are of bright rich colour. During the time of firing the leaves are twisted by being rolled with the hands, and afterwards they are rolled about with a heavy pressure by which they are rounded: hence the name of *Pearl tea*.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 46, page 189.)

The overthrow of cardinal Tournon was of no use towards the recovery of the Jesuitical cause; it rather inflamed matters more. The Pope, before he received advice of the imprisonment of Tournon, had approved, and in every respect confirmed his injunction. It was therefore necessary to carry on the same measure. The holy office assembled on the twenty-fifth of September, in the year 1710, in presence of the Pope, and came to a new resolution, or rather confirmed and improved that formerly made. They rejected the appeal to the Pope, with which the Jesuits in China had warded off the cardinal's injunction; and decreed, that, without further exceptions or objection, the judgment passed in the year 1704, and the injunction of Cardinal Tournon should remain in full force. They prohibited besides, under the most severe ecclesiastical penalties, the publication of any books or pamphlets concerning the Chinese ceremonies, and declared previously, that, all such, as should appear from the press, should be ranked among the list of prohibited books. * This seems to

be a clear and strong decree; but it was not strong enough to humble the mighty Jesuits. Extensive as the papal power is, it cannot reach them at the court of Peking, in the Emperor of China's palace. The decree was immediately sent to the Bishop of Peking who resides at the city *Lo-zing-ton*, and he was ordered forthwith to cause it to be delivered to the Jesuits. It arrived towards the end of the year 1713, and in January 1714, the bishop despatched his vicar-general Charles Costantini, a Franciscan monk, to deliver it into the hands of the Court-Jesuits. Costantini executed his commission with great humility, and was received with extraordinary insolence. They told him without ceremony, that if he should presume to read this decree, or any way to divulge it they would complain of him to the Emperor. He understood their meaning, and having no ambition of martyrdom, retired privately, well satisfied with experiencing no other effect of their resentment, but contempt.

The Jesuits invented various apologies for this fresh instance of disobedience. But it was at length determined at Rome to disregard their pretences and humble their pride. Clement the eleventh was provoked upon the first news of this obstinate rebellion of his beloved sons, as he calls them, that he immediately proceeded to the celebrated bull *Ex illa die*. It was drawn up with expedition, and issued out on the nineteenth of March in the next year 1715. This famous bull answers in Asia to the same Pope's bull *Unigenitus* in Europe. The former controverted the letter defended by the Jesuits; the former proved the source of great confusion among the papists in Asia, the latter in Europe. Both have been the occasion of an expense, trouble and detriment to the papal see, of which it is not easy to foretell the end. Never was a Pope so unfortunate in his bulls as Clement the eleventh. The constitution *Ex illa die* is in some measure a contrast to that called *Unigenitus*. It addresses as it were by its seal against the lax and indulgent maxims of the Jesuits, all the grievance occasioned by the constitution *Unigenitus*, which favoured them and their doctrine. Hence the Jesuits are as much offended at the former, as the Jansenists at the latter. The Pope begins with reciting all that had been done in the Chinese controversy. Next he sets forth, with expressions of grief, the many artful inventions, wherewith the Jesuits, whom he does not mention, had planned to invalidate the last decree of the holy see, clear and limited as it was. To obviate at once and for ever this unaccountable insolence, he commands in the strongest terms a Pope is capable of, all the clergy in China, and the monks in particular, under pain of that excommunication, which none but the Pope himself can remit, except in the hour of death, strictly to observe as sacred, the decrees hitherto passed by the Inquisition, and the ordinance of the Cardinal Tournon, and under no pretence whatever to transgress them. With the same rigor and caution he enjoins all ecclesiastics, who should be sent to China, and other Asiatic countries, to take an oath to obey his commands without any reserve, and that no person whatever should be admitted to the lowest office, without having previously taken this oath. To secure the observation of it more strongly, the oath was not only to be taken *vis et co.* but to be subscribed by every ecclesiastic, and the oaths thus subscribed were all to be transmitted to the holy office at Rome. In the last place the Pope commands, with the highest degree of caution and severity, that no ancient indulgence, no general or particular rights and privileges, no traditions, no evasions, whether already invented, or thereafter to be invented, should avail in the least against these constitutions, and that they should remain in force as an eternal and irrevocable law. It was concluded with an express order, that this bull should be sent and notified to all the clergy, and especially to the Jesuits. It is needless to recite the oath at large. The juror was to oblige himself exactly, absolutely, inviolably and without any evasion to obey the bull; and acknowledge himself worthy, in case of disobedience, of the punishment there threatened. There is not one among all the decrees of the bishops of Rome so accurately and cautiously worded, or so minutely guarded against every possible exception and evasion. The lawyers, who prepared it, exhausted their whole stock of such words, as might be effectual to disarm those men that study to transgress under the colour of law.

[To be continued.]

† The present Pope in his bull just mentioned complains thus: *Nou decretum hujusmodi ad difficiles animos subjugandos valuit.*

‡ Caroli Castorani note & observationes in bullam Benedicti XIV. supra ceremonias & ritus Sinicos, p. 35. *Nou sine mei injuria, says he, ad pradiatum dominum Episcopum rediret.*

§ It is intitled thus: Clementis Pape XI. Præceptum apud omnimoda, absoluta, integra & inviolabiliter observandum eorum, quæ aliis à Sanctitate sua in causa rituum seu ceremoniarum Sinensium decreta fuerunt: cum rejections quæcumque rationum, seu excusationum ad ejusmodi decretorum executionem declarandum allatarum, ac præscriptionis formulæ jurentur per Missionarios illarum partium præsentis & futuros hæc in præstandi.

† Exactè, absolutè, inviolabiliter & absque ulla tergiversatione.

DIED.—At Madras, in June last, Mrs. R. J. Baboorn, aged nearly 80 years.

Also, on the 3rd of September, her eldest daughter Mrs. M. Baboorn, fell a sacrifice to cholera morbus, having been, within twenty four hours of her decease, in the enjoyment of perfect health and spirits.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1837.

NO. 49. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE—It is hereby given, that the H. G. Agents are ready to receive bounties Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar. Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash. [Signed] J. H. ASTELL. H. M. CLARKE. Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company. Canton, 25th November, 1837.



FOR LONDON.

THE ship EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 5th Dec. 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT/ GLASGOW, AND GLASGOW.

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. DUNSTON. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co. Canton 4th Dec. 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship GEORGE THE FOURTH, Captain DUNSTON, having most of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 4th December, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine brig FRANCIS ANNE, Captain HAY, will be despatched immediately. For freight apply to FOX, RAWSON & Co. Canton, November 27th, 1837.

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS will have early despatch from London, and the **FARL OF CLARE**, is now ready to receive cargo for her. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, November 8th, 1837.

CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, & PENANG.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Capt. J. H. Scott, will have early despatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 30th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor Alexander Pearson, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same to William Jardine and James Matheson, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased. Canton, 13th December, 1837.

FOR SALE—Some SPLENDID SHERRY wine in hogheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to DANIELL & Co. Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE—I have this day admitted Mr. MANOOR, the Rustomjee, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE. Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretaryship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE. Sec. Sun Ins. Office.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Perry*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SHERRY in Butts or Hogsheads from the House of DUFF, Gordon & Co. Apply to LINDSAY & Co. Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE—Three Butts, One Hhd Old Brown SHERRY. Of a high class, BRAND PETER DONVOC and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT. No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the subscribers to Lloyd's at this port. EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. Canton, 10th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—A Dwelling House in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. LEASEY Esq; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to WILLIAM BRAMSTON. Canton, 13th November 1837. P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.

WITH immediate possession to 1st March No. 6 *Danish Hong*, with the Commodious Godowns attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st March. Enquire on the premises. Canton, 29th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London. Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH. CHARLES MARKWICK. No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has hitherto been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co. No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1836-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100. Also the Complete File of the General Price Current of 1835-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At Canton, on board the *Hercules*; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo, not pressed at 82 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, not pressed at 11 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE—Charges for JON PRINTING at the Canton Register Office. Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100. Opium Order and Boute notes, ... 1.50 Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. ... 3. Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, ... 2.50 Auction Bills on Quarto pages, ... 2.50 N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

CALCUTTA.

A Report, very creditable both to the talents and industry of the author, has just been published by order of government, on the "TOPOGRAPHY OF ASSAM," drawn up by Dr. McCosh. We scruple not to say that it is the best paper of the kind that we have seen, and if the statistical enquiries promoted by the Asiatic Society and directed by government should lead to a few reports like this from other districts, instead of voluminous inaccurate returns of grain prices and populations, there will be no reason to regret the time and expense that will have been devoted to collect the information. Dr. McCosh's Report is indeed the more valuable because it relates to a district recently acquired and little known; for which reason he has judiciously introduced into it a greater variety of miscellaneous matter than would demand attention in older provinces. The Report is divided into fourteen Chapters, of which the first thirteen relate to Assam generally, and the fourteenth is sub-divided into 14 Sections, descriptive of the various Hill Tribes. Many of our readers are already acquainted with portions of the work which have been published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*. We will however give a specimen or two:

"At Goalpara there is a small society of Native Christians of Portuguese descent, a remnant of Portuguese soldiers, once entertained by the Nawad of Dacca. They now amount to about fifty or sixty in all. They still adhere to their original religion, and each family has some rude wooden image commonly of the Virgin Mary, cut upon a post and stuck into the ground after the manner of the Hindoos. They have no religious assemblies, nor do they appear to pay any more regard to the Sabbath than the natives. Many years ago the Catholic Priest of Dacca went to make them an annual visit, but that has for some years been discontinued. In dress and habits they are not to be distinguished from the natives. Their occupation is cow-feeding, or that of Chuprasses. They are much feared by the natives, who have as little as possible to do with them. In such a small community marriages are not always to be accomplished amongst themselves; and the solitary party whether male or female occasionally forms an alliance with a Mussulman; but the happy pair are generally cut by both castes. The marriage ceremonies are performed by the Magistrate. I am not aware of baptism being practised amongst them. They generally assemble at funeral parties, but this is more for the purpose of feasting at their neighbours' expense than from sympathy with the bereavement of the relations, or respect for the memory of the deceased. A great deal of illiberality prevails upon these occasions, and it is no uncommon thing for

them to stipulate for certain sweatmeats and liquors and other dainties being produced before they will assist in carrying the bones of their friend to his grave; indeed the authority of the Magistrate is sometimes necessary to enforce their assistance in interment."

The speculator on Agricultural improvements will perhaps be most interested with the 4th Chapter which treats of the present state of Agriculture in Assam: we therefore here subjoin it entire, omitting only the descriptive catalogue of the timber trees at the end:

"As I have already observed, agriculture is not in a forward state; and though famine or even scarcity of provisions is seldom known, yet the produce is little more than the consumption. Immense tracts of country are lying waste that might be under profitable crops, and little cultivation exists but in the vicinity of the principal towns.

Rice is the principal crop and that is but of inferior quality. The grain is first sown on a piece of well manured garden land, and when about a foot high is transplanted in masses into larger *Khaties* previously ploughed, and in a state of inundation. (We shall conclude this extract from the report in our next No.)—*Courier*.

MADRAS.

TRADE OF MADRAS.

The Appendix to the *Port St. George Gazette* of last evening contains an official Report on the Trade of the Madras Territories for the year 1853-4, by which we learn the gratifying intelligence that there has been a net increase during the last official year, compared with the preceding of about 13 per cent. on the External Commerce by Sea; 25 per cent. on the Internal Commerce by Sea; 12 per cent. on the Land Frontier Trade; and 18 per cent. on the Imports into and Exports from Madras by Land.

The Grand Total of the External Commerce by sea amounts to Three Crore and Eighty One lakhs, or Fifty Five lakhs net increase.—The Grand Total of the Internal Commerce amounts to One Crore and Twenty Four lakhs, or Twenty Five lakhs net increase. The grand total of the Land Frontier trade amounts to one crore and seven lakhs, or nearly twelve lakhs net increase—and the total Imports and Exports by Land amount to One Crore and nine lakhs, or Thirteen lakhs and seventy-nine thousand Ruppes net increase—making altogether a net increase on the past year over the preceding of more than One Crore and Six lakhs of Ruppes.—*Herald*, September 20.

From the Sandwich Island Gazette.

A certain writer sagely observes, "First impressions are apt to be permanent; it is therefore of importance that they should be favorable. The dress of an individual is that circumstance from which you first form your opinion of him. It is even more prominent than manner. It is indeed the only thing which is remarked in a casual encounter, or during the first interview. It, therefore, should be the first care."

It is with a full conviction of the correctness of these views, that we send forth our first number in a new dress. We hope the appearance of our new types and the alteration of our columns will strike our patrons with so deep and lasting a sensation of admiration that our weekly lack of editorial ability will be weekly overlooked for the next twelve months.

Try, O public!—try to convince yourself that dress makes the man, and the printer makes the paper; and then, forget the editor if you please.

Don't mean to say, however, that our exertions shall be wanting to make our second volume as "useful and interesting" as possible; *au contraire*, we mean to stretch every nerve; but it is desirable that we speak lenity at the outset; our *modesty* cries for it!

Who ever heard, it may be said, of a modest editor. And there we leave the question asleep. Merely adding that our deepest hopes (joking aside), are that the *Sandwich Island Gazette* will live another year with honor to itself, and that its chiefest honor may be that it shall improve in all particulars, and that it shall chronicle the most positive proofs of improvement in the *Sandwich Islands*; may it tell to all to whom the four winds may waft its little pages of the advancement in commercial and agricultural prosperity of the natives and strangers who dwell on these shores; may it record the most certain demonstrations of political good-will and personal friendship, between governments, and the citizens of this, and distant lands; may it do a service to the cause of truth and common honesty by commending justice to all men in their daily intercourse, and may it go still further, and aim at the destruction of all financial oppression. But a long preface is tedious.

Since our last the Men o'war have sailed. On

more accounts than one the shortness of their stay at Oahu is to be able regretted.

We are happy to be able to say that their negotiations with the government are conceived to have ameliorated the conditions of the Reverend Messrs. Batchelor and Short, in as much as that they have been placed in comfortable quarters on shore in lieu of their "floating prison." These gentlemen it is said are to take a departure from this interdicted land by an early convenient opportunity. We hope and trust they may go to a land of more freedom, where no man shall be able to say to them, worship God as I do, or keep silence.

The aggression against the British Flag and the consequent damage to the interests of the gentlemen concerned in her voyage will be left as we are told to the consideration of the foreign governments, to whom application for redress has already been officially made. In the mean time the commanders of the French and English men o'war, (the *Venus* and the *Sulphur*), have received proper assurances on the part of the government of these Islands that British and French subjects and their property shall be held inviolate, in cases of misunderstanding.

Opinions are afloat, that a rupture between the United States and Mexico, is next to inevitable, as the result of the Texian business, and for other causes. If will be a short story when Uncle Sam takes hold to that business—*we guess*.

DEFENCE OF TOBACCO.

Per Contra.—Vile Register No. 43.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—I have read in your admirable paper the observation of Dr. Martin against, and of your able Greek correspondent in defence of Tobacco. It surprises me that a man of such discernment as I know Dr. M. to be, should ascribe exclusively to the effects of that plant, the "pale face, shattered nerves &c. &c." so pathetically enumerated. Does he make no allowance for a perhaps originally weak constitution, and the probable combination of various other excesses in the party, or parties, he speaks of? I could give you many instances of fine, hale old fellows, of forty years standing in India or more, who have been daily inhalers of the pure plant (for it is a shameful misnomer to call it a weed, any more than cabbage or cauliflower) during the whole of that long period. Excesses in any thing *"I grant ye"* will be hurtful; but I would recommend the cigar, in moderation, (say five or six in the course of a day, which is my own quantum) to any young friend of mine, especially if a *soger*, in whose long life and felicity I felt particularly interested. Let us hear what DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR (old Burton) says on the subject, as it appears to me to contain the pith of the whole matter.

"Tobacco, divine, rare, super, excellent tobacco, which goes far beyond all their panaceas, potable gold, and philosopher's stones, a sovereign remedy to all diseases. A good vomit, I confess, a virtuous herb, if it be well qualified opportunely taken, and medicinally used; but, as it is commonly abused by most men, which take it as tinkers do, it is a plague, a mischief, a violent purger of goods, lands, health, helth, wealth, and damned tobacco, the ruin, and overthrow of body and soul!"

Oct. 2, 1837.

RALEIGH.

A MIS-DEAL.—The Rev. Mr. Thom, of Goyan, had just risen up in the pulpit to lead the congregation in prayer, when a gentleman in front of the gallery took out his handkerchief to wipe the dust from his brow, forgetting that a pack of cards was wrapped up in it; the whole deck was scattered over the breast of the gallery. Mr. T. could not resist a sarcasm, solemn as the act was in which he was about to engage "Oh, man, man! surely your Psalm-book has been ill-bred (bound)!"

[*Edinburg Observer*.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 6th July | Singapore | 7th Nov. |
| Liverpool | | Java | 26th Oct. |
| U. States | 8th July | Manila | 4th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 5th Oct. | Austral-Asia | 24th Aug. |
| Bombay | 27th Sept. | Madras | 22nd Sept. |

ARRIVED.—ANTONIO PEREIRA, Young, Calcutta; Sailed on the 9th October and from Singapore 7th Nov. ASIA, [Am.] Cole, from Batavia, and on the 26th Nov. DANKAARRE, [Dutch] Vogelzand, from ditto on the 26th Oct. BALOURINE, [Fr.] Deane, from Singapore and Calcutta. JOHN GILLEN, [Am.] Walsh, from west Coast of South America. MORLEY, Evans, from Singapore and Bombay. ARMYL, Sands, from Singapore and Madras.

The Asia and A. Pereira experienced heavy weather in the China Sea in Lat. 15° a 16°; other vessels were then in company.

The following vessels had arrived at Singapore from China.—Bombay, Castle, Caledonia, Byrd, Khan, Glen,

elg, Shah Allum, Ruby, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Lord Castlereagh, Charles Grant, Buckinghamshire.

We were in error last week when we reported the arrivals of the *Duke of Sussex*, Sir Charles Malcolm, and Arden, none of those vessels having yet made their appearance.

SAILED.—NIPPURUN, [Fr.] Salaun, for Batavia. FURRAY SALAM, Gillet, for Singapore and Calcutta. MARWART, Canny, sailed from Macao to Singapore.

The Jamaica will be despatched for England at the end of the week; and the Carnatic and Blains Castle, for London, in a few days, and Junnie on Sunday next for do.

By the arrivals of the week we have received the Calcutta Papers to the 5th of October; and the Bombay Gazette from the 5th of August to the 16th of September. Some extracts of interest will be found in our first columns.

We offer our best thanks to our Scottish friend for his amusing account of the late high festival of St. Andrew. We can easily imagine that the *coup d'ail* of the hall, with its numerous mingled hosts of English, American, Parsee and Chinese visitors, soothed into pleasurable happiness by the suavity of their Scottish hosts, to have been superb.

A friend has kindly lent us the first number of the *Sandwich Island Gazette, New Series*, by which we learn—to use a Chinese compound—that our outer-sea coteremporary has determined to devote himself to the public service for another year: this resolve evinces public virtue: such as we we had—as is now proved—a well grounded confidence in, when we noticed some time ago our contemporary's threat of resigning his barthenome office. "Let the *Sandwich Islands* flourish!"—and that they will who doubts?—Yet let the government and people not forget that the *Gazette* will be no mean instrument in attaining this desirable end. In a foregoing column we have re-published the leader of this first number, with some items of interesting intelligence.

The steamer *Berenice* left Bombay harbour on the 27th of August, and after steaming for ten days through a succession of adverse gales and heavy seas, during which time she laboured much, constantly shipped seas, and was heavily struck by them under her paddle boxes, the spray covering the vessel from stem to stern, when on the 5th of September, the vessel having at that time struggled to a distance of 912 miles from Bombay, the intermediate or main shaft broke, the pieces falling close to the engineer, Mr. Brown, who with great presence of mind immediately stopped the engine. The vessel returned to Bombay on the 16th of Sept.

This untoward piece of ill-luck will serve to show how imperative is the necessity of using the best materials in the construction of steam-boats. In this instance, had it not been for the presence of mind of Mr. Brown, the vessel might have been destroyed in a moment. We hope to hear that they have been able to repair the injured or to supply new machinery at Bombay.

The dreadful fire at Surat last summer, which destroyed three fourths of that populous city, was quickly followed by an inundation owing to the rising of the Taptee river. A great No. of people, cattle and huts were swept away from both banks of the river, and many buildings in the city and suburbs fell down.

TO THE BRITISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT AT CANTON.

Gentlemen.—I have recently had the honor to receive instructions from her Majesty's government, direct-

ing me to make a communication to the governor of these provinces, concerning the manner of my intercourse with his Excellency.

The governor has declined to accede to the conditions involved in these instructions; and, whilst these difficulties subsist, all communication between us has necessarily ceased. In this posture of circumstances, I can only assure you, gentlemen, of my sincere disposition to afford you any public assistance in my power, either in the form of counsel, or in any other way which may be consistent with my situation.

Neither can I conclude this letter, without respectfully and earnestly suggesting to you, the expediency of taking the occasion to draw from the provincial government a definite explanation of its intentions with relation to your claims against the Hingtae hong; claims, it will be remembered, which have been examined and certified in strict conformity with arrangements, required and sanctioned by the government.

It seems to me to be an object of considerable importance to the general interests of the trade, that my report to His Majesty's government, detailing the interruption of public communications, should be accompanied by a statement of your own position in respect to these particular claims.

I will only detain you, gentlemen, to offer you the expression of my best thanks for the courtesy and consideration which I have always received at your hands. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

Canton November 29th, 1837.

On Saturday last about 10.30 A. M. Captain Elliot embarked for Macao. He was attended to the stairs by nearly all the British and many of the American residents. As he descended the steps he was cheered, and at the first deafening shout down came the British Union Jack. Thus has ended Act the 2nd.

The reasons for Captain Elliot's departure from Canton are detailed in his letter to the British residents.

We consider that nothing has been lost by Captain Elliot's having come to the spot where his duty called him; on the contrary, we are disposed to consider something has been gained. We need not now enter into details; but the fact that the government in Canton has again rejected the overtures of the British government, leaves the question open to the latter to shape its future course as differently from that hitherto pursued, as may be deemed advisable. If Captain Elliot could do little with the original commission of Lord Napier; still, when the ministers offer, and this time it has been done regularly, for Captain Elliot has been accredited by the imperial government—to open a new correspondence; and their offer is contemptuously rejected, the laws of nations will justify a strong remonstrance at such treatment.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following questions, which have been lately submitted to the Committee, and on which the committee has pronounced its opinions, are highly important as relating to the law of Fact and Agent.

1st Query.—When all due care and attention have been bestowed here, in the selection of Tea by an agent, and assisted by professional men either in public situations or private employ, is the agent justly liable to have such Tea thrown upon his hands, if the foreign market be in such a state, as to make a loss the result of the shipment?

The rejection being grounded on the opinion of one or more brokers in England?

The committee unanimously answer that:

The agent is not justly liable to have Tea thrown upon his hands under the circumstances specified.

2nd Query.—When Teas are very differently characterised in Great Britain, and from fine Teas here, are classed as inferior there, is it not likely they may have been changed in China? at whose risk is this? is the agent here bound to guarantee the honesty of the Chinese through whose hands Tea Silk &c. must pass?

Answered unanimously:

Goods are at the risk of the party giving the order, provided the agent in China has exercised due care, and shipped off through the customary channels.

3rd Query.—In executing a general order for Raw Silk within certain limits, is the agent here to be held responsible for a discrepancy of quality as exhibited by a difference of valuation, and price, in England? for instance: A sends silk costing here \$510 per pecul, and B sends ditto at \$550 a 560 per pecul: supposing B's Silk sells in England at 15s. a 15s. 6d. per lb. and A at 10s. to 11s. per lb. ought A to be held liable for the loss arising from the difference of cost here and sale price in England of the two qualities; taking into consideration, that the demand from a peculiarity in the market at the time ran more on the good and fine qualities of Silk?

Answered unanimously that:

In executing a general order for Raw Silk, if he use due diligence and skill, the agent is not liable to any further responsibility after the shipment shall have been completed, provided he has kept within the limits as to price; such being the nature of this market that considerable discrepancies may exist in the prices of Silk of similar quality, purchased even on the same day, and still more at longer intervals of time, there being no public mart where musters are exposed on show, and the Silk arriving in Canton at very irregular periods.

4th Query.—In making contracts with the hong merchants will your committee state what power Foreigners possess of enforcing due performance of the same.

Answered

No power whatever exists to enforce compliance on the part of the hong merchant.

A in Canton receives an order to purchase certain Teas, from B in London. A accordingly has musters sent him, and after satisfying himself that the quality is such as B has ordered, the price is fixed with C, the hong merchant, and B is duly advised of the purchase; and A, in consequence of having thus supplied himself, declines further purchases of similar Teas, which were tendered to him.

On the Tea thus bought coming down, and being examined for shipment, it is found far inferior to the muster, and no Tea is to be had in the market suitable to replace the Tea thus rejected. What claim has B upon A, for the nonfulfillment of the order, after the purchase has been advised?

Answered that:

B has no claim upon A, provided A has used due diligence to procure the Tea contracted for, and when this was found to be inferior to find a substitute.

The following question then came under consideration.

Where should claims be adjusted which are made by parties abroad on their agent here on account of transactions that have occurred in Canton? the committee were unanimous in the opinion that all such claims should be adjusted in China.

We have been desired to state that the amount of the contributions for the distressed Highlanders will be distributed to them in food clothing and fuel, not in money.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

On Monday, the 27th Ult., at 1 P. M. Pursuant to Notice, a public meeting of British Subjects was held in the hall of Her Majesty's Superintendents, in order to draw up an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, on her accession to the Throne expressive of the loyalty of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects in China.

The Meeting was opened by Captain Elliot R. N. the chief superintendent, who entered on the subject of the day with feeling and eloquence: When Capt. Elliot sat down, a committee of six gen-

tlemen were appointed to draw up the address, and the following was agreed upon.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects now resident in Canton in the Empire of China, beg most respectfully to tender at your Majesty's feet, the expression of our condolence upon the loss which your Majesty and the nation have sustained by the demise of our late gracious sovereign.

Impressed with the deep earnestness of far distant men, we humbly and fervently pray to Almighty God that your Majesty's reign, so auspiciously commenced, may be long and glorious, and that the name of your Majesty may be associated to the end of all time with things religious, enlightened and humane.

(Signed by the British subjects resident in Canton.)

Reply from the governor to the address of Hingtae's Creditors. Dated the 1st of December, 1837. (Translated by J. E. Morrison, Esq.)

Tang, governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c. to the senior hong merchants for their full information.

On the 3rd of the 11th month (30th of November) the Foreign merchants, Jardine and others, presented the following address to His Excellency.

The Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, a respectful address, &c. &c.

Not having had any communication from the Cohong since we replied to their very unreasonable proposition to pay the debts of the Hingtae hong in 30 years, we are compelled again to address your Excellency, and trust in pressing our claims upon your notice we shall not be considered as unnecessarily troublesome.

In thus making a settlement, we cannot but allude to the announcement made by your Excellency in conjunction with His Excellency the Fooyuen that our trade may be stopped within a month, and our nation's representative expelled; and are now come once more to your Excellency, in the hope that you will grant us that justice which the laws of China in such cases have hitherto given Foreigners, and prevent the adoption of any other measures.

We entreat an early answer from your Excellency, to enable us to communicate the result to H. M. Superintendent.

We have the honor to be &c. &c.

(Signed by the foreign Creditors of the Hingtae hong.)

This coming before me, the governor, I have examined the subject. In reference to the several sums which Hingtae hong is indebted to the said foreign merchants, orders have been given for the apprehension of the said hong merchant, Yen Ketsang, imperatively requiring that he be discovered, and, with Yen Kechang, be subjected to severe punishment. Had they the power of repaying their debts, doubtless they should be, with strictness, compelled speedily to repay them in full. But if it rests on all the hong merchants to determine on a mode of repaying on their behalf, then, there being to each sum a creditor, how can these creditors beat down as to time those on whom the weight of suffering actually falls? The request made is indeed very far from being reasonable. In consideration for them I now ever command, that they wait while I instruct the commissioners of finance and of justice to hasten the senior hong merchants to come to a speedy determination as to the period to be prescribed, and to make representation to me, in order to obtain my final decision. It is my special desire that the said Foreign merchants should have guarantee as to their debts, and also that in effecting this the hong merchants should not be utterly ground down, nor hindrance be thereby occasioned to the fulfilment of public duties.

As to the celestial empire, in its cherishing tenderness towards men from afar, its benevolence is perfect, its justice without a flaw. But the depraved Foreigners twist aside the laws to subvert their private ends, and have thereby drawn down from the great emperor reiterated and severe declarations of his pleasure, that the receiving ships should

be driven away. Yet, notwithstanding this, the celestial terrors have not at once been displayed; but only the superintendent Elliot has been commanded speedily to send them away and order their return to their country. Is there ought so exalted or so substantial as the sacred favor herein manifested?

Because, the receiving ships in the outer seas have so long persevered in lingering out their stay, I lately limited the said superintendent to a fixed period for faithfully paying obedience to the commands. If he still treats them with contempt and disregard, it will be in truth difficult, in that case, to extend indulgence, and put off the said superintendent's expulsion.

Whether the trade shall continued open or not, rests with the celestial court to determine, and will depend on the line of conduct which all the foreigners may adopt for themselves.

To sum up, I, the governor, reverently regard the sacred tenderness, and act in conformity thereto. I carefully maintain the dignity of the government. I commit no act of tyranny or oppression. Neither do I seek surreptitiously to gain a name for liberality. The foreign debts shall be fully paid to the utmost mite. The receiving ships shall be with the utmost severity driven away. For each purpose distinct measures are to be carried through. The two have no relation one to the other.

These commands are forthwith issued to the senior hongmerchants, Howqua, Mowqua, and Ponkequa, who, on receipt thereof, are immediately to enjoin them on the said foreign merchants for their obedience. Oppose not. These are the commands.

Taoukwang, 17th year, 11th month, 4th day. (1st of Dec. 1837.)

We cannot but suppose that Hingtae's creditors must feel the governor's reply to their address of the 30th ulto. to be most unsatisfactory: we think it suspicious.

It appears that for the present the creditors are to be satisfied with a *guarantee*, but the public service of the province — by which is meant, in this case, the continuance of the Foreign trade through the hongmerchants, is not to be impeded by the clamours of the creditors, or by any attempt to satisfy those clamours.

The governor then leaves the subject on which he had been addressed, and falls back on that everlasting subject of boasting to all Chinese officers; namely: the fond compassion, the cherishing tenderness, the pure benevolence, the stern justice of the celestial empire! Well has it been said that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts — and intentions might have been added.

But it is clear that there is a motive for this justifying peroration the long hacknied affair of the receiving ships is immediately dragged into view and the usual threats of expelling the British superintendent are repeated.

Now there was not only no necessity for the governor, in his reply to Hingtae's creditors, to shadow forth the terrors and threats of official orders, but we presume to think, such allusions are utterly improper: that they are undignified and ungracious needs no comment.

His excellency then sums up; and after having drawn his own official and moral character, with a graphic pencil, he makes the direct declaration that the foreign debts shall be paid to the utmost mite, and the context is, that the receiving ships shall be with the utmost severity driven away. For each purpose distinct measures are to be carried through. The two have no relation one to the other.

This is a suspicious juxtaposition of sentences. What man but H. E. ever

supposed that the two affairs were connected; or doubted that different measures must be pursued to pay debts and to drive away ships? Why, then, see the two questions so *fauldsopically*? Does H. E. mean hereafter by a turn of his wrist to mingle the two questions, and see them in a different light and with different colours, and then say — if your ships do not leave, your debts will not be paid? Justifying his tergiversation by orders from Peking, which orders he may himself have vehemently begged for!

That Chinese officers, even the highest in the empire, are capable of such and of every kind of double dealing, there needs no effort of ours to prove: the old proverb of *magna est veritas* &c. it would seem scarcely holds good in China; it has not, it does not; when it will is a deep question.

The governor will be a little surprised, we imagine, when he hears that the British superintendent has already left Canton. No doubt the next edict will teem with abuse of that officer, with the crimes he has committed, which weighed so heavy on his conscience-stricken soul that he fled from the terrors of celestial punishment.

The friends in Canton of Mr. J. F. Davis, formerly the chief of the British Factory, and eventually chief superintendent of the British Free trade in China, will be glad to know that gentleman has been elected into the council of the *Royal Asiatic Society*.

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

To the Foreign Residents in China.

It is proposed that a subscription be raised in China for the relief of the suffering population of the West Highlands of Scotland, who appear to be threatened with another year of severity and destitution. Let us, therefore, in emulation of the liberality of our brethren in Calcutta, Madras & Bombay, aid with our mite to alleviate the situation of our countrymen in the Highlands.

A. C. Maclean Esq. has been requested to act as Treasurer, and will receive subscriptions at Canton, Alex. Robertson Esq. will receive subscriptions at Macao, and Capt. Parry at Lintin. The amount of contributions shall be transmitted to the Committee in Glasgow for the relief of the Distressed in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland."

Canton, 1st Dec. 1837.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------------------|----|
| Wm. Jardine | \$ 100 | Wm. Sprott Boyd | 20 |
| A. C. Maclean | 50 | T. Hine | 20 |
| R. Turner | 50 | James Innes | 25 |
| James Matheson | 100 | Nanabhooy Framjee | 20 |
| H. Wright | 50 | Hornumjee Framjee | 5 |
| Alex. Matheson | 50 | Dhunjeebhoy Framjee | 5 |
| Donald Matheson | 15 | Dadabhooy Rustumjee | 40 |
| Wm. Stewart | 15 | Wm. Macdonald | 25 |
| J. A. Smith | 15 | T. H. Layton | 20 |
| J. J. F. Veiga | 30 | T. E. Patullo | 5 |
| J. W. Smith | 15 | T. A. Gibb | 20 |
| B. A. Barretto | 15 | Wm. Bell | 10 |
| Heerjeebh Rustumjee | 30 | A. H. Crawford | 10 |
| Andrew Jardine | 15 | Wm. Wallace | 25 |
| P. P. Robertson | 50 | C. Kerr | 5 |
| J. R. Reeves | 25 | S. E. Dabrymple | 5 |
| T. A. | 15 | Robert H. Cox | 10 |
| W. Leslie | 20 | Alex. Anderson | 15 |
| E. Pereira | 15 | R. Thom | 5 |
| W. H. H. | 15 | John Slade | 15 |

DONATIONS TO THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The undersigned much pleasure in acknowledging the following Donations for the objects of this Society.

| | |
|---|----------|
| R. Turner, Esq. | \$ 50.00 |
| Fried L. Land others by T. R. College, Esq. | 100.00 |
| From Lintin, by Mrs. Caroline Crockett. | 100.00 |
| Thos. M'icking, Esq. Singapore. | 25.00 |
| Edmond Moller, Esq. | 33.00 |

\$ 437.50

(Signed) T. R. College, P. Parker, E. C. Briggman, Canton, Dec. 4th. 1837.

Maister Yeditor,

Ye were na at the St. Andrew's dinner that I can hear tell o', and I didna see ye myself, so I gie myself the trouble to say something about it, as I'm no at a satisfied w' what your cotemporary. — I think ye ca him — ca's his account o'.

Weel, to begin at the beginning, somehow we a' kent 7 o'clock was the time to fa' tae, and, — mysel and a guid wheen mair were processie edelich in that respect (by the bye, we had been left the stewards wad receive our cairds but dell a shie o' them saw we till we were axed by a cheenyman for our bits o' paper, whilk our mother wat made out to be the cairds aforementioned — a' richt). We then gaed into the muckle hall, which was to look at worth a' our sillar, but we there fand out we had to bide a wee in anither room, till the denper was on the table. Till no deny that I was weel-pleased w' what I saw there; there was a body mair that a body cares for seeing here, as coothly w' ilkither as if the tane had axed the tither to be there; w' twa Parsees and a cheenyman ca'd — a desperate fallow at speaking English. Weel, after we had bo'd a while tae ilkither, the Band (and a capital ane it wis tae) struck up the kail brose o' Auld Scots land, and off we set for dinner to the time o' "diel take the hin' maist."

Hein gotten fairly aneath the mahogany Doctor Parker (that man who is really the pride o' us foreigners) axed a blessing, and tillt we yokit; this is no exactly the climate for seckit riving, but my perty ere lang nae o' them were toom. We had a capital dinner, but there was ae awft Ise mention — whan I finished my first plate o' Haggis I could get nae mair this ought to be specially put to richts on future occasions.

The cloth was after a time removed and serious drinking commenced.

The chairman proposed the memory of the Pious St. Andrew whilk (he being dead I suppose) was drank in silence. Air the Garb of old Gail: which for the information of the Englishers present I beg to tell them is what they ca' Hearts of Oak was borrowed frae: but they're welcome tae; they've made a braw song o'.

The chairman then gied "The Queen"; then, lord man, what a bust, I didna think anybody heard the Band play God Save the Queen after."

The Army and Navy w' a' honors was the next word in the chairman's mouth, and ours were na lang o' opening wide eneuch, and to some purpose. Rule Britannia was played and then Captain Elliot got on his legs: he really for a sailor has a wonderful gift o' the gab, and his words dinna often miss their mark; but mair nor that noo he used some sailing, terms too, that were past me, but frae the effect they had on some I ken, or ought to ken, they were naeken doubt very weel put in; whan I gathered frae his speech was that he was ga' in, but that his kintrae and our's was bus about something he could na speak anent, but, as I understood, it will remove a restrictions in smuggling optuin.

The chairman at the ither end o' the table then gied the memory o' Wallace and Bruce whilk was drank with what I've heard ca'd silent enthusiasm; the Band playing "Scots wha hae, or Scots whan Bruce has aften lead." I cannot take upon me to say whilk first.

The croupier on the richt hand side farist awa frae the chairman then gied "The Lassies of Scotland"; (ye'll observe by that gentleman's keeping in the f he had not had the advantage o' a Scottish (never spell that last word with the ch) dedication like myself) this toast next to "THE QUEEN" was exceedingly weel drunk; the Band playing; for nae reason that I can find out, "Londens bonny wuds and braes."

Noo, Maister Yeditor, before I gie myself any mair trouble, I manna find out three things: 1st whether ye'll prent a this, 2nd hoo folk like it, 3rd whether they want any mair o' it till this.

Maist Sincerely Yours,

ONLY BODY YE LIKE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR,

JOHN SLADE,

No. 2, Creek Hong.

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1837.

NO. 50. (50 CENTS)

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonds for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4-7d) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.
(Signed) J. H. ARTEL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company
Canton, 25th November, 1837.



FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship *SOPHIA*, 537 Tons, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for Passengers only, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. & W. Cragg & Co.

Canton, December 11th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship *EDINBURGH*, Captain MARSHALL. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 5th Dec. 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, AND GLASGOW.

THE fine fast sailing Barque the *JANE BROWN*, Capt. DUNLOP. For freight apply to
DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship *GEORGE THE FOURTH*, Captain DRAKE, having most of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 4th December, 1837.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts due and owing in and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, by his ATTORNEY

R. J. BAGSHAW.

ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.

JOHN ALLAN.

ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, by his

Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.

ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.

WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.—The Directors of the South Australian Company hereby give notice that the management of their affairs in South Australia is now concentrated in D. Mc Laren, and that he or parties deputed by him alone have authority to conduct the Company's business there.

By order of the Board

EDMUND J. WHEELER

London, 31st March 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is required at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society, which will expire, according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(Signed) DENT & Co.

Canton, 7th December 1837.

Secretaries.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor Alexander Pearson, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same, to William Jardine and James Matheson, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 8th December, 1837.

FOR SALE—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE, in hogsheads and quarter casks, imported by the Eliza Stewart. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE—I have this day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretaryship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Sec. Sun Ins. Office.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig *Fairy*, are requested to communicate the same to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGSHEADS form the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE—Three Butts, One Hhd Old BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMVED and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the subscribers to Lloyd's at this port.

EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship *Lady Hayes*, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship *Hercules*, the Executor of the deceased.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—A Dwelling House in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. HERRY Esq; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

Canton, 13th November 1837.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.

WITH immediate possession to let March No. 6 Danish Hong, with the Commodious Godown attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st March. Enquire on the premises.
Canton, 29th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Shareholders are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837.

RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1828-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36. Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 bound & 04. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36 & 37. Also the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837—\$4. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, At Lintin, on board the *Hercules*; at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at \$2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at \$1 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Batta notes, " 1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 1.50
Policies, Auction Bills and Folio pages, " 5.
Auction Bills on Quarto paper, " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ASSAM.

((included from last week's Register.))

Sugar-cane grows well, but the manufacture is carried no further than the state of *Goor*. There are three kinds of cane, the season of planting is in April, and the harvest is reaped in February.

Cotton is largely cultivated by the Hill tribes. It is sown in April and pulled January. A great deal of it is exported.

Opium is an important article and is grown to a very considerable extent. The seed is sown in November. In March when the flowers fall, the poppy heads are scarified, digested, and the juice is collected on strips of cloth about three inches broad, and when fully saturated and dried, they are tied up into little bundles, and called *Kaum*. In using it about two inches square of the cloth are infused in water and drunk at a draught. The cloth is afterwards chewed like tobacco till its virtues are extracted. The infusion of the poppy head, or the powdered capsule mixed with water, is also drunk.

Lack is prepared in large quantities. The insect is propagated by tying small pieces of stick, encased with the gum, upon trees proper for their nourishment, when in the course of three or four months the tree is nearly covered with the family. The branches are broken off and brought to the market as *Stick Lack*. There are two seasons for collecting Lack; June, and October. The latter gathering is the best. The greater part of the Lack is exported in the raw state—some is converted into Shell Lack and Lack Dye.

There are three principal varieties of Silk manufactured, called *Path*, *Mongee*, and *Lady*. The *Path* is of much the finest and cleanest quality, and is used only by Natives of rank. The worm that produces it is fed upon the Mulberry. *Mongee* is a stouter and more durable fabric than the *Path*, but coarser and less glossy. The worm that produces it is fed upon a tree called *soom*. The *Lady* is of the coarsest quality of all, and is used only by the poor; the worm from which it is obtained is fed on the leaves of the *cas*.

for oil plant. All of these silks are of domestic manufacture, and are woven at three hours by the hands of the family. Families of substance have from three to six looms. A small quantity of *Momonga* thread is exported but very little of the cloth.

The Tea tree, the identical *Tea* of China, grows favourably upon the mountains now used by the dependent Hill tribes, the *Kangks*, the *Singphos* and *Mattucks*, as in the adjoining provinces of China itself, and it only requires the same attention to be bestowed upon its culture and manufacture to secure the same blessing to our country which has for such a series of years so materially added to the revenues of the Celestial Empire. Tea is the favourite beverage of these tribes and is constantly drunk by them. Their mode of manufacturing it is not very refined, it is generally prepared in balls about the size of eighteen pound shot and as hard as a brick-bat, and in this state it keeps a long time. Tea was known to be indigenous to these parts about ten years ago, and during the Burmese war large quantities of it were sent into Suddia by the *Singpho* Chiefs. I believe living specimens of the plants were about that time sent down to Calcutta, by the Commissioner, Mr. Scott, but little or no attention was paid to it. How long the subject might have lain dormant is doubtful, had its existence not been brought to the serious notice of Government by the scientific investigations of Captain Jenkins, Commissioner of Assam, and Lieutenant Charlton of the Assam Infantry. The only difficulty to be overcome, to ensure complete success in the making of tea, is the providing proper Chinese manufacturers, and these, I have been well informed, would readily emigrate in thousands from the neighbouring provinces of China, on having an assurance of safe protection held out to them by our Government.

The distance of the Tea district from Calcutta, though great, can be but little obstacle, when such a noble river as the *Brahmaputra* is open at all seasons for boats of largest burden, even to the foot of the hills where the Tea grows.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(Extract from a Private letter.)

In politics we have nothing new; as regards our affairs with Chili, that Government says that in September their fleet will be here to annoy us, but it is thought their long talked of preparations for war with Peru will finally end in nothing being done, unless our General Santa Cruz determines to act upon the offensive.

At Quillota, near Valparaiso, in June last there was a revolt among the troops, headed by Col. Vidaurri, and Dn. Diego Portales, late Governor of Valparaiso and the chief support of the present administration of the government of Chili, was taken prisoner. An attack was then made upon Valparaiso, which was valiantly defended by the militia and some veteran regulars under the command of Adm. Blanco and Vidaurri, and his troops were routed, and fled in the utmost confusion.

Seeing that all was lost the revolters shot their prisoner Portales, but they were over-taken by the victorious party, who made prisoners of court martialled and shot in turn, Vidaurri and his principal officers.

"Buenos Ayres has declared war against Peru and Bolivia, but this excites no alarm here. Genl. Brown is on the B. A. frontier with about 4000 men.

Genl. Santa Cruz embarks to day at Callao in the Frigate 'La Bisson' for Arica; thence he proceeds to Bolivia, and is expected back in Lima in two months.

Statement of imports and exports to and from China under the Dutch colors, from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1836.

IMPORTS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
| Rice | Pls. 102,392 | Pepper | Pls. 2,100 |
| Rattans | 7,431 | Skins | Ps. 3,400 |
| Tin | 1,322 | Gin | Cs. 130 |
| Sandalwood | 2,736 | Cotton | Bls. 690 |
| Iron | 1,500 | Opium | Cts. 10 |
| Bird's Nests | 264 | Camlets | Ps. 3,000 |
| Gold & Silver Thread | 4 | Sundries, valued | |
| | | at | \$ 50,000 |

EXPORTS TO HOLLAND AND JAVA.

| | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Bohea & Congo | Nankeens | Ps. 12,584 |
| Chests 2,200 | | |
| Campoy | 1,454 | Empty Bags - 180,000 |
| Souchong | 3,012 | China Umbrellas 28,050 |
| Pekoe | 203 | ilk Piece Goods 815 |
| Hyson | 705 | Ties (for floors) 14,000 |
| Hungmuy | 1,188 | Tea for Java Cts. 4,350 |
| Twankay | 884 | Lackered Ware |
| | | Boxes 1,000 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| Hyson Skin | 90 | Sweetmeats | 2,651 |
| Imperial and Gun- | | Crackers | 270 |
| powder | 300 | | |
| Rice Silk | Pls. 54 | Joss sticks | 36 |
| Cassia | 1,552 | Opium, Chests | 72 |
| Joss Paper | 110 | Paint, Tubs | 440 |
| Hartall | 250 | China ware, Bds. | 4,000 |
| China Root and | | Trunks, Sets | 300 |
| Galangal | 3,607 | | |
| Aniseed | 530 | Chinese Medicines | |
| Writing Paper | 711 | and Sundries va- | |
| Cassia Oil | 12 | lued at | \$ 75,000 |

(Chinese Repository Nov. 1837.)

ODDS AND ENDS.

ANCIENT WRITING AND INKS. The practice of the Egyptians was to paint rather than write their characters, their inks being composed of a carbonaceous viscid substance mixed with glue, kept dry until about to be used, when it was rendered fluid by water. Pliny wrote with this sort of ink, and Dioscorides wrote with an ink composed of one part of a black substance and three parts of gum, and this was the ink of the Romans: The inks used by the ancients excelled in permanency any thing of the kind used in modern ages, as the papyrus found in the ruins of Heracleum fully proves. These writings have been buried upwards of 2,000 years, yet the permanency and brilliancy of the characters are unimpaired. The MSS. of the 5th and 6th centuries are at the present day clear and distinct, while those of the 15th and 16th centuries are faded and obscure.

Misanthropy and Turnpike Trusts. By this time they had reached the turnpike at Mile End; a profound silence prevailed until they had got two or three miles further on, when Mr. Weller, senior, turning suddenly to Mr. Pickwick, said-- "Wery queer life is a pike-keeper's sir" "A what?" said Mr. Pickwick. "A pike keeper." "What do you mean by a pike-keeper?" inquired Mr. Peter Magnus. "The old un means a turnpike keeper, gen'l'm'n," observed Mr. Weller in explanation. "Oh," said Mr. Pickwick. "I see. Yes, very curious life. Very uncomfortable" "They're all o'er'men as met with some disappointment in life," said Mr. Weller, senior. "Ay, ay," said Mr. Pickwick. "Yes, consequence of vich they retires from the world, and shuts themselves up in pikes; partly with the view of being solitary, and partly to revenge themselves on mankind by 'ekin' toll." "Dear me," said Mr. Pickwick, "I never knew that before." "Fact, sir," said Mr. Weller, "if they was gen'l'm'n you'd call'em misanthropies--but as it is, they only takes to pike-keepin'."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| London | 6th July | Singapore | 11th Nov. |
| Liverpool | | Java | 26th Oct. |
| U. States | 8th July | Manila | 4th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 7th Oct. | Austral-Asia | 24th Aug. |
| Bombay | 27th Sept. | Madras | 22nd Sept. |

ARRIVED.--BENGAL PACKET, Steward, from Singapore and Calcutta. JAMES, Jones, from Singapore and Bombay. PLEASANT, [Dut.] Berg. Lombock.

SAILED.--JUNNA, Robinson, ALEXANDER B. RINA, St. Croix, JAMAICA, Martin, BROTHERS, TOWNS, FRANCES ANN, Hay, for London. SUE HERBERT COMPTON, Boulton, and CORNWALLIS, Clark, for Singapore and Bombay. ANTONIO PEREIRA, Young, and EARL ON CLARE, Scott, for Singapore and Calcutta. PAINOS LOUISE, (Pris) Robertus, and JOHN GLETT, [Am.] Welsh, for Manila. TENSORT, [Am.] Lindsey, for Amsterdam. JAMES LOGAN, Black, for Singapore. (3th inst.)

Under despatch this day, Sylph, Vial, for Singapore and Calcutta. Cernate, Laird, and Richard Bell, Rodgers, for London.

The following vessels are loading for England--Slains Castle, George 4th, Lady Nugent, Ingleborough, Isabella, John O'Grunt, Abercrombie Robinson.

We are still unable to report the arrivals of any of the following vessels, though considerably overdue.--Duke of Sussex, Ariel, Sir Charles Malcolm, Lady Hayes, Theodore [Am.] and Ternate.

The Lady Grant had passed Singapore, and may be daily expected.

The arrivals of the week have not brought any later intelligence from India.

In the *Singapore Free Press* of the 9th of November there is a circular from Messrs. George Wildes & Co., exhibiting their liabilities and assets.

From this circular it appears that the resources of Messrs. George Wildes and Co. are more than equal to the claims upon them; and at a meeting of creditors held at their counting house on the 9th of June, it was determined that Messrs. George Wildes and Co. should liquidate their debts under inspectors; the following gentlemen were appointed inspectors, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Edward Mills, and Mr. Thomas Dent.

A small pamphlet, entitled 'Trade with China' has been kindly sent to us by the author, Mr. G. Tradescent Lay, formerly naturalist in Captain Beechey's expedition, and now agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society for Eastern Asia.

Mr. Lay's object in addressing the British public on the subject of the China trade, is to evince the utility of colonizing the Bonin Islands; which, from their close neighbourhood to Formosa, Japan, Lew-choo and the eastern coast of China, would, in Mr. Lay's opinion form a most important commercial emporium. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Lay in this opinion; and we think we cannot do better than to quote from his book the advantages which he has enumerated as the certain results of the colonization of these islands by Englishmen under the authority and protection of the British government.

First. The first class of advantages would result from the vicinity of the Bonin Islands to Locheon, Japan, China and Formosa, by which a point of easy access would be afforded to native vessels from all those countries, a circumstance that would tend to promote an unfettered communication among them with foreigners, and of consequence, with each other. This would certainly be the case in a little time, whatever embarrassments they might at first be subjected to, from the authorities of their respective countries, where, with few exceptions, every effort to introduce foreign articles is checked and hampered by the jealousy of local utilities. There would be found among them men of enterprise; such, for example, as the natives of the Fuh-keen province, who, urged forward by the hope of advantage, would disdain unreasonable and petty restrictions, and repair to a market near at hand, where the greatest choice of foreign articles might be had at the lowest prices. And it is not hard to conceive, that those who come to trade, would in time bring goods instead of money, which would assist the manufacturers at home, and consequently spread the benefits of such traffic to many hundred besides themselves; which might induce the magistracies to allow the utmost extent of liberty in their power, or, what is far better, lead the legislature to repeal income and abortive laws. For governments, in this part of the world, though they often treat individuals with little ceremony or compassion, are rather fearful of exasperating a whole community, especially when they find them disposed to set up the rights of the subject against the encroachments of a magistrate. It will be said, perhaps, the experiment does not warrant us in expecting much advantage from this trade; for nothing finds a ready market *save opium*. But perhaps it would not require much ingenuity to prove, that the sale of opium stands in the way of lawful kinds of traffic, while it abstracts those monies which might otherwise have been applied to useful purposes in general commerce. Nay, I apprehend that it would not require much aid from the imagination to think, that as opium, when taken as a luxury, destroys every sense of the body, and enervates the mind, and renders the person using it a fit companion only for the lost of the human race; so, as merchandizing, it blunts and withers every kind of feeling that is mixed up with it. I hope it may not have this effect upon the religious books that have sometimes been circulated under its auspices. But we

had forgotten our settlement at the time of which, when once diffused abroad, would assure not only those who looked for gain, but induce others, from motives of curiosity, to come and visit it, who would not fail, on their return, to report among their countrymen what they had seen, and what kind of treatment they had experienced among the thousands of freedom, religion, and science. At this place of rendezvous, Chinese, Japanese, Formosan, and Low-chewans would meet and exchange their sentiments, if not by speech at least by writing, which would tend to establish them upon a footing of better understanding with each other, and diffuse a knowledge of the colloquial dialects, peculiar to each nation, among all the rest; while the prospect of advantage, and the comforts of home, would persuade Europeans to come hither to learn the Asiatic languages, that they might act as interpreters, which would enable us to dispense with that mutilated jargon in which all our mercantile transactions are now conducted.

Secondly. One of these islands would be an eligible spot for establishments of a religious and scientific nature, where strangers might obtain every kind of instruction, and from whence books might be issued for the improvement of surrounding nations. As facilities for learning the eastern languages would be greatly multiplied by this means, so conveniences for printing would be much increased. At Macao we print by sufferance, and of course, with all the disabilities which such a kind of toleration are likely to entail upon us. The expenses of typography would also be greatly diminished; so that, at no great cost, books of instruction might be scattered with an unimpeding hand in every direction. Artists would also come and settle amongst us, who would furnish drawings and illustrations for our books of science;—now we are obliged to put up with the rude and inaccurate performances of a Chinese, or dispense altogether with help so important towards an adequate conception of things not seen. There is another advantage that we may mention here, lest it should be forgotten, which is, the Rest of one day in seven, maintained with the decencies and solemnities that belong to the Lord's day; while the ordinances of religion, and the preaching of the gospel, might be waited upon with that zeal, assiduity and interest, which make them refreshing to our own hearts, and render them lovely in the eyes of mankind.

Thirdly. Merchants now resident in China, would find this a very retreat, whether they might retire to prosecute their commercial schemes, whenever the government of Canton should think fit to interrupt the progress of trade. It is pretty evident that the sellers of Tea and Silk, if the merchants were stationed only a few days sail from the coast, with a fair wind both ways, would send the goods after them, if a message with conditions of peace, and a return of the merchants upon their own terms, did not render such a step unnecessary. But I am much mistaken, if, after a settlement had been effected so near China, any attempt to stop or perplex the trade would ever be once thought of; for a son of Han is too discreet a man, especially with all his learned records, about him, to try an experiment that must then inevitably terminate in his own confusion. On the contrary, the news of such an event as the colonization of islands at so short a distance from the celestial empire, would produce such a sensation at the court of Peking and throughout the country, that we should be received in a way very different from that tone of arrogance with which we are now entertained. The doctrines of submission, which, like the venerated relics of antiquity, have been handed down from one generation of merchants to another, have emboldened a Chinese to treat us with insult, and to make sport at our vexation; but when he saw forts, batteries, and men-of-war so near his own threshold, he would at once think that we had lately embraced a new set of tenets, and shape his conduct accordingly.

Fourthly. But while we should thus show ourselves able to maintain our own cause, our principles and our practices would have nothing possible about them. On the contrary, this spot might, under the blessing of our Almighty, be the focus from whence the influences of religion science, and the sentiments of political freedom, would emanate in an ever-flowing tide. Millions would soon hear and many thousands see, how men fare when they live under the benign aspect of impartial laws, and religious liberty; compare matters at home with what they were found to be abroad, and thence be led to ask the reason of the difference. Those who labour among the heathen in word and doctrine know the value of such inquiries; and it is pleasing to learn, from observation, that strangers coming long converse with Christians, on amicable terms, without gaining some relief for freedom, or some impression in favour of religion. Thus the great object, in behalf of which so many prayers are now offered up to the Throne of Mercy, would be advanced, namely, the evangelisation of this mighty portion of the human family.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BILL AGENCY IN CHINA.

Review of the Proceedings of the E. I. Company's Agents in Canton, since their first invitation to send in Tenders to the date of their last circular.

We have now proposed to ourselves a task the performance of which carries with it not an unpleasant feeling. We shall not now have to

admire in the administration of this Agency that far-seeing wisdom, nor that disregard of personal interests which every man should prove to be possessors, who presumes to occupy a public station so responsible as the E. I. Company's Agents have, unhappily for themselves and others, held for the last four years in Canton. It is fitness for office and honesty of purpose alone that could have had any, the least possible, effect in mitigating the consequences of this mis-judged, misplaced agency; but self-interest, in contradiction and in opposition to public duty, neglect, disregard, a want of information or ignorance, have multiplied tenfold the disasters which, under the most impartial and just management, must necessarily have ensued from an improper and uncalled for extension of credit on the one hand, the consequences of which extension of credit was and is the certain rise of prices on the other of those goods which such credit buys.

In order to enable the general reader to see at one view the whole of the proceedings of the E. I. Company's Agents, we shall extract all their Advertisements from the *Canton Register* as they appeared consecutively; making running remarks on the proceedings of each season.

The following, then, is the first notification made by the E. I. Company's Agents in Oct. 1834.

Having been instructed by the Honorable Court of Directors to notify their intention to make advances of cash, on certain terms and conditions, on cargoes shipped from hence for England, and certain parties in Canton having expressed their desire to avail themselves of such advances; we hereby give notice, that letters specifying the amount required will be duly registered and attended to, and timely information given as to the period when cash will be ready to be advanced, and the terms on which such advances will be made. Copies of the terms and conditions can be received by application at the office of the agents, Canton, Oct. 14th, 1834. (Signed) J. N. Daniell, T. C. Smith Agents to the Honble E. I. Company in China.

We must observe that this notice was made public at a time when many of the heads of houses were at Macao attending Lord Napier's funeral; but leaving this circumstance out of the question, let us ask what was the *real* or *intended* use of this notification? What mercantile house could tender for advances whilst ignorant of the rate of exchange?—It could, therefore, be of no *real* use to its *proper* end, namely: an impartial division of the *ready cash then in the company's treasury*.

It's *intended* use, and *real effect*, was to place the *whole*, or *nearly the whole*, or *as much as was wanted* of the ready cash at the disposal of Messrs. Daniell & Co. and their friends who, on this occasion acted through a third party.

Tenders, or rather letters specifying the amount required pursuant to the above notice, were made on the 15th by that third party, and on the 18th of October the exchange was opened by the following notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Agents of the Hon. E. I. Company are prepared to make advances on home-wared cargoes to a limited extent, for the present, at the exchange of four shillings and seven pence per dollar, and those parties making application for the same will be duly informed, according to the priority of their requisition, when the sums specified by them will be ready to be advanced.

Canton, 18th Oct. 1834. (Signed) J. N. Daniell, T. C. Smith Agents to the H. E. I. Company in China.

But the ground of *priority* here mentioned had been already occupied. It is needless, we suppose, for any purpose of information, for us to assert that the E. I. Co's. senior agent, Mr. J. N. Daniell, had an interest in the house of Messrs. Daniell & Co.

Thus began and thus ended the operations of the first campaign in China of the E. I. Company's forces against the Free trade.

The first Tea season of the Free trade, 1835, opened; the trade being ridden by the company's agents rough shod. The exchange on Calcutta for company's bills at 30 days sight at the commencement of the year, was Rs. 208 per \$100. In the beginning of May the exchange fell to 205; and in the end of August the company's agents increased their exchange to 210, and in the beginning of September they offered advances on consignments at 4s. 8d.

Notice is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are

ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence per dollar, the goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty-five per cent of such advances will be made in cash, and the residue in bills on the supreme government of India, at two hundred and ten sicca rupees per hundred Spanish dollars.

Canton, 4th Sept. 1835. (Signed) J. N. Daniell, T. C. Smith Agents to the E. I. Company.

It must here be noted that two former servants of the company, by this advertisement, call upon the Free Trade agents to ship their goods, on which they had received advances, by the 31st of Dec. In the very middle of the season, when teas are constantly arriving from the tea countries! This inconvenient limit cannot be justified by the former experience of the agents, nor by the present method of conducting the trade.

The same plan of registering applications was pursued, which led to much confusion; some parties having subscribed for much larger sums than they eventually had occasion for, whilst others, owing to this absurd system of appropriating the supposed available advances, were too late in their applications and were, consequently, refused.

On the 24th Dec., however, they found that they had been much too precipitate, they then issued the following.

Notice.—The H. Co's. Agents hereby give notice that the period for the negotiation of advances by the hypothecation of consignments to England will be extended to the 31st of March 1836, on the same terms as are now in force, according to their advertisement of the 4th Sept. last; or by an addition in the proportion of cash, at the option of the agents.

The period for the clearance of cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March, 1836; but no further sums can be received in deposit subsequent to the 31st of the present month.

Canton, 24th Dec. 1835. (Signed) J. N. Daniell, T. C. Smith, J. H. Astell Agents to the H. E. I. Co. in China.

The agents nevertheless again found it necessary to advertise, extending the term until the end of the season.

Notice is hereby given that the period for the negotiation of advances by the hypothecation of consignments to England, will be further extended to the 30th April 1836, on the same terms as are now in force, according to the advertisement of the 4th Sept. 1835.

Parties are reminded, that all claims for cash received on deposit will cease on the 31st inst., as previously notified. (Signed) H. M. Clarke, J. B. Thornhill Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

In consequence of the Agents ceasing to grant Bills on the supreme government, the exchange fell from 210 to 208 a 207 and 206 Spanish rs. per \$ 100

On the 19th of April was issued the following

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd proximo the H. Co's. treasury will be opened for the receipt of cash for bills on the supreme government of India, at the rate of 220 company's rupees per \$100, and payable thirty days after sight. (Signed) J. H. Astell, H. M. Clarke, Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

The Agents were early this year (1836) in inviting the mercantile community to hypothecate their goods, to the E. I. Company, as will appear from the following.

Notice is hereby given that the H. Co's. treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the supreme government of India, at the rate of two hundred and twenty company's rupees per one hundred Spanish dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

Until further notice advances will be made on bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four shillings and eight pence per Spanish dollar; fifty per cent, or more at the option of the agents, will be advanced in cash, and the residue in bills on the supreme government at the rate of two hundred and twenty company's rupees per one hundred Spanish dollars. (Signed) J. H. Astell, H. M. Clarke, Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

This early invitation induced such numbers of applications, and so great was the amount of the drafts on the Bengal treasury, that the Governor General had apprehensions that inconvenience to his government might be the consequence; particularly as the court of

J. LEWIS SHUCK.

CANTON REGISTER.

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1837.

NO. 51. PRICE 1/60 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonds for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar. Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. J. Company.
Canton, 25th November, 1837.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig LADY GRANT, Captain JEFFREY, will be despatched from *Lintin* or *Macao*, about the 25th instant. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, December 16th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship SOPHIA, 537 Tons, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for Passengers only, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Canton, December 11th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL, For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 5th Dec. 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, AND GLASGOW.

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. DUNLOP. For freight apply to

DANIELL & Co.
Canton 4th Dec. 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship GEORGE THE FURTH, Captain DRAVER, having most of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 4th December, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalender for 1838, will be published on or before the 1st of January. Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of 'A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect,' by R. Morrison, D. D. Price 2s. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts due, and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. IN LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, BY HIS ATTORNEY
R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

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associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.

ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.—The Directors of the South Australian Company hereby give notice that the management of their affairs in South Australia is now concentrated in D. Mc Laren, and that he or parties deputed by him, alone, have authority to conduct the Company's business there.

By order of the Board
EDMUND J. WHEELER.

London, 21st March 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is required at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society, which will expire, according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
Canton, 7th December 1837. Secretaries.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor Alexander Pearson, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same, to William Jardine and James Matheson, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogheads and quarter casks, imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to

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Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

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Canton, 18th November, 1837.

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No. 2 Danish Hong.

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Canton, 10th Nov. 1837.

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TO BE SOLD OR LET.—A Dwelling House in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. LIBBY Esq; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.
Canton, 13th November 1837.
P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.

WITH immediate possession to 1st March, No 6 Danish Hong, with the Commodious Godowns attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st March. Enquire on the premises
Canton, 29th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 5 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

Joseph Hume and Greek Bonds.

When Joseph, a bondsman in Egypt of old, Shunned the wanton embraces of Potiphar's dame; She offered him jewels, she offered him gold, But more than all riches he valued his fame. Oh! Joseph, thou bondsman of Greece, canst thou be That the actions of namesakes so little agree? Greek scrip was a Potiphar's lady to the Wh. a with thirteen per cent she embellished her charms, Didst thou fly, honest Joseph?—Yes, into her arms! Oh! Joseph! dear Joseph! bethink thee in time And take a friend's counsel, though tendered in rhyme. Refund, honest Joseph! how great were the shame, If when posterity sits on thy name, They should sternly decree, 'twixt your namesake and you,

That he was a Christian and thou wert a Jew.
London Times, 6th July 1837.

To Correspondents.—The Commerce of America will appear in our next.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
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| London | 6th July | Singapore | 11th Nov. |
| Liverpool | | Java | 26th Oct. |
| U. States | 8th July | Manila | 4th Nov. |
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ARRIVED.—MANDARIN, [Am.] Symons, from Java. LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, from Singapore and Bombay.

SAILED.—RICHARD BELL, Rodgers, CARNATIC, Laird, and SLAINS CASTLE, Petrie, for London. STYLPH, Viall, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The LADY GRANT sprung her Foremast off Palo Sapata, during a gale of wind. She saw a ship with a topmast gone, apparently standing for Manila.

Under despatch—The LADY NUBERT, for London. INGLESBOROUGH, and JOHN O'GAUNT, for Liverpool.

By the *Lady Grant* we have received the *Bombay Gazette* to the 27th September. The August Mail had not reached Bombay at the date of the last advices; namely: the 4th October.

The governor's speedy reply to the last representation of *Hingtae's* creditors, which will be found in another column; serves to convince us that H. E. has made up his mind on this important matter; and that he has determined that the debts shall be paid only as suits his own convenience and that of the hongmerchants. What reply will be given to the subtleties and jeering questions of H. E., or what reply they deserve, is now becoming a matter of serious importance, which will, doubtless, induce the

Macao, Dec. 1st 1837.

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VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1837.

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most attentive consideration on the part of the creditors.

One of the arguments—and that not a weak one—held by the advocates and defenders of the monopoly of the trade in tea by the E. I. company, was the certainty of the supply to the English market of teas of good and superior quality, and the equal certainty of great deterioration in the qualities of teas when supplied by free traders. *Prima facie*, these arguments were thought of little worth, as the theorizing political economists adduced the plausible assertion, in reply, that the demand would always regulate the supply both in quality and quantity: and we still believe this maxim to be sound and true generally. How, then, is the very great deterioration in the qualities of the Free trade teas to be accounted for? We must turn to the Tea Inspectors in Canton for a reply. Among this respectable olfactory corps the two company's Tea Inspectors are numbered—and its whole strength musters, we believe, in all five or six inspectors. It is a true, vexatious, and serious reflection on the Free trade that it has not supported the standard of quality in the Teas supplied to the English market. The company's supracargoes used to peremptorily reject all Teas below muster or character; and they never afterward purchased the rejected Teas but at a great reduction in price; and in no case did they ever receive Teas below a certain standard. Were the gentlemen who at present inspect and pass the Teas intended for the supply of the English market to be more particular in their selection and more chary in executing orders from home, when good Teas are not procurable, the force and truth of the above quoted truism of commerce would speedily become more apparent; and we beg most seriously to recommend a much greater degree of care and attention in this department that it would seem has hitherto been exerted: for the loud murmurs from England, of even the current reports and opinions in Canton, prove that either ignorance or neglect, or both combined, have had their effect of throwing great distrust and discredit on the *Free Tea Trade*.

After the foregoing remarks were printed, a friend kindly handed to us the following letter, which strongly confirms what has been reported on the low qualities of the *Free Trade Teas*: we have seen a mercantile letter in which those leaves from which formerly the delightful beverage "which cheers but not in briares," was made, are denominated the *Tea-drug!* Shade of *Hanway*, rejoice! for the enervating cup will soon be dashed down; shade of *Johnson*, mourn, for soon will the kettle be cold.

Canton, 21st June, 1837.

It is my intention at present to give you my ideas regarding the tea trade generally, from which you will find that I anticipate no good being done in it for some years. Our stock of Tea on 1st April 1837, the commencement of the importing season, may have been about 50 Millions lbs. and supposing the imports of the season 1836-37 to be

| | | | |
|--|----------|----|---|
| | together | 85 | " |
| and take the deliveries to 1st April 1838 at | | 40 | " |

there would remain on 1st April 1838 45 millions being equal to 12 months deliveries; so that we could do without any tea being imported in the ensuing season. Under such circumstances London prices would undoubtedly advance beyond their natural level, but I am of opinion that an importation of other 10 millions, equal to 3 months deliveries, would be quite sufficient to prevent this; while 15 or at most 20 millions would keep prices below their natural level. If, then, tea were all of one quality, I would frame an order for the ensuing season limited to the natural prices, (I mean the actual cost of bringing it to market) in the event of the import of the two seasons 1836-7 and 1837-8 being likely to be within 40 millions, and for every additional million, or 1/10th part, I should decrease the limit by 1/10th. But tea having been for so short a period subjected to the influence of free trade, the natural price cannot be supposed as yet ascertained. No doubt the prices paid by the E. I. C. were adequate, but probably they were much more than adequate: suppose at the par of exchange, say 4d 3s, the natural price of the average of congo

was ascertained to be 1s per lb., I would frame an order thus: if the export of 1836-7 added to the probable export of 1837-8 should be within 40 millions lbs., price not to exceed 1s.

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|--------|----|------|--------|
| if | more say | 24 1/2 | 11 | less | 11 1/2 |
| 1 1/2 | " | 45 | 11 | " | 11 |
| 1 1/2 | " | 50 | 11 | " | 10 |
| 1 1/2 | " | 60 | 11 | " | 8 |

and so on. As, however, we are so much in the dark as to the natural price of tea, no price whatever would tempt me to import, unless with the certainty of the export from China for the season falling short of our annual deliveries; for however low the cost might be, most holders would be inclined to realize it; as, having no certain knowledge of its being below its natural level, they would have no confidence in an advance; while for the same reason speculators would be kept out of the field. But owing to the very great varieties of quality and still more to the change which has been effected in this country from an *ad valorem* to a fixed rate of duty, the question rests on very different grounds, it being quite clear that the ordinary qualities of Congo are virtually prohibited, for Tea worth 4s 2d duty paid netted 2s 1d under an *ad valorem* duty of 100 per cent. and also netted 2s 1d under a fixed duty of 2s 1d per lb. while Tea worth 3s duty paid netted 1s 6d under an *ad valorem* duty of 100 per cent. and only 11d under a fixed duty of 2s 1d per lb.

The great object now is to get the greatest amount of strength admitted for a given amount of duty, and hence the fall in Soochong Congros, and Campos, or low Soochongs, which are all weak teas. I believe, however, that there is a cause in operation which has kept and will continue to keep strong teas even above their relative value, as compared with weaker ones. I allude to the very fallacious mode by which the consumers estimate the strength of tea, by the bulk not by the weight. By them the strength of Tea is tested by the number of spoonfuls put into the pot; and so, the heavy teas, being the strong ones, appear to be even stronger. It being evident, then, that the strong blackish leaf kinds are the only sorts of Congo which ought to be thought of; the question as to importing them seems to rest, in the first place, on whether or not they will be produced in sufficient quantity for our consumption by the time that we get quit of our extra stock of tea generally, and in the second place, on what is the cost of production. I think it likely that they will be produced in sufficient quantity by that time, and probably at an average of 25 taels, at an exchange of 4s 3d, equal to about 14d per lb. free on board. If I am right in taking this view, the *mixed leaf and fresh kinds of congo*, now so much below their cost must go still lower, for they can do no more than maintain their relative value, though they may at present be probably below that, from being in excess.

If we have an importation of 30 millions lbs. this year, I think that our present prices may be maintained; but if it reach 40 millions, I think that they will go considerably down, for the free trade will have as much more stock at the end of the season as they had at the beginning, as the E. I. Co. may sell during that period, probably about 10 millions lbs., while no doubt many have been holding on in the hope that it would be diminished. Suppose tea should go down 4d per lb., in what a miserable situation the holders of all low teas will be placed; and if we have an importation of 40 millions such a reduction will not surprise me, for to the consumer, such a reduction would be only 10 per cent. on account of the heavy fixed rate of duty. Of this too I feel assured that, in whatever fall there may be on black teas generally, the low teas will participate with the highest in at least an equal amount per lb., not according to a percentage upon the short price, or even on the long one. I would go farther even, and say that it is possible that the price of low may go down 4d per lb. though there may be no fall whatever on the fine kinds; but every thing must depend upon the proportion which the fine qualities may bear to the lower ones. It is, however, with the feeling that there will be a short supply of fine qualities of congo that I think of importing at all, and should you find that the quantity of such teas is to be in excess, I would not have you ship me a single lb.

We must get quit of between 30 and 40 millions lbs of tea by the operation of our deliveries exceeding our imports, before we can have a good trade in tea; and from what I have seen of the last two years, I incline to think that very low prices indeed in this country for some years will alone be able to effect this. Till such an effect be produced there can be no profit in the trade, though some may gain by judicious purchases, what others lose by injudicious ones; and till that period shall arrive, I have made up my mind to keep within very narrow bounds.

Silk is in a much less unfavorable position than tea, because not being taxed with a heavy duty, a decrease in the price more readily increases the consumption, and besides, its high price alone prevents the almost unbounded consumption of it in place of cotton, wool &c., while there is scarcely any thing at present in use, which a reduction in the price of tea, and a consequent fall in its price, would enable it to take the place of. Such might be the case, were coffee, or something similar, in general use; but there is nothing of the kind in this country. Our consumption of China silk too has been about one fourth only of that of all kinds; and consequently a fall in its price is an inducement for the manufacturer to substitute it for other kinds. It may be useful to you to have a note of the duties paid on all kinds of Silk in

| | 1833 | 1834 | 1835 | 1836 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| It was of | | | | |
| Rawlbs | 3,838,795 | 3,346,741 | 4,151,008 | 4,372,498 |
| Waste | 654,381 | 1,009,932 | 1,382,872 | 1,599,354 |
| Thrown | 268,367 | 165,768 | 254,578 | 294,934 |

Tl. lbs 4,761,543-1,522,451-5,788,458-6,266,766 I do not know what may be the natural price of Tsatsee silk, but suppose \$320. for a medium quality; at an exchange of 4s 3d, the cost free on board, would be about 10s 6d; at which I think it ought not to be imported, unless it can be calculated that the stock which shall remain on 1 April 1839, shall not exceed 3 months consumption which must be done thus. Take the consumption, of two years at (a full allowance)

| | |
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| Bales 20,000. | |
| and a stock to remain equal to 3 months consumption | 2500 |
| | 22,500 |
| from which deducting the stock on 1 April last, say. | 4000 |

there would remain to be exported in the two seasons from Canton, Bales 18500

On the 12th inst., a party of about forty Englishmen repaired to the water gate of the city, in order to present, through a respectable officer of the government, a petition to H. E. the governor, respecting the purloining or detention of some goods, when *in transitu* from ship to ship at Lintin, about two years ago. The civil and military prefects of the city soon arrived, and afterwards the senior hongmerchant Howqua and one or two others. The officers present refused to receive the petition, unless it was presented through the hands of the hongmerchants; this requisition the holder of the petition refused to comply with; but said he would withdraw from the gate, if assured, on the authority of the governor, that the petition would not be received from himself direct. The officers and hongmerchants then repaired to the governor; but soon returned with a decided refusal from H. E. to receive the petition otherwise than through the hongmerchants. The holder then addressed his assembled fellow-countrymen on the subject, and put it to a show of hands whether the petition should be sent through the hongmerchants, or whether they should return bootless back. Every hand was held up against surrendering the petition to the hongmerchants; and the party forthwith left the city gate, after having been fruitlessly negotiating there for more than two hours. The negotiation was conducted on both sides with becoming forbearance and temper.

The next day the petitioner, Mr. Innes, was served with an edict from the governor, a translation of which we annex. The following day (14th inst.) the three senior hongmerchants, Howqua, Mowqua, and Tinqua, waited on Mr. Innes, when Howqua intimated that they did so by the commands of H. E. the governor, to enquire if Mr. Innes had received the edict. Howqua then proceeded to say that he was commended by H. E. to state that every word in that edict was peremptorily meant to be fulfilled; and that hereafter if foreigners should go to the city gates they would be seized and imprisoned; and reference would be made to the great emperor as to what punishment should be inflicted on them. Howqua concluded by saying that in issuing these orders the governor had reason on his side, and that it was the duty of

the Foreigners to obey. It was replied that what Howqua had said had been heard and understood; but that an entire difference of opinion existed as to the reasonableness of the governor's orders. That to repair to the gates of the city for justice was the old custom and law of China; and that there the Foreigners would repair as often as their pressing affairs demanded; the governor, in thus departing from the law and custom of the land, in thus refusing to dispense justice in the gates, might force Foreigners to demand it in his own palace. That H. E. was a great and powerful officer, with many troops, that he might break, but that he could not alter the law of China.

Edict from the Governor, against Foreigners presenting petitions at the city gates. Dated 13th Dec. 1837.

Tang Governor, &c. &c. issues these orders to the senior hong-merchants for their full information.

Since it was first permitted, that, at Canton, the various foreign nations should enjoy commercial intercourse, the rule, in regard to all addresses made by any foreign merchant to the governor of this province, on whatever subject, has been, that they should be presented through the medium of the senior hongmerchants; and the replies thereto, on due consideration made, it has been the rule to direct the senior hong merchants to enjoin on those concerned requiring their obedience thereof. This is an established statute of the celestial empire. And it is the course of proceeding that has long been in operation. And I, the governor, whenever anything has come before me have paid immediate attention to it. I have not in the least degree oppressed any by suffering cases to accumulate. Even in matters relating to hong merchants, the seniormerchants aforesaid have in no instance concealed or failed to present addresses. The foreign merchants of every nation have come to Canton, trading, for years past, and all of them assuredly have heard and known these facts. Right it is that they should for ever act with respectful obedience and attention!

But, of late, there have been foreign merchants, who, desiring to effect changes in the old regulations, have, on every chance cause for addressing me, refused to entrust their addresses to the hands of the senior hongmerchants; and have even gone to the extreme proceeding of assembling in large numbers, and, flocking together, have taken their stand on the outside of the city-wall, foolishly hoping that officers will receive and present for them their addresses. What kind of would-be-clever scheme is this! Shall the statutes and laws of the celestial empire be changed at the bidding of outer barbarians! or, when addresses are presented through the medium of hong merchants, is the communication of a man's affairs to the high authorities at all impeded? Such conduct is indeed inexplicable! At this moment the Great Emperor's treatment of far-travelled men is most tender. His goodness is extreme. His justice is without a flaw. And I, the governor, humbly regarding and embodying his sacred virtues, have also continued to view all with equal benevolence. In all matters, I have myself acted. I have not caused the smallest obstruction to be interposed. But so far are they from bearing any sense of gratitude, so forgetful of their duty, and so perverse, that they will render themselves utterly intolerable to the royal laws; and what means of addressing me will then at all remain to them?

I proceed once again to state plainly the established rule, and earnestly and impressively to declare my commands. When these reach the senior hong merchants aforesaid, let them immediately enjoin the com-

mands on the foreign merchants of the several nations; that they may obey the same. Henceforth, in presenting addresses on any subject, they are each and all imperatively required to follow implicitly the old-established regulations; and, having sealed their addresses, and plainly inscribed the date of them, they are to deliver them to the said senior hong merchants, for them to present. Thus they will gain a careful examination of the subject of address, and plain and clear directions in reply. It is requisite that they should know, that the civil and military officers of the celestial empire have each their prescribed stations and duties; and that they assuredly will not, contrary thereto, or doubtful thereof, venture take charge of addresses to present them to me. Nor will I, the governor, permit them, in transgression of the laws, to take or receive any. Be careful not any more rashly and blindly to stir up trouble for yourselves, nor to involve yourselves in criminality.

In regard to the important locality of the city walls, outer barbarians are strictly forbidden to presume entering there. On this point the laws contain a special clause. If these foreign merchants, scheming to present their addresses, do not learn where to stay their onward advance, and dare to pass over into the forbidden city a single step, I, the governor, will certainly maintain the laws, and proceeding against, will strictly apprehend, them, and will clearly represent the facts to the throne, that punishment may be inflicted. The good and peaceful shall be treated with urbanity. The depraved shall be punished by the laws. It is impossible that all the foreigners should be disorderly and void of knowledge. There must be some able to make this distinction. Let them not say, then, that they did receive timely forewarning.

With reference to the senior hongmerchants, whenever they receive an address they are imperatively required, on every occasion, to present the same immediately. If for the least instant they vexatiously delay, they shall be most severely subjected to investigation and reproof. Assuredly no indulgent forbearance shall be extended to them. Let every one, then, tremblingly obey. Let there be no opposition.—A special order. Taoukwang, 17th year, 11th month, 16th day. (13th Dec. 1837)

(Translated by J. R. Morrison, Esq.)

Address of Hingtae's Creditors to the Governor, and H. E.'s reply.

Tang, President of the military board, governor of the two Kwang provinces, to the senior hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 18th day of the 11th moon in the 17th year of Taoukwang (Dec. 15th), the foreign merchants, Jardine and others, petitioned, saying:

To H. E. the Governor of the two Kwang provinces, a respectful address.

We received on the 2d inst. from the Hongmerchants copy of an edict bearing your Excellency's name, but fear we do not exactly understand your Excellency's meaning, in as far as our claims upon the Hingtae-Hong are mixed with transactions of a totally different nature, and our trade threatened to be stopped if Capt. Elliot does not perform what we have no power to insist upon.

Your Excellency's repeated promises that our debts shall be paid to the uttermost mite have as yet produced us nothing but the most unreasonable proposition on the part of the Co-hong, to pay our debts in 15 years. The usual interest alone, would far exceed the payment; how, therefore, can such be considered as anything but a flagrant act of disobedience to your Excellency's edicts?

Your Excellency draws very justly a distinction between the personal treatment that may be due to a fraudulent bankrupt, and that which should be shewn to the sureties; but in the payment of a

debt the sureties take the place of the bankrupt in every respect. We are far from wishing to distress the members of the Co-hong (already so encumbered), but we must remind your Excellency of the establishment of a fund for the express purpose of meeting such engagements, and which fund, having had no legitimate drain on it for the past three years, while it has been regularly levied on the foreign trade, should now have accumulated to a very large sum. But when large sums are annually exacted by the various officers of Government, how is it possible that trade can go on?

We have been involved in these debts by trading with the merchants specially appointed by the Emperor for the avowed purpose of guaranteeing foreign debts and guarding them against fraud, and with whom alone we are permitted to carry on such business. If now we are put off from month to month, where is the use of such an appointed set of merchants, and where the celestial justice which, in restricting our trade to a few men, and preventing our dealing with others, yet refuses either to perform its own engagements, or to compel the Hongmerchants to perform theirs? We may here remark that the only wealthy members of the Co-hong will neither secure ships nor purchase their cargoes!

We are thus compelled to call most solemnly on your Excellency not to permit the celestial benevolence and justice to be thus rendered nugatory, but that something more than mere promises and examinations will speedily be carried into effect.

We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's, Most obedient servants,
Signed by Hing-tae's Creditors.

This coming before me, the governor, I have examined into the fixed laws of the empire on such subjects. In a case of theft—the property shall be restored to the owner, or the offender be imprisoned for half a year; if at the end of that period it is ascertained that he is really unable to make any return, he is to be set at liberty, giving a bond requesting forbearance: such is the law.—Now the affair of the debts of the Hingtae hong is a light offence compared with robbery; and it may be perceived that it will be right, since he is altogether unable to pay his debts, he should fulfil his term of imprisonment and be then released. But I still order the whole of the hongmerchants to apportion the debts (amongst themselves,) and to discharge them, on behalf of Hingtae, in separate years. I regard with sincerity the holy virtue and the substantial compassion with which the great and supreme emperor cherishes foreigners; and I most certainly do not wish that they should lose their capital. To grant indulgences beyond what the laws allow may be termed the acme of benevolence and righteousness; why, then, in so short a time after my reply has been given, am I annoyed to this degree by such reiterated complaints?

If, because the hongmerchants have examined into and decided to pay Hingtae's debts, you hold them to be your debtors, and then charge them with delay, they will consider that they have made a mistake in incurring such responsibility. Suppose that they seek to be preserved from the consequences of their error, they may be unwilling again to make arrangements for themselves to pay the debts of Hingtae; now, try and ask yourselves from whom you will then recover them? O ignorant and void of understanding! yours is the very extreme of folly.

But you (the foreigners) have also said that the body of the hong merchants have already levied duties for the use of the hong (the *consou charges*) for three years, which duties have not yet been appropriated; those duties either properly belong to the whole body of the hongmerchants, or they are levied for the public service; at present I am not aware that there is a fund accumulated by these means; wait, therefore, until I have communicated with the treasurer on the subject and have received and decided upon his report.

As to the before determined limit of fifteen years in which the debts are to be paid,—whether it really is too long a time

most attentive consideration on the part of the creditors.

One of the arguments—and that not a weak one—held by the advocates and defenders of the monopoly of the trade in tea by the E. I. company, was the certainty of the supply to the English market of teas of good and superior quality, and the equal certainty of great deterioration in the qualities of teas when supplied by free traders. *Prima facie*, these arguments were thought of little worth, as the theorizing political economists adduced the plausible assertion, in reply, that the demand would always regulate the supply both in quality and quantity: and we still believe this maxim to be sound and true generally. How, then, is the very great deterioration in the qualities of the Free trade teas to be accounted for? We must turn to the Tea Inspectors in Canton for a reply. Among this respectable olfactory corps the two company's Tea Inspectors are numbered—and its whole strength musters, we believe, in all five or six inspectors. It is a true vexatious, and serious reflection on the Free trade that it has not supported the standard of quality in the Teas supplied to the English market. The company's supracargoes used to peremptorily reject all Teas below muster or character; and they never afterward purchased the rejected Teas but at a great reduction in price; and in no case did they ever receive Teas below a certain standard. Were the gentlemen who at present inspect and pass the Teas intended for the supply of the English market to be more particular in their selection and more chary in executing orders from home, when good Teas are not procurable, the force and truth of the above quoted truism of commerce would speedily become more apparent; and we beg most seriously to recommend a much greater degree of care and attention in this department that it would seem has hitherto been exerted: for the loud murmurs from England, or even the current reports and opinions in Canton, prove that either ignorance or neglect, or both combined, have had their effect of throwing great distrust and discredit on the *Free Tea Trade*.

After the foregoing remarks were printed, a friend kindly handed to us the following letter, which strongly confirms what has been reported on the low qualities of the *Free Trade Teas*: we have seen a mercantile letter in which those leaves from which formerly the delightful beverage "which cheers but not in briates" was made, are denominated the *Tea-drug*! Shade of *Hanway*, rejoice! for the enervating cup will soon be dashed down; shade of Johnson, mourn, for soon will the kettle be cold.

London, 21st June, 1837.

It is my intention at present to give you my ideas regarding the tea trade generally, from which you will find that I anticipate no good being done in it for some years. Our stock of Tea on 1st April 1837, the commencement of the importing season, may have been about 50 Millions lbs. and supposing the imports of the season 1836-37 to be 35 "

together 85 " and take the deliveries to 1st April 1838 at 40 "

there would remain on 1st April 1838 45 " being equal to 12 months deliveries; so that we could do without any tea being imported in the ensuing season. Under such circumstances London prices would undoubtedly advance beyond their natural level, but I am of opinion that an importation of other 10 millions, equal to 3 months deliveries, would be quite sufficient to prevent this; while 15 or at most 20 millions would keep prices below their natural level. If, then, tea were all of one quality, I would frame an order for the ensuing season limited to the natural prices. (I mean the actual cost of bringing it to market) in the event of the import of the two seasons 1836-7 and 1837-8 being likely to be within 40 millions, and for every additional million, or 14th part, I should decrease the limit by 1th. But tea having been for so short a period subjected to the influence of free trade, the natural price cannot be supposed as yet ascertained. No doubt the prices paid by the E. I. C. were adequate, but probably they were much more than adequate; suppose at the par of exchange, say 4d 3s, the natural price of the average of congo

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there would remain to be exported in the two seasons from Canton, Bales 18500

On the 12th inst., a party of about forty Englishmen repaired to the water gate of the city, in order to present, through a respectable officer of the government, a petition to H. E. the governor, respecting the purloining or detention of some goods, when *in transitu* from ship to ship at Lintin, about two years ago. The civil and military prefects of the city soon arrived, and afterwards the senior hongmerchant Howqua and one or two others. The officers present refused to receive the petition, unless it was presented through the hands of the hongmerchants; this requisition the holder of the petition refused to comply with; but said he would withdraw from the gate, if assured, on the authority of the governor, that the petition would not be received from himself direct. The officers and hongmerchants then repaired to the governor; but soon returned with a decided refusal from H. E. to receive the petition otherwise than through the hongmerchants. The holder then addressed his assembled fellow-countrymen on the subject, and put it to a show of hands whether the petition should be sent through the hongmerchants, or whether they should return it without. Every hand was held up against surrendering the petition to the hongmerchants; and the party forthwith left the city gate, after having been fruitlessly negotiating there for more than two hours. The negotiation was conducted on both sides with becoming forbearance and temper.

The next day the petitioner, Mr. Innes, was served with an edict from the governor, a translation of which we annex. The following day (14th inst.) the three senior hongmerchants, Howqua, Mowqua, and Tinqua, waited on Mr. Innes, when Howqua intimated that they did so by the commands of H. E. the governor, to enquire if Mr. Innes had received the edict. Howqua then proceeded to say that he was commended by H. E. to state that every word in that edict was peremptorily meant to be fulfilled; and that hereafter if Foreigners should go to the city gates they would be seized and imprisoned; and reference would be made to the great emperor as to what punishment should be inflicted on them. Howqua concluded by saying that in issuing these orders the governor had reason on his side, and that it was the duty of

The Foreigners to obey. It was replied that what Howqua had said had been heard and understood; but that an entire difference of opinion existed as to the reasonableness of the governor's orders. That to repair to the gates of the city for justice was the old custom and law of China; and that there the Foreigners would repair as often as their pressing affairs demanded; the governor, in thus departing from the law and custom of the land, in thus refusing to dispense justice in the gates, might force Foreigners to demand it in his own palace. That H. E. was a great and powerful officer, with many troops, that he might break, but that he could not alter the law of China.

Edict from the Governor, against Foreigners presenting petitions at the city gates. Dated 13th Dec. 1837.

Tang Governor, &c. &c. issues these orders to the senior hong-merchants for their full information.

Since it was first permitted, that, at Canton, the various foreign nations should enjoy commercial intercourse, the rule, in regard to all addresses made by any foreign merchant to the governor of this province, on whatever subject, has been, that they should be presented through the medium of the senior hongmerchants; and the replies thereto, on due consideration made, it has been the rule to direct the senior hong merchants to enjoin on those concerned requiring their obedience thereof. This is an established statute of the celestial empire. And it is the course of proceeding that has long been in operation. And I, the governor, whenever anything has come before me have paid immediate attention to it. I have not in the least degree oppressed any by suffering cases to accumulate. Even in matters relating to hong merchants, the seniormerchants aforesaid have in no instance concealed or failed to present addresses. The foreign merchants of every nation have come to Canton, trading, for years past, and all of them, assuredly have heard and known these facts. Right it is that they should for ever act with respectful obedience and attention!

But, of late, there have been foreign merchants, who, desiring to effect changes in the old regulations, have, on every chance cause for addressing me, refused to entrust their addresses to the hands of the senior hongmerchants; and have even gone to the extreme proceeding of assembling in large numbers, and flocking together, have taken their stand on the outside of the city-wall, foolishly hoping that officers will receive and present for them their addresses. What kind of would-be-clever scheme is this! Shall the statutes and laws of the celestial empire be changed at the bidding of outer barbarians! or, when addresses are presented through the medium of hong merchants, is the communication of a man's affairs to the high authorities at all impeded? Such conduct is indeed inexplicable! At this moment the Great Emperor's treatment of far-travelled men is most tender. His goodness is extreme. His justice is without a flaw. And I, the governor, humbly regarding and embodying his sacred virtues, have also continued to view all with equal benevolence. In all matters, I have myself acted. I have not caused the smallest obstruction to be interposed. But so far are they from bearing any sense of gratitude, so forgetful of their duty, and so perverse, that they will render themselves utterly intolerable to the royal laws; and what means of addressing me will then at all remain to them?

I proceed once again to state plainly the established rule, and earnestly and impressively to declare my commands. When these reach the senior hong merchants aforesaid, let them immediately enjoin the com-

mands on the foreign merchants of the several nations, that they may obey the same. Henceforth, in presenting addresses on any subject, they are each and all imperatively required to follow implicitly the old-established regulations; and, having sealed their addresses, and plainly inscribed the date of them, they are to deliver them to the said senior hong merchants, for them to present. Thus they will gain a careful examination of the subject of address, and plain and clear directions in reply. It is requisite that they should know, that the civil and military officers of the celestial empire have each their prescribed stations and duties; and that they assuredly will not, contrary thereto, or doubtful thereof, venture take charge of addresses to present them to me. Nor will I, the governor, permit them, in transgression of the laws, to take or receive any. Be careful not any more rashly and blindly to stir up trouble for yourselves, nor to involve yourselves in criminality.

In regard to the important locality of the city walls, outer barbarians are strictly forbidden to presume entering there. On this point the laws contain a special clause: If these foreign merchants, scheming to present their addresses, do not learn where to stay their onward advance, and dare to pass over into the forbidden city a single step, I, the governor, will certainly maintain the laws, and proceeding against, will strictly apprehend them, and will clearly represent the facts to the throne, that punishment may be inflicted. The good and peaceful shall be treated with urbanity. The depraved shall be punished by the laws. It is impossible that all the foreigners should be disorderly and void of knowledge. There must be some able to make this distinction. Let them not say, then, that they did receive timely forewarning.

With reference to the senior hongmerchants, whenever they receive an address they are imperatively required, on every occasion, to present the same immediately. If for the least instant they vexatiously delay, they shall be most severely subjected to investigation and reproof. Assuredly no indulgent forbearance shall be extended to them. Let every one, then, tremblingly obey. Let there be no opposition. — A special order. Taoukwang, 17th year, 11th month, 16th day. (13th Dec. 1837)

(Translated by J. R. Morrison, Esq.)

Address of Hingtae's Creditors to the Governor, and H. E.'s reply.

Tang, President of the military board, governor of the two Kwang provinces, to the senior hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 18th day of the 11th moon in the 17th year of Taoukwang (Dec. 15th), the foreign merchants, Jardine and others, petitioned, saying:

To H. E. the Governor of the two Kwang provinces, a respectful address.

We received on the 2d inst. from the Hongmerchants copy of an edict bearing your Excellency's name, but fear we do not exactly understand your Excellency's meaning, in as far as our claims upon the Hingtae-Hong, are mixed with transactions of a totally different nature, and our trade threatened to be stopped if Capt. Elliot does not perform what we have no power to insist upon.

Your Excellency's repeated promises that our debts shall be paid to the uttermost mite have as yet produced us nothing but the most unreasonable proposition on the part of the Co-hong, to pay our debts in 15 years. The usual interest alone, would far exceed the payment; how therefore, can such be considered as anything but a flagrant act of disobedience to your Excellency's edicts?

Your Excellency draws very justly a distinction between the *personal* treatment that may be due to a fraudulent bankrupt, and that which should be shown to the sureties; but in the payment of a

debt the sureties take the place of the bankrupt in every respect. We are far from wishing to distress the members of the Co-hong (already so encumbered), but we must remind your Excellency of the establishment of a fund for the express purpose of meeting such engagements, and which fund, having had no legitimate drain on it for the past three years, while it has been regularly levied on the foreign trade, should now have accumulated to a very large sum. But when large sums are annually exacted by the various officers of Government, how is it possible that trade can go on?

We have been involved in these debts by trading with the merchants specially appointed by the Emperor for the avowed purpose of guaranteeing foreign debts and guarding them against fraud, and with whom alone we are permitted to carry on such business. If now we are put off from month to month, where is the use of such an appointed set of merchants, and where the celestial justice which, in restricting our trade to a few men, and preventing our dealing with others, yet refuses either to perform its own engagements, or to compel the Hongmerchants to perform theirs? We may here remark that the only wealthy members of the Co-hong will neither secure ships nor purchase their cargoes!

We are thus compelled to call most solemnly on your Excellency not to permit the celestial benevolence and justice to be thus rendered nugatory, but that something more than mere promises and examinations will speedily be carried into effect.

We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's,

Most obedient servants,

Signed by Hing-tae's Creditors.

This coming before me, the governor, I have examined into the fixed laws of the empire on such subjects. In a case of theft—the property shall be restored to the owner, or the offender be imprisoned for half a year; if at the end of that period it is ascertained that he is really unable to make any return, he is to be set at liberty, giving a bond requesting forbearance: such is the law. — Now the affair of the debts of the Hingtae hong is a light offence compared with robbery; and it may be perceived that it will be right, since he is altogether unable to pay his debts, he should fulfil his term of imprisonment and be then released. But I still order the whole of the hongmerchants to apportion the debts (amongst themselves,) and to discharge them, on behalf of Hingtae, in separate years. I regard with sincerity the holy virtue and the substantial compassion with which the great and supreme emperor cherishes foreigners; and I most certainly do not wish that they should lose their capital. To grant indulgences beyond what the laws allow may be termed the acme of benevolence and righteousness; why, then, in so short a time after my reply has been given, am I annoyed to this degree by such reiterated complaints?

If, because the hongmerchants have examined into and decided to pay Hingtae's debts, you hold them to be your debtors, and then charge them with delay, they will consider that they have made a mistake in incurring such responsibility. Suppose that they seek to be preserved from the consequences of their error, they may be unwilling again to make arrangements for themselves to pay the debts of Hingtae; now, try and ask yourselves from whom you will then recover them? O ignorant and void of understanding! yours is the very extreme of folly.

But you (the foreigners) have also said that the body of the hongmerchants have already levied duties for the use of the hong (the *consou charges*) for three years, which duties have not yet been appropriated; those duties either properly belong to the whole body of the hongmerchants, or they are levied for the public service; at present I am not aware that there is a fund accumulated by these means; wait, therefore, until I have communicated with the treasurer on the subject and have received and decided upon his report.

As to the before determined limit of fifteen years in which the debts are to be paid,—whether it really is too long a time

or not, it is right, in accordance with my former reply, to give urgent orders to the senior hongmerchants, immediately and justly to consult on and arrange the matter, and then the Sze officers are to report to me for my decision. With reference to a former petition of the said foreigners, in which questions were made as to the expulsion of the (British) superintendent, and the stoppage of their trade, on which subjects they requested a reply, that they might themselves see the orders. I therefore, on this account, gave a clear and explicit reply, and moreover, gave precise directions that the two affairs (of the debts of *Hingtae* and the expulsion of the superintendent and the receiving ships) should be understood as not being, by any means, connected. Yet the said foreigners, having before asked for this reply, they now again make pretensions and ask me to repeat the same words: thus causing great confusion by their self-contradictions and obstinate perverseness. It is right that I issue immediate orders: when the senior hongmerchants receive the orders let them instantly transmit them to the said foreign merchants, to be by them respectfully obeyed; moreover, the foreigners are ordered not to give way to self-indulgence hereafter, and make disorderly statements; for I, the governor, will grasp the law and root out traitors: I imagine it will not be an easy matter for you to trifle with the laws. Implicitly obey. A special edict. Taoukwang, 17th year, 11 moon, 20th day (17th Dec.)

In our present number the letter of Mr. G. T. Lay to the British public, on the colonization of the *Bonin* Islands, is concluded.

In the *Canton Register* of the 17th of October, we gave a short account of the latest state of, and intelligence from, these islands; the present population numbering forty six individuals, six of whom are children born on the islands: young *Boninians* and *British* subjects.

From the visit of H. M. s. brig *Raleigh* captain Michael Quin, to these islands, we are induced to think that the British government has for some time past been aware of their value as a commercial mart and a naval station. As the islands were uninhabited, and the soil unoccupied in 1827, when captain Beechy, of H. M. s. Blossom, first took possession of them in the name of H. B. M. George IVth, there exists no prior claim on the part of any other nation.

The assumption of a part, or rather the whole of Formosa, by the British crown, would be a noble stroke of policy, alike justifiable in its means and ends; in proof of which assertion we shall now inform our readers of the present state of anarchy in which that beautiful island is plunged.

Chinese, who have resided there for a considerable time, assert that there are three distinct independent tribes on the island, differing from each other both in colour and features.

Each tribe has its own king. Constant battles take place between the natives and Chinese at the north end of the island; the Chinese officers give from twenty to thirty dollars for every native head that is brought in; whilst the native chiefs, with a more humane and wiser policy, having, doubtless, in view the increase of the population and the restoration of the number of the heroes they have lost in war, confer on those of their tribe who bring in a head of the tailed sons of *Han*, a young and beautiful girl.

There cannot be a doubt that the island is in a state of barbarism, although a traffic is carried on between the adventurous men of *Fuk-ken* and the aborigines; the latter exchanging deer hides, nuts, camphor, &c. for spirits, coarse cloths, powder, &c.

strings, &c.

The Chinese government are now in the very act of subduing this fine island to their exclusive and withering domination; their right to it is the right of conquest only: and what will they carry with their victorious arms? Freedom of thought (and action, equal rights and laws, science and religion, the arts and the usages of civilised life. No—they will not, they cannot impart any one of these superior means and conditions of human life—for they possess them not themselves.

It would, then, be a wise and noble course of policy for Great Britain to take *Formosa* under its protection; her right to its dominion would be the same as that of Holland to Java or Spain to Manila. The advantages that would accrue to both the Eastern and Western hemispheres are too innumerable, too vast to be at present distinctly conceived. Until this great project is matured, we would advocate the immediate colonization of the *Bonin* islands; and we have little doubt that most or all the advantages which Mr. Lay has depicted, would, in a few years, be the necessary consequence of their colonization.

TRADE WITH CHINA. THE BONIN ISLANDS.

[Concluded from No. 50, Page 200.]

Fifthly, A Depository would be provided for such stores as are necessary for the repair and rest of ships coming either from the east or the west, and a place where they might lay up the indispensable part of their cargo till the arrival of fairer opportunities, and thus be enabled to prosecute the rest of their voyage with as little delay as possible. No arguments will be required to convince shipowners that it is highly desirable to have a port near at hand, where spars, rope, sails, and other necessities can be had in good order, and at a small advance on the market price in England or America. A ready communication might be established by means of steamers with this place or any other upon the coast, which would carry the superduties of cargo to the islands, and bring from thence the stores or whatever else might be required, while these superfluous, along with other articles of speculation, might be sent in small vessels to every part of the coast with ease and safety. These small vessels might skim over the seas without danger from the shoals; while the frequency of their appearance would, in time, make them familiar, and at last, obtain for them a license to trade without interruption: and what is not unimportant, the sight of them occurring so often, would indicate that they were not far from home.

To effect so desirable an object as the establishment of a colony in the midst of these seas, an appeal must be made to Government, which is never so likely to be successful as when it is backed by the concurrent opinions of an enlightened public. When all acknowledge that something must be done to protect our commerce in these regions from vexation and loss, and to gain a better acquaintance with the inhabitants, do not be particular, my countrymen, in the choice of expedients, provided they are just and lawful; but take the first that offers, till you can find a better. The one I recommend is feasible, at least in my judgment, and in the judgment of several about me, who have devoted their attention to the subject. Look at your map and turn the matter over in your own mind, and it is not unlikely that you will soon be of the same way of thinking. Some of my christian brethren, in whose prayers I hope the Bible Agency of China has sometimes a share, will say perhaps, that the distribution of God's word and missionary efforts will soon of themselves accomplish all I contemplate, without any extraneous and perhaps, questionable assistance. Upon that head we will not spend a moment's controversy, but these all-powerful instruments for doing good, must first have fair play, otherwise they will effect but little or nothing. In order to instruct or convert the people we must get at them, but this we cannot do at present, save by ways and methods so full of degradation, hurry, or annoyance, that our best endeavours are often paralyzed, though we see that the line of our duty runs onward, and the promise of God urges us to follow it with courage and cheerfulness. When I can travel in town or in country, with my bag of bibles without the fear, or the certainty, of being hailed before a magistrate, and from thence to a gaoler, and when the missionary can teach publicly and from house to house, without jeopardy of losing his head, I shall then find so much to occupy my mind and engage my heart, that I will consent to leave all worldly projects to be dealt with by wiser heads than my own, and will allow my friends in England to inscribe upon their performances, CHINA OPEN, in as large a character as they please, and to decant upon the theme with all the enthusiasm of thought and play of language that a glowing fancy can supply. In the meanwhile you must remember, that between us and a right understanding with China there is a large barrier of ignorance, pride, and prejudice; to remove which every engine, with a firm reliance on God's help, must be used. The occupation of the *Bonin* Islands would not, of course, achieve all, but it would perform a good part in the execution of the work. I have therefore, felt it to be my duty to suggest and recommend it to you.

For the arguments here used, and for the mode of

they produce conviction in the minds of some, or furnish a hint for reflection in others, and so help to set forward a good design, the credit must be ascribed to T. R. Castorani, Esq., senior Surgeon to his Majesty's Commission, who, by his professional zeal and long continued exertions for the welfare of this people, has earned the title of the *Chinamen's Friend*, while his patient efforts, to extend and improve our intercourse with the Chinese, commend him to the grateful feelings of his countrymen. His example has been followed by the Rev. P. PARKER, M. D. from the American Board of Missions, who has now, for more than twelve months conducted an Ophthalmic Institution at Canton, with great ability and increasing success. To incite some of the medical profession in England to some higher and more arduous work in the advancement of the same good work, is the motive for this encomium, with which I wind up my letter. G. TRADESCANT LAY.

Canton, November 27, 1836.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA. (Continued from No. 43, page 193.)

An English ship carried over this terrible bull to China, and it was dispersed amongst the *Romish* clergy of the empire, before the Jesuits knew of its arrival. Had there been earlier apprized of it, the Emperor would probably have sent a countermarch to meet and annihilate it. It was necessary however, in obedience to the Pope's order, to present it to them, and notify it in their churches at *Peking*. This was the ruin of the bull, Honest Castorani, by his bishop's command, undertook this dangerous office, and unfortunately for himself executed it with success. He arrived at *Peking* on the fifth of November in 1716, and on the same day without any previous notice to the Jesuits, read the decree he was charged with in three of their churches. But he was rewarded for his pains. On the third day after his arrival, an officer of state, by the Emperor's order, caused him to be fettered with a chain of extraordinary weight and strength at his neck, hands and feet, and then loaded to be thrown into a dungeon, as a traitor who had dared to introduce foreign laws into the empire. His troubles lasted seventeen months. Sometimes he was indulged with a certain degree of liberty, and again shut up in close confinement, sometimes sent to Canton, and then recalled to *Peking*. At last he obtained his liberty, upon condition, that he should carry the bull back to his bishop, and not dare divulge it any further. This secured only the capital against the thundering bull; to defeat the terror of it in the rest of the empire, his imperial Majesty by a severe edict notified to all papists, that he would immediately banish them from his dominions; and cause their Chinese converts to be put to death without distinction, if they paid more regard to the Pope than to him, and attempted to ex-cute *Romish* laws. And these menaces were not merely verbal. It appeared in some places, that the government was in earnest, and would not suffer itself to be insulted with impunity.

The Jesuits, who were the original founders of this and much more mischief, lamented it no less than those who felt the weight of it. They complained heavily in their writings and conversation, that the court of Rome was under the influence of persons neither discreet nor experienced, that bulls were transmitted to China which tended to desolate the Lord's vineyard. "When will his Holiness," said they, "and our enemies who mislead him, awake and learn discretion? Not, it is to be feared, till they find it too late. We wash our hands; we have delivered our souls from the burden. Let the blood of the poor christians in China, whom this bull perhaps will bring to a fatal end, fall upon the counsels that directed it. We have done our utmost to soften the Emperor's resentment. We have implored and interceded for him. But he is inexorable in matters that affect the ancient fundamental laws of the empire."

These complaints however did not exempt the Jesuits from the duty of obeying the bull, and every precept it contained. The subjects of the Pope, and the Jesuits as much as any, are obliged to submit to his ordinances, though all the kings and emperors upon earth should oppose them. The supremacy he assumes, as vicar-gerent of Christ, would be merely titular indeed, if the laws and maxims of heathen kings had power to annul and invalidate his apostolical precepts. The Jesuits therefore not knowing how to palliate their disobedience in the eyes of the Emperor, resolved to seek for some subtlety in the bull itself. But this seemed impossible to find in a decree penned with so much caution and subtlety, as this *Ex ille* did. However jesuitical sagacity surmounted all difficulties. The evasion, which the bull itself will not afford, is discovered in the title. It was inscribed, *Preceptum de omnimoda &c.* This single word furnished the Jesuits with all they wanted. "A precept," said they, "is no law. The Pope himself calls his 'Bull' no more than a Precept. Undoubtedly a precept from him claims the most profound respect; but it is not an indisputable article of faith which must be implicitly acquiesced in. We are therefore not bound tenaciously to 'alhere to this bull.' This article of theirs will appear like a piece of slander. But it is attested by a hand of great authority in the present case, of the highest authority to the Jesuits themselves. The present Pope Benedict the fourteenth is my author, and to obviate all doubts on this head, I have quoted his own words in the note."

[To be continued.]

* Castorani note in bullum Benedicti XIV. Sec'ti ii. p. 35. &c.

† His words in the bull *Ex quo singulari*, &c. are these: Nihilominus inobedientes & captiosi homines exactum ejus in constitutionibus (Clementis XI.) observantiam se effugere posse putant, EX RATIONE, QUOD ILLA PRECEPTI TITULUM PRÆBET, quævis a n. indissolubili legi, sed præcepti met

CANTON REGISTER.

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 10.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26TH, 1837.

NO. 52. (PRICE) 50 CENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Native Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar. Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. T. Company.
Canton, 20th December, 1837.



FOR HONGKONG.

THE BRIGADY GRANT, Captain JERRARD, will be despatched from Canton to Macao, for freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, Decem. or 10th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE TEA SHIP SOPHIA, 537 Tons, calling at the Cape of Good Hope for Passengers only, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Canton, December 11th, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP EDINBURGH, Captain MARSHALL, for freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 5th Dec. 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, AND GLASGOW.

THE FRIGATE, sailing for the JANE BROWN, Capt. BULLOCK. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.
Canton 4th Dec. 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP GEORGE THE FOURTH, Captain DRYDEN, having most of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 4th December, 1837.

NOTICE—The Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1838, will be published on or before the 1st of January. Canton Register office.

FOR SALE—A few copies of 'A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect,' by R. Morrison, D. D. Price 3s. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the House of Bagshaw, Merchants and Agents, under the firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the Office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to Messrs. BAGSHAW and Co. in LIQUIDATION.

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, by his ATTORNEY
R. J. BAGSHAW.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company,

associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.
JOHN BAGSHAW, by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is required at the Office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th Instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society, which will expire, according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.
(Signed) DENT & Co. Secretaries.
Canton, 7th December 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor Alexander Pearson, formerly surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same to William Jardine and James Matheson, Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.
Canton, 8th December, 1837.

FOR SALE—Some SPLENDID SHERRY WINE in hogheads and quarter casks, imported by the Eliza Stewart. Apply to DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 4th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM McKAY, Commander of the Brig Fairy are requested to communicate the same to Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SHERRY in BUTTS or HOGHEADS from the House of DUFF, GORDON & Co. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE—Three Butts, One Half Old Brown SHERRY. Of a high class, BRAND PETER DOMINGO and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

NOTICE—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the subscribers to Lloyd's at this port.
EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.
Canton, 10th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late JAMES BURNETT, commander of the ship Lady Hayes, are requested to send in their Demands and Dues to Captain EDWARD PARRY, commander of the ship Hercules, the Executor of the deceased.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—A Dwelling House in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair; was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Ingram Esq.; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to WILLIAM BRAMSTON.
Canton, 13th November 1837.
P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.

WITH immediate possession to 1st March, No. 6 Danish Hong, with the Commodious Godowns attached. An arrangement may be made if desired for the party taking it to continue in possession from 1st March. Enquire on the premises.
Canton, 29th Oct. 1837.

FACTORY TO LET.

THE upper part of No. 6 Danish Hong, containing Entrance Hall and six rooms, &c. For terms apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton, Calcutta, or London.
Canton, July 4th, 1837. RUSSELL & CO.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment, which will continue to be carried on in Commission Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE—Referring to the above advertisement, CHARLES MARKWICK & JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their Friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse Keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

No. 3, Imperial Hong, Canton, 1st July, 1837.

FOR SALE at half price, the Canton Register for 1837-38, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, Vols 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 bound & 64. Also, Complete Files of the General Price Current of 1835-36, 37-38, 39-40, the Anglo Chinese Calendar for 1837-38. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER Office, No. 2 Creek Hong. At Canton, on board the Hercules, at Macao to Messrs. Stanford & Marks and Mr. Robt. Edwards.

FOR SALE—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Rank post 3mo; hot pressed at 22 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid paper, hot pressed at 11 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 3s.
Opium Order and Boats notes, " 1s.
Liquor's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 1s.
Policies, Auction Bills and Folia papers, " 5s.
Auction Bills on Quarto pages, " 2s.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

LONDON.

The Royal assent was given to the Appropriation Bill and several others, in the usual form; and the QUEEN then read the Speech handed to her by the Lord Chancellor on bedded knee.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condescence upon the death of his late Majesty, and for the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the throne. I am desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant religion as established by law, to secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience, to protect the liberties and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

"I rejoice that in ascending the throne I find the country in amity with all foreign Powers; and while I faithfully perform the engagements of my Crown and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to preserve the blessings of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable upon the Civil List.

"I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—In taking leave of this Parliament I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

"Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust that they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament. I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the Criminal code and the reduction of

the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

"I ascend the throne under a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me, but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intention, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

"Acting upon these principles, I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and insure the stability of the Constitution."

The Queen read this speech deliberately, with a small but sweet voice, heard all over the house distinctly. Her demeanour was characterized by a natural grace and modest self-possession.

PORTUGAL.

The pregnancy of the Queen of Portugal was formally announced on the 3rd instant, in a letter from the Home Secretary to the Patriarch of Lisbon.

On the 12th of July, about 700 or 800 men, composing portions of three regiments, revolted in the province of Minho, in favour of the charter of 1826; and after holding possession of Braga for two days, retired in the direction of the village of Barca on the river Limas. The military governor of Oporto had been ordered to proceed against the insurgents, and arrests had taken place in Lisbon. On the 14th of July the ministers demanded and obtained a bill of indemnity; and the Cortes have sanctioned the use on the part of government for one month of extraordinary and discretionary powers to suppress the rebellion; the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* throughout the kingdom; and the interdiction of printing or publishing newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets without the consent of government.

CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

Extract from a letter published in the *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 25, 1837.

"It is at the request of several friends, who witnessed the extraordinary effects of this medicine yesterday that I now address you; a girl of about 15 years of age, was reported to me at about 10 o'clock as having had the Cholera since day light; a Medical man was present, and I requested him to witness its effects, which he allowed were wonderful; her fingers were cramped, and for about two hours after she took the medicine, she had no pulse whatever; the medical man said he thought she would have been dead in two hours, at about 10, however, she slept soundly, and at two was taken from my tents recovered of the Cholera, with a strong pulse; upon visiting her this morning I found her very weak, and apparently suffering from the effects of the medicine, which I have no doubt, unless followed by doses of Castor Oil, would in many cases produce fatal consequences. I have tried this medicine in two other cases, both of which were of many hours standing, and both patients recovered; the consequence is I have frequent applications for the dose, which I need not say, it affords me pleasure to supply.

As many of your readers may not have an opportunity of reading the *Madras Spectator*, I shall give the recipe.

Two tea spoonfuls of strong decoction of cloves, cinnamon, and spice; I made the decoction of a pueka set of each, which made 12 quart bottles.

1 Tea spoon full of red pepper
1 do. of black do.

60 Drops of Laudanum to be put into a large claret glass, which fill 2/3 with full of brandy or arrack; then add boiling hot water sufficient to make the dose as hot as the patient can conveniently take it; one half of the above dose to be given and if retained, no more will be required, if rejected of course to be repeated.

To a strong person the whole of the above dose may be given; yesterday I gave the whole of it to two doses, the first acted, not appearing to the medical man to operate quickly; in cases of children the dose must be reduced according to their age. Major Wallace mentions that some grated nutmeg should be put in the dose, but I imagine it is not very material, and I would innumerable the recipe as little as possible, lest natives should despair of making it up.

The greatest care I have in the slightest doubt will be necessary in purging the patient with castor oil, which can also be obtained in every village. R. D. L.

Advices from New York, dated July 8, quote prices of Upland Cotton at 8 1/2, to 11 1/2, and premium of Exchange at 20 a 21 prem. The latest accounts from England received at New York were dated Liverpool May 28. *Liverpool Mail*, Aug. 1.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| London | 28th July | Singapore | 11th Nov. |
| Liverpool | 1st Aug. | Java | 26th Oct. |
| U. States | 8th July | Manila | 4th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 7th Oct. | Austral-Asia | 24th Aug. |
| Bombay | 4th Oct. | Madras | 22nd Sept. |

ARRIVED.—DUKE OF SUSSEX, Horseman, from Manila, Singapore, and Madras. COPELAND, Crawford, from Liverpool. MARLES, Carr, from Sidney and Lombok. PILOT, [Hamburg] from Manila. LADY HAYES, Wemyss, from Calcutta, Singapore, and Manila. JULIA, Richards, from Singapore and Bombay. TERNATE, Walker, from do.

PASSENGERS.—Per Duke of Sussex, Patrick Grant, Esq. M. C. S. Lt. Green, M. N. I. The Hon. F. C. and J. C. Drummond, R. Roger, W. LeGeyt, W. McTaggart, and S. Sturges, Esqs. To be despatched this day.—ISLEBOROUGH, Ricketts, for London. ARAB, Ferrier, for Manila.

By the *Copeland*, London Papers to the 29th July, and the *Liverpool Mail* of 1st of August have been received, from which we have made a few short extracts.

The country was busy with the elections; but we have neither time nor space to give any details of the results; our columns having been previously filled with more important local matter. But we could not debar ourselves the distinction of gracing the C. R. with the maiden speech of our maiden Queen.

We are very doubtful of the gracious approval by H. I. M. of the passive policy recommended by the hongmerchants; and the governor in his edict of the 22nd inst. This is truly the self-denying system of cutting off one's feet to avoid the necessity and expense of wearing shoes. The hongmerchants will also have some difficulty, we imagine, in distinguishing the *smugglers* from the *just* traders among all the foreign nations. Individuals we believe, may be indicated, who have never traded in opium; but the *receiving ships* are not retained for the purpose of warehousing opium only. Goods of all descriptions have been and are smuggled from the different *rendezvous* of these *Free Traders*. Should the governor write, as he has threatened he will, to the emperor, recommending the trade to be stopped; and thus confess his incapacity to preserve the provinces committed to his rule from the persevering enterprizes of a few foreign traders, if he be not, forthwith, dismissed, we think it not unlikely that the arguments of *Hou Naïssé* may be again brought forward at Peking. The result we dare not, of course, presume to anticipate.

The letters from 'Zosteria' and 'No Creditor' on the subject of *Hingtee's* debts are deserving of attention. It must be confessed that there has been too much delay, and a want of unity of will and purpose on the part of the creditors of this fraudulent bankrupt; which the governor and Howqua have not failed to turn to their own advantage. Yet the last reply of the governor is wholly inconsistent with the principle, which H. E. has already acknowledged, of the joint responsibility of the Cohong. His question, from whom the creditors are to recover their debts, should the hongmerchants shirk their legal responsibility, requires peculiar notice; it involves a contradiction of his former decisions and his report to the emperor. The firm reply of the creditors will, of course, be that the whole proceedings will be submitted to the consideration and decision of H. I. majesty; and if it be possible that august personage should, forgetful of his duty and dignity, de-

cent to protect his natural subjects in their spoliation of foreigners, the creditors must then look to their country for justice.

It is also true that the creditors owe a duty to all now engaged, and who will be hereafter engaged, in the trade to China, as well as to themselves and their immediate constituents; success or failure, victory or defeat, on this momentous question, will determine the character and respectability, the profit and loss, of the foreign trade for future years. But even under an arrangement, to which it is reported, the creditors are willing to agree; namely: the payment of their capital *only* in five years, reckoning from the commencement of 1838, we see no cause for exultation. It is an evident surrender of British property to the chicanery of the thirteen hong, the *Consoo fraud*, and the rapacity of the local officers.

The *Canton Register* has, ever since the cessation of the E. I. Co.'s monopoly, systematically supported the policy—may the absolute necessity of the British government coming forward to protect the interests of its subjects in China, instead of trusting to the selfish agency of a merely commercial connexion to work out its own salvation with fear and trembling; this it most certainly will never be able to do, under any conceivable circumstances; and in its present questionable shape it is daily becoming weaker, and as a natural consequence, more contemptible to the Chinese.

We, however, trust that the last audacious, sneering reply of the governor will arouse the creditors to a just sense of their condition; and that they will seriously consider what hopes they may rationally entertain of ever having their claims equitably liquidated. Should they determine on making an appeal to Her Majesty's government, we hope they will not forget the channel to which that government must attend, namely: the house of commons: the attention of that assembly must be awakened, and its advocacy engaged, before any lively interest can be felt by the people of England in the question of the trade to China, however closely their own pecuniary gains or losses may be united with it.

We perfectly agree with 'Zosteria' in his deserved strictures on the weak half-measure of leaving the second superintendent as a *locum tenens* in Canton. If that functionary is now here officially, his presence would seem to falsify the assertion in the second paragraph of captain Elliot's letter of the 29th Ult., that—"all communication between us (H. E. and captain Elliot) has necessarily ceased." For there cannot be a doubt that the second superintendent is the representative of the first in the absence of the latter; and, as such, he is the proper channel of communication between the local government and British subjects; we do not know whether the second superintendent will allow himself to be the medium of such intercourse; but should he refuse—why, then, is he here?

The Chinese must smile at our refined, astute diplomacy, and feel convinced that we have begun to feel the beneficial effects of celestial renovation; for we seem to be fast approaching to their own system of tactics: substituting subtlety for candour, and prevarication for truth.

The following estimate may be useful, as giving, at a glance, the present available tonnage for England in China. Our readers will be fully aware, before this number reaches them, that the *mania* for importing tea has greatly moderated: the beneficial stimulus that first excited it, namely, the E. I. Co.'s advances, has, at length, brought the disease to a crisis, and shippers, both in England and Canton, to their sober senses. When it is known that there is not any encouragement for ships to come to China seeking for freight, this season, the document will be further useful in preventing useless voyages and the presence of ships in the China waters; which will not only lead to disappointed hopes, but will have the effect, much to be avoided, of bolstering up the expectations of the Chinese, and confirming their policy of demanding the highest prices for their produce.

ESTIMATE of the quantity of Tea that has been and could be sent to Great Britain, in the ships already gone and in the Tonnage at present available in China.

Tonnage Tea Raw Silk
 8 ships called this season
 took 3,225 Pils 29,871 Pils 77
 14 ships; now here, includ-
 ing the 7 large ships, took
 in former voyages 12,641 115,318 3,537

Tonnage 15,866 Pils 145,189 Pils 3614
 Weight for weight, take Tea for Silk 3,614

Pils 148,803

15,866 Tons took 148,803 Pils = 19,840,400 lbs. = about
 12504 lbs per Ton.

Taking at this rate the

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Lady Macnaghten say 500 | |
| Tweed 447 | |
| Rainstan say 500 | |
| Argyle say 500 | |
| Morley 578 | |
| Copeland say 500 | |
| | 3025 = 3782263 |

Quantity estimated above 19840400

Total Lbs. 23,622,663

never before taken with Tea

EDICT.

Tang, governor of the Kwangtung and Kwang-
 se, and Ke, Lt. governor of Kwangtung, pro-
 claim to the senior hongmerchants for their full
 information.

On the 24th day of the 11th moon of the
 17th year of Tsoukwong, (Dec. 21st, 1837),
 the hongmerchants reported that they had receiv-
 ed orders from us to transmit an edict to the
 British Superintendent, Elliot, for his respectful
 obedience. In this edict the limit of one month
 was allowed to the receiving ships anchored in
 the offing to return home. The hongmerchants
 now report the facts for examination, saying, that
 they respectfully copied this edict and forwarded
 it to the foreign merchants of every nation, that all
 might pay respectful obedience to the orders, —
 that the whole number of the receiving ships were
 to leave their anchorage for home within a
 month; and that they (the H. M.) were to be
 informed of the day of their sailing; in order
 that they might report it. Repeated imperial
 orders have been received to examine into and
 manage this affair with strictness, which we
 have as often explained to and enforced on the
 foreign merchants. In the meantime the ap-
 pointed period arrived, yet the said superintend-
 ent and the others did not give any intima-
 tion of the day when the ships would sail.
 It was, therefore, proper again to make further
 enquiries: to which the foreign merchants re-
 plied, — "that the receiving ships certainly
 do not belong to us. And that when we received
 his Excellency's former orders, we forwarded them
 to the receiving ships at Cansing moon, Cumsing moon, and Lintin, or-
 dering them off; and at that time they went
 away. Afterward, when we received his
 excellency's orders, we also forwarded them,
 ordering them to return according to the fixed
 period, and that they could not be suffered to
 delay any longer; now, whether the ships will go
 or remain, we have really no power over them,
 since they do not belong to us.

We, hongmerchants, considering that the
 said foreign merchants come to Canton to
 trade, think it is reasonable that they should
 obey your excellency's received orders,
 and observe, with reverential awe, the laws
 of the celestial dynasty.

Now they have received accumulated in-
 stances of your excellency's favour, and of
 piousness, even again and a third time: further,
 a limited time having
 been indulgently granted, the ships should
 have made haste to return within the period;
 yet they have dared to linger about, indulg-
 ing extravagant hopes: this conduct truly
 transgresses all human feelings and reason.

All the trading foreigners have, moreover,
 avowedly said that the ships do not belong
 to them, being determined not to acknowl-
 edge the facts: it should, in deed, be, as
 our excellency has already declared, that
 a clear report be made and the trade

be stopped: this will act as a warn-
 ing and induce dread. These are our humble
 opinions. Whether they are just or not,
 it is right for us to report them, that Y.
 E. may examine the facts and issue com-
 mands, which we may obey.

According to this petition of the hong-
 merchants, it appears that the said super-
 intendent, hoping, still delays; that he has
 not obeyed the orders to send away the
 ships within the prescribed period; and that
 the foreign merchants exclusively disclaim
 the propriety of the ships, with a determi-
 nation not to acknowledge the facts of
 the case: this is the extreme of a contem-
 ptuous disregard for the laws.

It is proper that severe and decisive
 measures be now taken. I shall therefore
 certainly report to H. L. M. requesting
 orders that the trade may be stopped; and
 thus entirely cut off the thoughts of their
 covetousness. But the number of trading
 nations is many, and all of them have not
 receiving ships. Those which have usual-
 ly remained satisfied with their lawful trad-
 ing pursuits, without having receiving ships,
 should be allowed to conduct their trade as
 usual; and thus an undistinguished ming-
 ling of the clear and even-flowing waters
 of the King with those of the rapid and
 turbid Wei, (Two rivers in the province of
 Shense. "The tares must be separated
 from the corn.") will be prevented, and
 justice manifested. It is proper to is-
 sue orders with all despatch. When the
 senior hongmerchants receive the orders,
 let them immediately ascertain how many
 nations have hitherto traded (with China.)
 How many and the names, of those nations
 are which have conducted their trade with
 justice, and without using receiving ships;
 and how many of the nations have used
 receiving ships. Let them take each subject
 separately apart, institute a scrutinizing ex-
 amination, and make a clear report; that
 I may have proofs in order to discriminate,
 and to manage according to the facts.

It is the duty of the said senior hong-
 merchants to transmit the orders to the
 foreign merchants resident in Canton; and
 to further inform them that on this matter
 the imperial will has been peremptorily and
 repeatedly expressed; their evasions and
 pleadings of ignorance decidedly cannot be
 borne with longer; nor their lingerings
 about, nor their banking hopes. Let
 them no longer, unmolested, lose themselves
 in stupifying dreams.

By this proclamation, we, the governor
 and Lt. governor, have sincerely evinced that
 the inmost sentiments of our hearts is the
 desire to act justly.

Let these orders be instantly, instantly
 obeyed. 11th moon, 25th day. (Dec. 22nd.)

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Resolution passed by the General Cham-
 ber of Commerce of Canton, regarding the
 execution of orders for Tea and Raw Silk;
 with a preamble setting forth the grounds
 thereof.

Canton 22d. Dec. 1837.

As the foreign Trade of China is by
 Chinese law, wholly carried on through a
 body of Chinese Hong merchants, in
 number not exceeding thirteen, who alone
 are permitted to own boats for the trans-
 portation of merchandise to or from the
 foreign shipping, or warehouses for the
 safekeeping of the same prior to sale or
 subsequent to purchase, and in whose ser-
 vice, and under whose absolute control,
 are all the coolies or labourers and boat-
 men employed in the foreign trade, and
 into whose possession therefore all mer-
 chandise introduced into Canton, or ex-

ported therefrom, by foreigners, is neces-
 sarily intrusted, from the time of its leav-
 ing the ship's deck, or to that of being
 laden thereon, without the possibility of
 supervision by the foreigners interested
 therein, as agents or otherwise; — and
 from the regulations of the Hoppo's office,
 or customs, and the distance of the for-
 eign shipping from Canton, when at the
 appointed anchorage for receiving or
 discharging cargo, the merchandise im-
 ported, must unavoidably remain one
 night in boats in charge of servants or
 boatmen; and that exported, one night
 in the warehouses of the hongmerchants,
 after having been put in a complete state
 for shipment, and another night in boats;
 which affords facilities for fraudulent
 practices, which have often been availed
 of by the Chinese; and the regulations
 above enumerated, having become
 fixed by the longpractice of the British E.
 I. company, in their late trade with the
 Chinese, and by the acquiescence of all
 other foreigners, and absolutely unalter-
 able by any influence within the exercise
 of the foreign houses of agency of Canton:
 "And as Tea is a production which
 enters largely into the export trade of
 China, and is a commodity the value of
 which depends (besides seasons, the
 state of foreign markets and other cir-
 cumstances) on the fluctuating taste of
 foreign consumers, which is so capricious,
 that the most skilful judges both native
 and foreign in China, declare the most
 discordant opinions as to the character
 and value of Tea designed for it, its sup-
 ply; and the professional inspectors or
 brokers in Great Britain, or elsewhere,
 judgements thereon equally conflicting
 and various; and as Raw Silk, an article
 of export next in importance to Tea, from
 the mode of packing at the places of pro-
 duction, in which condition it is neces-
 sarily shipped, and from the system of sal-
 em never be procured of a quality ab-
 solutely uniform throughout, but is always
 more or less mixed:

"And as, notwithstanding the circumstan-
 ces above enumerated, certain importers
 of Tea and Raw Silk into Great Brita-
 in, have refused to receive for themselves
 investments made by their orders, and
 for their account, and declared that they
 consider the same at the risk of their a-
 gents in Canton, on whom they would at-
 tempt to throw the loss of the speculations,
 on the alleged ground of a want
 of correspondence between the quality
 of the goods ordered, and those which
 were shipped, although the orders were
 executed with due diligence and atten-
 tion, and with the closest practicable
 adherence to their prescribed conditions:
 "Therefore, moved by the foregoing con-
 siderations, Resolved by the General
 Chamber of Commerce of Canton, that
 the conduct of the aforesaid importers of
 Tea and Raw Silk into Great Britain is, in
 the opinions of the Chamber, not only
 contrary to commercial usage, but with
 respect to the mode in which trade is
 necessarily conducted at the port of Can-
 ton, especially unreasonable and unjust,
 and must be firmly resisted; and that
 in the execution of any order for Tea or
 Raw Silk hereafter intrusted to us, (the
 members of the Chamber and others,
 who declare their assent to this resolution),
 we will not on any plea be held answer-
 able for any discrepancies of quality
 which may be alleged to exist in Eng-
 land or elsewhere, unless it shall be
 shown, that due care and skill have not
 been observed in the selection and pur-
 chase of the goods, and shipping them
 off."

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Dent & Co.
Turner & Co. Fox, Rawson & Co. D. & M.
Rustonjee, Lindsay & Co. Russell & Co.
Russell, Sturges & Co. Wetmore & Co. Gordon &
Talbot, S. van Busel toe Laer & Co. James
Jansz, Dixon & Co. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
Bell & Co. J. & W. Craig & Co. Erlinton,
Maclein & Co. H. & N. Cursties, Bibby,
Atan & Co. Jamieson & How, Daniel &
Co. Rt. Wisn, Holliday & Co. Ibery & Co.
Wm. Macdonald, G. G. Nicot, John Stale,
W. Havelt, J. M. Bull, A. H. Crawford,
W. Henderson.

Macao, 16th December, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir, It was with no small degree of satisfaction that I perused your able and fearless Review of the proceedings of the E. L. Co.'s agents in China in the last number of the Register. I am truly glad to find that there is one, at least in China, who is not wholly edified and inattentive to passing events. The whole of your comments bear the indelible impress of justice and of truth. You have thrown down the gauntlet in a most courteous and, in doing so, you have undertaken a most onerous task; in the prosecution of which, you will, probably, experience much opposition from certain parties. There are others, however, Mr. Editor, humble though they may be, on whom you may rely for support. I need not urge or cheer you up to the charge you have so gallantly begun; for I am confident you will steadily and bravely maintain the war, against the misrule of the E. L. Co.'s agents in China, so boldly commenced. No antagonist dare enter the lists against you; if there be any so bold, fear not the result; for if a good cause, justice, and truth ensure success, then are you certain of victory.

I now come, Mr. Editor, to the more immediate object I had in view in addressing you—that of taking a cursory glance at some of the grievances which are daily pressing more heavily upon foreigners in China. There is, perhaps, no parallel to be found in the histories of the intercourse of nations with the celestial empire, analogous to the present state of affairs and whether we regard the condition to which we are reduced in a political or commercial point of view, we are filled with gloomy and melancholy apprehensions for the future. Our position is, in itself, one of fearful responsibility and insecurity. Plundered by the E. L. Co.'s finance system and the failure of *Hingtae*; treated with contempt at home; without protection from our government (for I cannot dignify the superintendents of British trade in China with the title of *Proctors*), we are abandoned to our fate. To behold our flag insulted and humbled by the dragon of China; have oppression, insult, abuse, and contumely heaped on our heads! Alas! What a deplorable, what a pitiable enumeration!—How degrading must it be to the feelings of every Englishman in China.

I believe there is not a single foreign resident at Canton, no matter of what nation or pursuit, who blind and inapprehensive he, may be who does not see and feel that the E. L. Co.'s agency, as it is at present managed, coupled with the deplorable state of the hongs, is slowly but surely entailing ruin on all connected with the China trade. Then why, I ask, do not the foreigners in Canton combine in continual, vigorous, and concerted exertion to ameliorate their condition, and to place the intercourse and trade with China upon a firm, solid and permanent basis; and to rid themselves of that hateful pest to their industry—the E. L. Co.'s finance committee?

Hingtae's affair is another heavy grievance, which calls loudly for removal; and to which, all the foreigners interested are indifferently, should lend their aid to bring to a speedy and inequitable adjustment. I am not an interested party, neither am I a creditor of *Hingtae's*; yet, I contend, on certain broad principles, I am bound, that every man in China is bound to lend his assistance to procure a settlement of these debts. No weak or feeble party feeling ought to be suffered to act as a bar to this consummation.

For, although some may not be sufferers by *Hingtae*, do they know how soon they may be by the failure of some other hong?—Nor it may be their case any day; the insolvency of the hongs renders this by no means an inapplicable inference. Therefore, I say, it is right to be a recognized principle with every one that he is imperatively bound to give his support in all such cases. I will not, for a moment, so far outrage decency as to suppose there is one in our community so coward and mean as to hold this selfish argument—*Hingtae* owes me nothing, consequently I do not see why I should interfere or trouble myself about his affairs; let those who suffer, look after it!—If there be any who hold such arguments, I can only hope the proceeding hastily sketched remarks will show them the fatality of their reasoning. I have beheld the apathy of *Hingtae's* creditors with astonishment; the whole of their proceedings is marked by a want of unanimity and energy which is to me wholly inexplicable. Were they not invited to meet, to consider his affairs, also to the state of the other hongs, by the chief superintendent; and that he would forward any memorial they might prepare to the proper authorities. Have they not?—Have they prepared any memorial? No. I fear it is in vain to look for any interference or assistance from home; nevertheless, I conceive it would have been prudent, on the part of the creditors, to have adopted the suggestion of the chief superintendent. It could have done no harm; it might have done good. One good effect it would have had; that is, in showing the people at home they were doing every thing in their power to induce a prompt arrangement of the debts.

I hope what I have written will have the effect of attracting the notice of able men than mine to this important subject; and I have little doubt we shall soon find the creditors taking some energetic and decisive steps. "Quid memini fuit praesidium?" I pause to see others do their parts. I trust they will not let any false delicacy defer them from doing so, for the subject is becoming daily of serious importance. Besides, it is duty which they owe to themselves and to the traders with China. If they suffer *Hingtae's* affair to continue in its present dormant state, it will become a fearful precedent against themselves, in the hands of the Chinese at some future period. I will only offer, Mr. Editor, another remark upon this subject. I do not assume to a particularly accurate knowledge of Chinese character, yet I boldly assert that the system of equivocation and procrastination which the local government is pursuing, in reference to the adjustment of *Hingtae's* debts, is such as ought to alarm the most careless and indolent observer of Chinese chicanery.

The line of policy which the present commission has pursued, and is pursuing, is another grievance, of which the independent portion of the Canton community has much reason to complain. But in pity I refrain: I may not always be so lenient. "Iratu ipse data arma dolor." True, and it shall be at its especial service at no very distant period. I content myself, for the present, with a few brief remarks on its "last dying speech and confession." I allude to the withdrawing of the commission from Canton. I believe myself to be correct when I say, there was not a British resident who did not feel convinced of the prudence and even necessity, under existing circumstances, of the removal of the commission from Canton. It was a wise and prudent step; and that such was the opinion of the residents is clear from the fact of their meeting so numerously on the morning the chief superintendent took his departure, and from the display of kindly feeling then evinced by all present. It would be an insult to common sense to suppose for an instant that the circular addressed, "To the British residents in Canton," by the chief superintendent, did not convey to the mind of every reader the idea that the entire removal of the commission was meant. Instead of this resolution being strictly adhered to, what has been the result?—Why, simply the departure of the chief superintendent, and to send us his "man Friday"; the small five have never even broken ground; and the insignia of office, the large black board with the large gilt characters—still remains, to knot our longings, as in all the perplexities and circumstances of office. It is, much, very much, to be regretted that the decisive measure of withdrawing the commission has not been carried into force, instead of that which is apparently being put into operation. There seems to me, in the management of this affair, something equivocal and inconsistent. I am aware that it may be here argued, although the second superintendent is sent to Canton, and the small five and the large black board with the large gilt characters are suffered to remain undisturbed, yet no official intercourse is held with the Chinese; and that then I argue the Chinese cannot be granted; but then I argue, on this point, they will only look to the fact of a part of the commission (not forgetting the large black board with the large gilt characters) continuing in Canton, to conclude that the striking of the British flag, and the departure of the chief superintendent, is only a piece of "dissimulation" on the part of the "red-headed barbarians." All this, and much more would have been avoided by the removal of all the members of the commission. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will only add that the management of this affair is but another act in the farce now being played, strongly characteristic of the inconsistency and absurd management of British interests in the celestial empire.

30 DEC 55

HINGTAE'S DEBTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir, In this unready city, while in some matters we pursue and cherish evil almost to the destruction of life, in other affairs we observe a frigid moderation, which is often times as absurd as the unaccountable! I would, Sir, complain of the leniency of *Hingtae's* creditors towards the *Chong*; and, perhaps, I may attribute the trifling of the local government to their lenity. Whether the momentous entry to Whampoa of opium has interfered with a more vigorous course on the part of the creditors I am, perhaps, not qualified to opine; but of this I am satisfied; that their prayers at the city gates have produced to themselves, nought else than dissatisfaction and disgust.

The immensity of space—the wide circuit, which involves a true knowledge in foreigners of the character and dealings of a Chinese merchant is so vast that the great emperors has ruled (and his mandate, when applied to a monopoly, the *Chong* to wit, must be admitted to be of the soundest principle), that in order to insure security to the far-travelled in cases of bankruptcy of a hongmerchant the *Chong* do liquidate his liabilities. Very good! this has never been objected to, but confirmed in the case in question. In moving to a final settlement, however, the happy period is comprehended in 15 years. By my beard! Sir, 15 years is a very long time. Fifteen years would overtake many of the creditors in their graves; the two leading hongmerchants "will have rolled off their mortal coil," and the remaining have this day, I hear, been pronounced in *Consue* to be insolvent. That some resolute measure should be framed for the attainment of a better position than the *Hingtae* creditors now enjoy, I doubt not you will readily assent; and I would be glad were your valuable aid contributed towards its establishment.

In fact, Sir, the claims on the *Chong* for *Hingtae's* debts are so vast that I beg to offer my opinion on the matter; thus: that *Hingtae* and the rest are bound to pay the creditors; hence *Hingtae* and the rest are become the debtors.

How can alone and unassisted pay all the claims, and if the creditors do not look to this, I admire their liberality while I condemn their imprudence. Dear Sir, Yours very respectfully, no creditor.

Canton, 21st Dec. 1837.

SHOAL IN THE PALAW PASSAGE.
EXTRACT FROM THE LOGBOOK OF THE ARGYLE,
CAPTAIN SANDYS.

On the 21st November at 8 past 8 A. M. saw coral rocks close under the ship's bottom with not more than 4 or 4½ fms. water upon them. Hove in stays, and while going about, the ship's heelp appeared to be close down upon the rocks. Having on lead line in the chains, did not think of sounding at the time, but after running east 3 miles, the water still continuing discoloured, luffed the ship up in the wind, and got a cast of the deep-sea lead, and had 27 fms. coral. Lat. brought back from noon, by observation 11° N. Long. by chronometer by two sets of good sights, 117° 32' east; having sailed due east from the time of being upon the shoal. Canton Press, 23rd Dec.

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF GREEN TEAS.
(Continued from No. 48, Page 197.)

This *Pearl* tea is obtained from Hyson by stirring the leaves about in a current of wind, by which means the lightest leaves are separated; one hundred chests of hyson generally yield ten of *Pearl* tea, the price of which is very high; at times, however, the hyson tea exceeds it in price; but the current prices differ, and cannot be determinately fixed. The leaves of the *Pearl* tea, when they are tightly twisted, are very heavy, and the tea is excellent.

Hyson tea is also called *Ching* tea, and is produced in Woo-Yuen district in *How-yeh*; this tea is of a superior kind, and the hyson from thence is the very best; but as the excellence of the *Pearl* tea depends on its weight so does that of hyson tea depend upon the substance, firmness, and lightness of its leaves. The leaves are carefully picked, all stalks stems &c. being plucked away.

The *Choolan* tea is prepared from hyson covered with *Choolan* flowers; but the tea should be thus prepared in *Hwyehow*; the taste is then clear, and the fragrance lasting; which is owing to the freshness of the tea used, and one layer is sufficient to diffuse the fragrance of the *Choolan* flower throughout the tea; but in Canton stale teas are used, which makes a difference, the fragrance of the flower not being so lasting.

The delicate leaves of the *Yu-tsen* tea (before the rains—*Ouchain*) are gathered before the *Kuk-yu* term (20th April). This tea is also mixed with the broken leaves of hyson, or with those that have been passed through a sieve, and the leaves of this tea are, therefore, light and small, and the taste is the same as that of hyson but the leaves should not be too much broken. To be concluded next week.

A CASE FOR A LAWYER.—A widow married a young man, and her daughter-in-law married his father. By the widow's marriage with the son, she became her husband's grandmother, consequently great grandmother to a son, the fruits of this marriage. Now, as the son of a great grandmother, must be a grand father or a great uncle, this boy must be his own grandfather.—*Essex Herald*.

With this number the first decade of the *Canton Register* is completed. The steady support which this Journal has always received from the foreign residents in Canton and their distant friends is the best criterion of its deservings. The unity of will, the steadiness of principle, and impartiality in management, which have ever been conspicuous in the pages of the C.R. has won for it a deserved and increasing respect and reputation. Its firm adherence to its first professions has ensured the public confidence; and as the public interests have never been abandoned or forgotten, so shall their care and advocacy ever be esteemed the first duty of this paper.

MARRIED.—On Saturday, the 23rd Instant, at the British Chapel at Macao, by the Rev. G. H. Verbeke M. A. TEMPLE HILLARY LAYTON, Esq. of Ipswich (Chapel College, Cambridge, and of the East India Company's late Factory in China, is MARRIED the second daughter of Mr. EDWARD RAY, of Ludlow, Salop.

DIED AT MANILA. On the 30th October last ALEXANDER BUTCHART, Esq. sincerely and deeply